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L U N A C Y.

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SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

*(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*28 June 1910.*

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# BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

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# THE SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, 1910.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

MY LORD,

ON the 1st of January 1910 the number of certified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 130,553, a number exceeding that recorded on the 1st January 1909 by 1,766.

This increase for 1909 may be contrasted with that of 2,703 for 1908, of 2,096 for 1907, and 2,009 for 1906. The average annual increase for the 10 years ending 31st December 1909 was 2,394, and that for the five years ending on the same date, 2,145.

The increase for the year 1909 was therefore 628 below that of the annual average of the decennium, and 379 below that for the quinquennial period.

It is lower than any such yearly increase since 1901, and 243 less than that of the smallest increment in the other years of the decennium, namely, 2,009 in 1906.

Compared with the figures of last year, the numbers resident in the County and Borough Asylums have increased by 1,653, those in Registered Hospitals by 23, in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 52, in the State Criminal Asylums of Broadmoor and Parkhurst by 11. There has also been an increase of 36 in the numbers under care as single private patients, and of those living with friends in the receipt of out-door relief of 153, the former having risen in number by 6·4 per cent. and the latter by 2·7 per cent. On the other hand, those in Provincial Licensed Houses have decreased by 30, in the Naval and Military Hospitals by 4, in ordinary workhouses by 31, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 97.

On the totals in residence the inmates of County and Borough Asylums increased by 1·7 per cent., of Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 3·1 per cent., of Registered Hospitals by 0·5 per cent., and the decrease in Provincial Licensed Houses amounted to 2·2 per cent., in the Metropolitan District Asylums to 1·4 per cent., and in ordinary workhouses to 0·3 per cent.

In the appended tabulated summary the distribution of those under care on the 1st January 1910 is given.

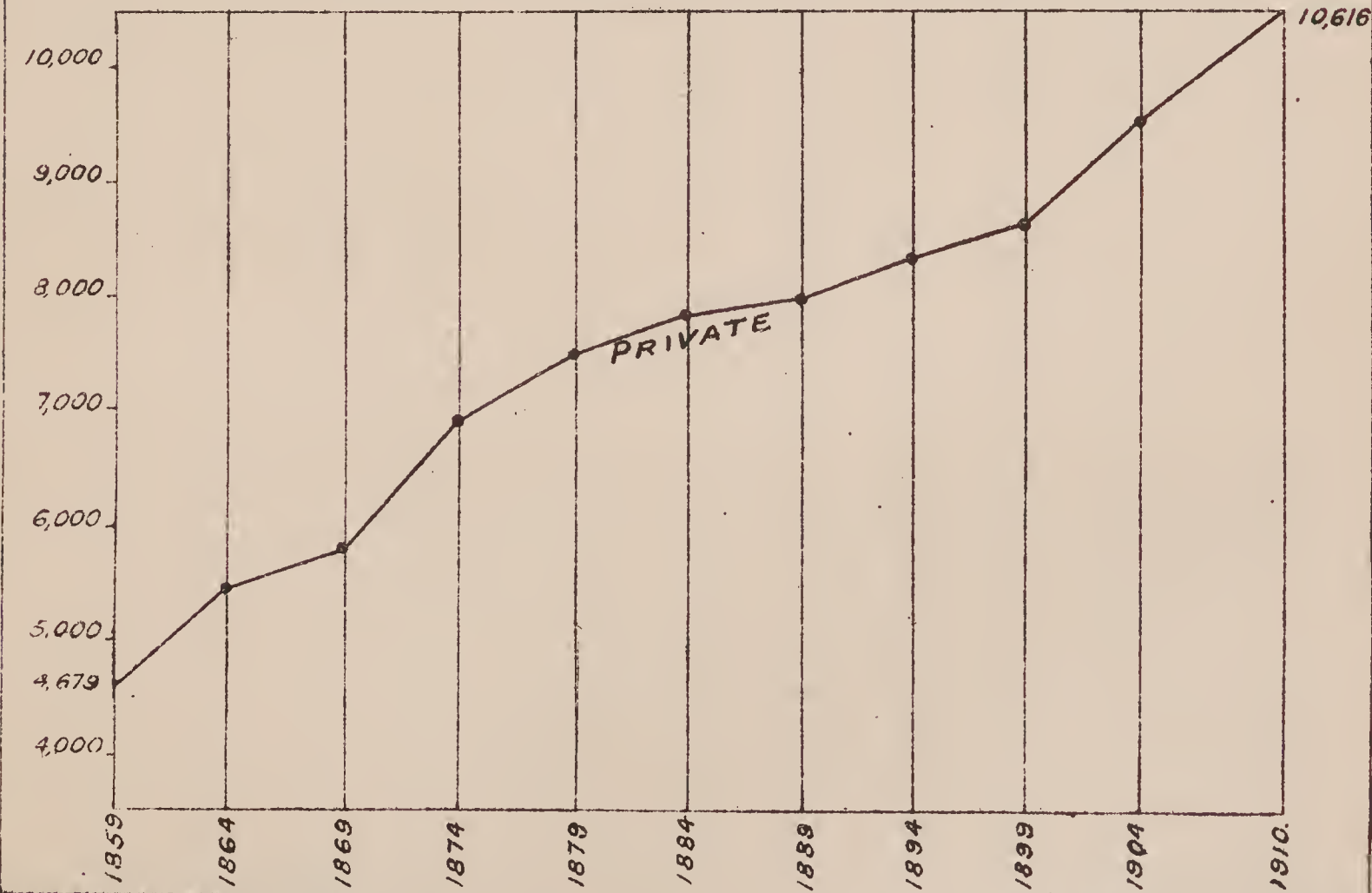
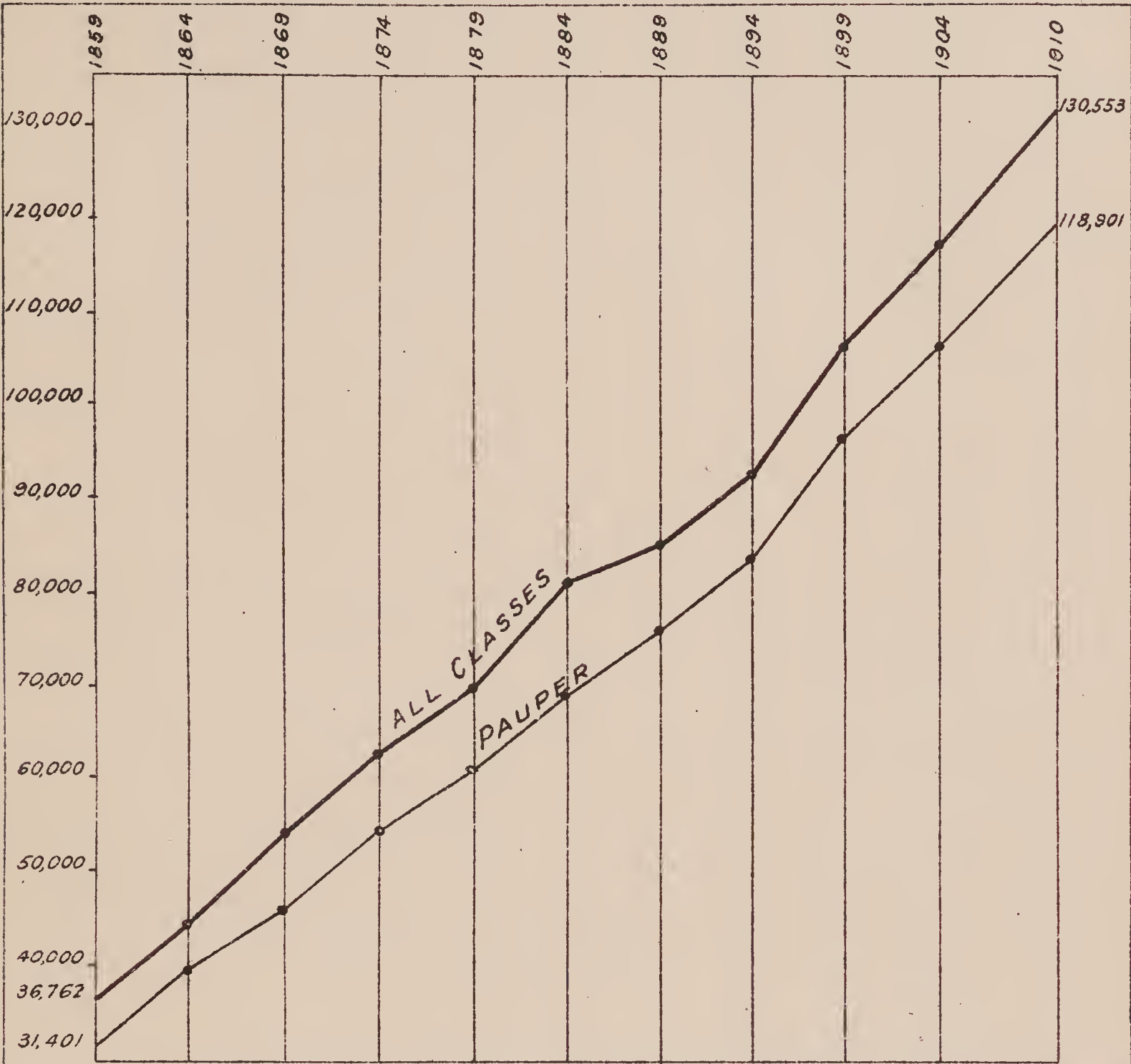
The percentage proportion of their distribution is stated below, together with the like calculations for the years 1880, 1890, and 1900. It will be observed that it is only in the County and Borough Asylums that the proportion has risen during the 30 years, probably because they now receive as inmates persons who at the commencement of this period would have been detained in workhouses, or remained as out-door paupers. Moreover, the licensed houses now contain much fewer patients of the pauper class than formerly.

*Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Notified Insane  
under care on 1st January.*

—	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
In County and Borough Asylums -	56·3	61·5	69·4	74·8
In Registered Hospitals - - -	4·0	4·2	4·0	3·4
In Licensed Houses - - -	6·4	5·3	3·5	2·3
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·1
In State Criminal Asylums - -	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·6
In Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums.	23·1	20·7	16·4	14·0
As single patients - - - -	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·5
As out-door paupers - - - -	8·4	6·8	5·5	4·3

*Classification of Insane Patients.*—All certified insane persons are ranged under the three categories of “private,” “pauper,” and “criminal.” A “pauper” patient is one for

CHART NO. 1. SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN ENGLAND & WALES, REPORTED TO BE UNDER CARE ON THE 1ST JANUARY IN EACH YEAR SPECIFIED, AND OF THOSE IN THE PAUPER AND PRIVATE CLASSES RESPECTIVELY.







SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1910.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1910.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums - -	1,293	1,895	3,188	43,997	50,217	94,214(a)	147	31	178	45,437	52,143	97,580
In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).	1,882	1,893	3,775	431	233	664	1	—	1	2,314	2,126	4,440
In Licensed Houses:— Metropolitan (including an Idiot Establishment).	616	968	1,584	29	83	112	—	—	—	645	1,051	1,696
Provincial (including an Idiot Establishment).	475	838	1,313	3	—	3	—	—	—	478	838	1,316
In Naval and Military Hospitals - -	163	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	163
In Criminal Lunatic Asylums - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	637	220	857	638	220	858
In Workhouses:— Ordinary Workhouses - - - -	—	—	—	5,143	6,281	11,424	—	—	—	5,143	6,281	11,424
Metropolitan District Asylums - -	—	—	—	3,336	3,508	6,844	—	—	—	3,336	3,508	6,844
Private Single Patients - - - -	193	400	593	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	400	593
Out-door Paupers - - - -	—	—	—	2,181	3,458	5,639	—	—	—	2,181	3,458	5,639
TOTAL - - - -	4,622	5,994	10,616	55,121	63,780	118,901(a)	785	251	1,036	60,528	70,025	130,553

(a) One hundred and one of these patients were boarded out from Asylums in Workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 26.  
See Appendix B., Table VI.



whose maintenance the charges are defrayed, either wholly or in part, out of the rates. Many so classed are not, strictly speaking, paupers in the generally accepted sense, and a certain number of them are actually maintained by relatives who refund to the Poor Law Guardians the whole cost of maintenance. In some districts (notably London) it is customary to class such a case as a "private" one; but the more usual practice is for the charge for a private patient in a County or Borough Asylum to be fixed at a rate higher than the bare cost of maintenance, in order to include therein the interest on capital sums expended in the erection and upkeep of the building. It is noteworthy that there are annually transferred to the "private" class quite 2 per cent. of those who have been admitted into asylums as paupers.

The *private* patients under care on the 1st January 1910 numbered 10,616 (males 4,622, females 5,994), an increase on the figures of the preceding year of 223, or 2·1 per cent. This increase was 43 in excess of the average yearly increase for the 10 years 1900–10, and 28 above that of the five years 1905–10, whilst it was precisely the same as that of 1908, and 58 below the figure for 1909. The patients in the Naval and Military Hospitals (Yarmouth, 148, Netley, 15) are included under this head, as also are 406 persons found lunatic by inquisition. It must be borne in mind that there are also 112 males and 78 females of the latter category who are so placed as not to enter into our statistics.

The male patients are 116 and the female 107 in excess of the numbers recorded last year, showing a rate of increase of the former of 2·5 and of the latter of 1·8 per cent.

Of these private patients, 35·6 per cent. were in Registered Hospitals, 30·0 per cent. in County and Borough Asylums, 27·3 in Licensed Houses, 5·6 in single care, and 1·5 in the Naval and Military Hospitals. Those cared for in Asylums had increased by 172 (or 5·7 per cent.), and those in single care by 36 (or 6·4 per cent.). The number in the Registered Hospitals had increased by 6, and in Licensed Houses by 13, whilst there was a decrease in the Naval and Military Hospitals of 4 cases.

The *pauper* patients under care on the 1st January 1910 were 118,901 in number (males 55,121, females 63,780), amounting, as last year, to 91·1 per cent. of all the certified insane. The average annual increase for this class of patients during the last 10 years was 2,187, so that the figures for 1910 are as much as 663 below that mean, and 864 below the increase for 1908. The rate of increase was 1·3 per cent. on last year's numbers, being thus below the rate in the case of private patients. This rate for males was nearly 1·4 and for females 1·2 per cent. As regards their relative distribution, there are 79·2 per cent. in County and Borough Asylums, 9·6 in ordinary workhouses, 5·8 in the Metropolitan District Asylums, and 4·8 in receipt of out-door relief. These latter have increased to the extent of 2·8 per cent., whilst those in workhouses have decreased by 31, and in the District Asylums by 97. The rise in the



numbers of insane out-door paupers is quite an exceptional feature, since for several years their number had been falling off. In the County and Borough Asylums there were 1,473 more pauper patients in residence at the beginning of this year than on January 1st, 1909, an increase of nearly 1·6 per cent.

The *criminal* insane (males 785, females 251) show a net increase of 19, of which 8 appertain to the County and Borough Asylums, which now contain 178 patients of this class, or 17·1 per cent. of the whole number. There are 25 more male and 6 fewer females under care than 12 months ago, the increase in the former sex being about 3·3 per cent.

*Increase and Decrease of the Fauper Insane in Counties and Boroughs.*—In Table X. will be found a comparison of the numbers of the insane in the various counties and boroughs based on the returns which are made to us by the clerks to the guardians of unions and parishes on the 1st January 1909 and 1910 respectively. The fluctuations from year to year are seen from the fact that of the 48 counties (exclusive of London) which showed in 1908 an increase amounting to 1,260 over the preceding year, there were 30 which also increased in 1909 by 809, whilst 17 show a decrease in the latter year amounting to 285, and one (Isles of Scilly) had neither increase nor decrease in 1909. On the other hand, of the 14 counties in which there had been a decrease of 309 in 1908, there were only three in which the numbers for 1909 showed further decrease, whilst in 10 there was an increase in 1909 amounting to 221, and one (Rutland) had neither increase nor decrease. On the whole, as compared with 1908, there were, in 1909, 40 instead of 48 counties with an increase in their numbers of insane, totalling 1,030 against 1,260; and whereas in 1908 there were 14, with a total decrease of 309, in 1909 there were 20, with a decrease of 294. In London County the increase of 597 in 1908 was replaced in 1909 by one of 109. The net numerical difference between the two periods has therefore been that the increase in 1909 is 703 less than that in 1908. As regards particular counties, it will be seen that the amount of increase was higher in 1909 than in 1908 in 12 counties (549 against 271), the most marked instances being Middlesex, West Riding, Durham, Southampton, Isle of Wight, and Herts and West Suffolk. There was a marked increase in 1909 in 10 counties which in 1908 showed a decrease (221 increase as against 283 decrease), especially in Beds, Cornwall, Denbigh, Derby, and Wilts. On the other hand, the rate of increase was lower in 1909 in 17 counties (255, as against 479), including Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Essex, Northants, Somerset, East and West Sussex, Surrey, and Worcester. Of the 17 counties which in 1908 had an aggregate increase of 504, and a decrease of 285 in 1909, the best examples are Kent, Devon, Stafford, and, to a lesser extent, Warwick, Dorset, Carmarthen, and Oxford. The case of the county of Lancaster, with its large



decrease of 122 as compared with an increase of 51 in 1908, is due to the recent extension of the city of Manchester.

In one county (Hunts) the increase for 1909 was the same as that for 1908, namely, 5, and in three the decrease was less in 1909 than in 1908 (9 instead of 25). Lastly, in the two which showed neither increase nor decrease in 1909, one (Isles of Scilly) had an increase of 1 in 1908, the other (Rutland) had a decrease of 1 in that year.

Comparing the 73 county boroughs (the new county borough of Merthyr Tydvil being excluded) with respect to their relative increase or decrease in the two successive years, it is seen that in both 1908 and 1909 there were 49 in which there was an increase, but in only 31 did such increase occur in both years. In 24 there was a decrease in 1908, in 21 in 1909, whilst there was neither increase nor decrease in 1 in 1908 and in 4 in 1909. Of those in which in 1909 there was an increase, it was higher than that of 1908 in 19, namely, as 565:274. In 10 the increase was below that of 1908 (105:235), and in 2 (Norwich and West Hartlepool) it was the same in each year, viz., 22. There were 17 in which, with an increase in 1909, there had been a decrease in 1908, amounting in the former year to 259, and in the latter to 151. Conversely, there were 15 boroughs where, with a decrease of 109 in 1909, there had been an increase in 1908 of 239. In 6 the decrease in 1909 was below that of 1908, namely, 28:80. Lastly, three of those boroughs which showed no increase nor decrease in 1909, had an increase amounting to 17 in 1908, and one (Newport) had a decrease of 1 in that year.

It follows, therefore, that the aggregate increase in 1909 was 964, as compared with one of 787 in 1908, whilst the decrease in 1909 was 137, compared with 232 in 1908. Excluding Manchester, the enlarged boundaries of which sufficiently explain its greater increase, the most striking instances of increase are to be found in Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Gateshead, Huddersfield, Walsall, and West Ham, in all of which there was an increase in both years, but a much larger one in 1909, and more marked is the change in those boroughs where in 1908 there had been a decrease, of which the best examples are Bradford, Bristol, Kingston-on-Hull, Sunderland, and Newcastle. On the other hand, there was a considerable falling-off of the increase in Cardiff and Leeds. Those having a marked decrease in 1909 and increase in 1908 are Bolton, Lincoln, Liverpool and Swansea, and Nottingham.

Of the 19 boroughs named in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, there were 5 in 1909 with an increase amounting to 31, 13 with a decrease of 71, where in 1908 there were 11 with an increase and 1 in which neither increase nor decrease is recorded.

On the counties and boroughs (excluding Merthyr Tydvil), taken together, there was a net increase of 1,632 in 1909, as compared with one of 2,128 in 1908, but it is instructive to



find that whereas the counties, including London, give 845 as against 1,548, the county boroughs give 827 for 1909, and only 555 for 1908, whilst the smaller scheduled boroughs, with a net increase of 25 in 1908, had a net decrease of 40 in 1909.

The yearly variations do not, however, afford such accurate means of comparison as that which is derived from the average rates in a term of years, and in Table XI. will be found the rates of increase as calculated for yearly averages on five years' figures, excluding only those places where, owing to changes of area, the population has been in one or other year much increased or diminished. The annual average rate of increase for the counties on this basis was 1·5 per cent., for the county boroughs 2·4 per cent., both being lower than the analogous rates recorded in our last Report. The highest rates of increase in the counties were yielded by Middlesex (6·5), Herts (3·8), Notts (3·8), Chester (3·7), East Sussex (3·5), and Durham (3·1). The county of London gives an increase of 1·4, which is below the mean. The highest rates in county boroughs are those of Bournemouth (7·5), Canterbury (6·1), Hastings (5·8), Walsall (5·8), Huddersfield (5·2), Plymouth (5·1), Reading (5·0), and Southampton (5·0). In the case of West Hartlepool the recorded large increase of 9·4 per cent. is stated to be largely accounted for by the change in the classification of imbeciles in the workhouse.

*Comparative Statistics of the Insane and General Population.*

On the 1st January 1859 there were known to be under care 36,762 persons certified as insane, and on the 1st January 1910 the number so notified amounted to 130,553, an increase on the figures of 1859 of 255·1 per cent. During the same period the estimated population of England and Wales has increased by 83·7 per cent:—

Year.					Number of Insane.	Increase on preceding Decennium.	Total Increase on 1859 Figures.
						Per cent.	Per cent.
1859	-	-	-	-	36,762	—	—
1869	-	-	-	-	53,177	44·6	44·6
1879	-	-	-	-	69,885	31·4	90·1
1889	-	-	-	-	84,340	20·7	129·4
1899	-	-	-	-	105,086	24·6	185·9
1909	-	-	-	-	128,787	22·5	250·3
1910	-	-	-	-	130,553	—	255·1

It will be found that whilst the general population is estimated to grow by fairly regular increments year by year, the numbers of the insane have increased less steadily, as the above table shows. Moreover, the comparison of the rates of

increase of the insane for each year in the past decennium clearly demonstrates their variability :—

Year.	Number of Insane.	Increase on preceding Year.	Total Increase on Figures of 1900.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
1900 - - - -	106,611	—	—
1901 - - - -	107,944	1·2	1·2
1902 - - - -	110,713	2·6	3·8
1903 - - - -	113,964	2·9	6·9
1904 - - - -	117,199	2·8	9·9
1905 - - - -	119,829	2·2	12·4
1906 - - - -	121,979	1·8	14·4
1907 - - - -	123,988	1·6	16·3
1908 - - - -	126,084	1·7	18·2
1909 - - - -	128,787	2·1	20·8
1910 - - - -	130,553	1·4	22·4

It is worthy of note that although the estimated population in 1910 is 12·2 per cent. above that in 1900, and that of the number of insane 22·4 per cent., yet, in the rate of increase during 1909, there is a marked approximation between the two series, that of the general population being reckoned to be 1·16 per cent., and that of the insane 1·37 per cent. If, therefore, the rate of increase of the insane should continue to fall, it may shortly come down to the same level as that of the general community.

A clearer estimate of the apparent disproportionate growth in the numbers of the insane is to be found by contrasting, at different periods, the ratio which the latter bear to the general population.

On the 1st January 1910 the total number of notified insane persons in England and Wales stood to the estimated population in the proportion of 1 to 277, or 36·1 per 10,000. This gives an increase on the ratio of the preceding year of only 0·22 per cent., whilst the actual numerical increase was 1·37 per cent.

On the 1st of January 1900 this ratio was 33·06, so that in the 10 years it has increased by 9·2 per cent., the proportion of the insane to population rising from 1 to 302 to 1 to 277.

The private patients, who in 1900 numbered 8,813, had increased by 1910 to 10,616, their ratio to population, which was 2·73 in the former year, being 2·93 in the latter, being the highest in the period 1859 to 1910, except in 1879, when it was 2·97. The pauper ratios, on the other hand, have risen continuously from 15·95 in 1859 to 32·87 in 1910. In Chart 2 these changes are graphically represented, the scale being constructed by taking as the unit the difference between the maximal and minimal ratios yielded by the private class.

The ratio for all insane was 18·67 per 10,000 in 1859, so that it has increased by 93·3 per cent. in the 51 years.



CHART NO. 2. SHOWING COMPARATIVE VARIATIONS IN THE PROPORTION OF THE INSANE IN ENGLAND & WALES (AND OF THE PAUPER & PRIVATE CLASSES RESPECTIVELY) TO TOTAL POPULATION. 1859 TO 1910.

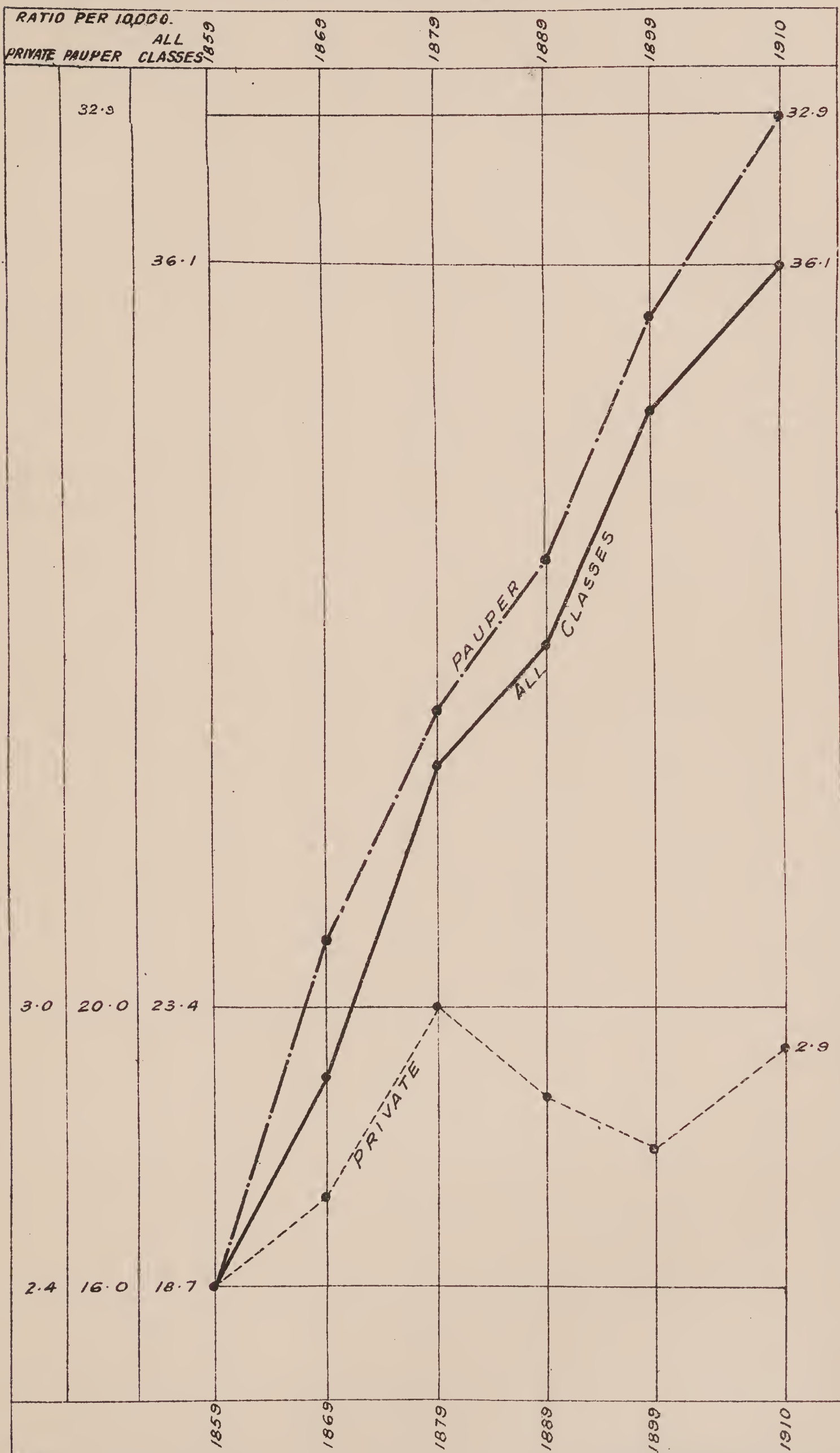
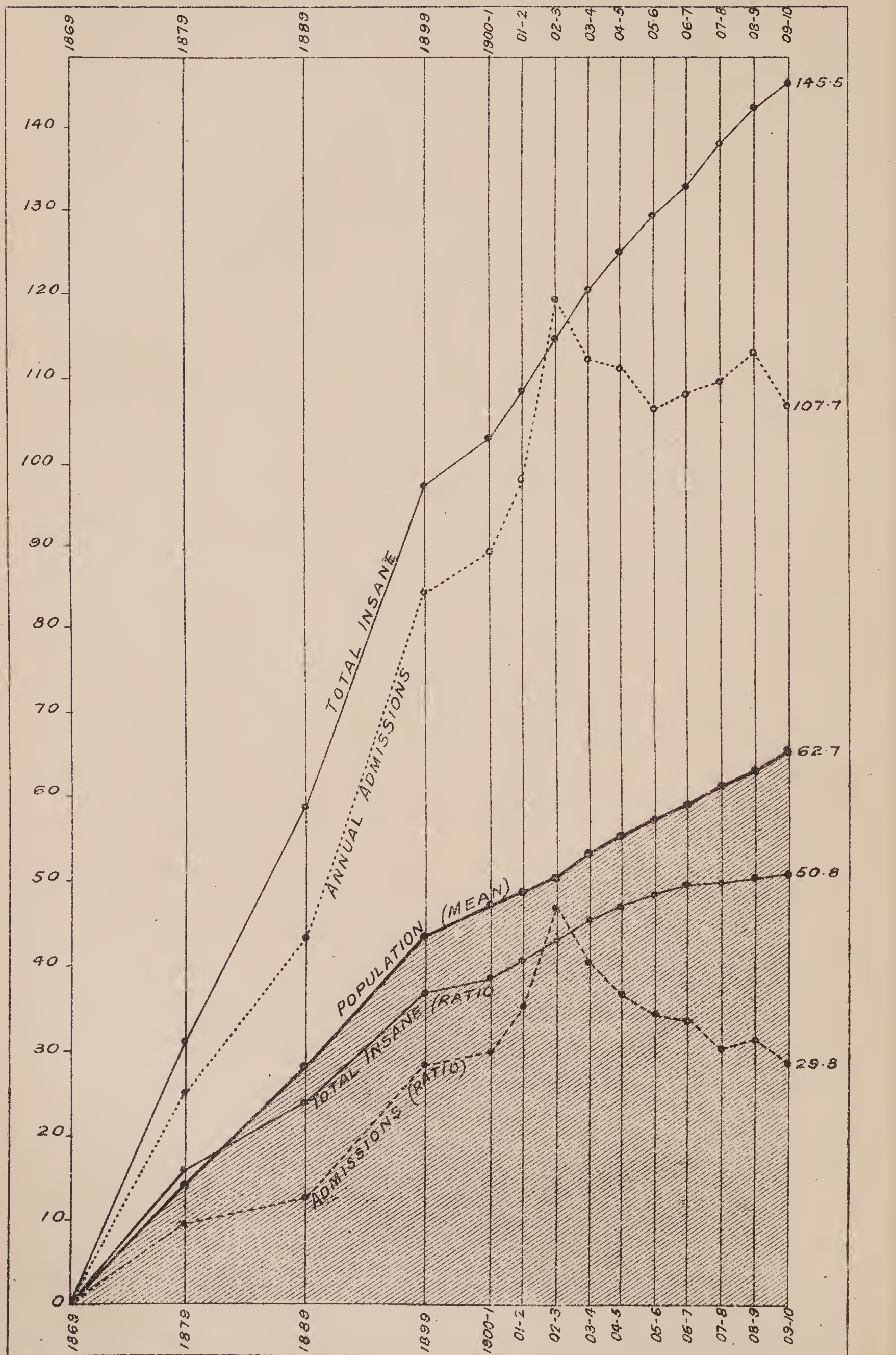




CHART N° 3.-TO ILLUSTRATE RATE OF INCREASE PER CENT OF (A) POPULATION OF ENGLAND & WALES; (B) OF INSANE COMMUNITY; (C) OF THE YEARLY ADMISSIONS TO CARE; (D) OF THE RATIO OF INSANE TO POPULATION, AND (E) OF THE RATIO OF ADMISSIONS TO POPULATION. 1869 TO 1909-10.





Turning to the number of insane patients admitted annually into care, and calculating the ratio that they bear to the population, it appears that from 1869 onwards, the ratios, whilst fluctuating from year to year, have risen from 4·71 in 1869, the lowest recorded, to 6·93 in 1902, from which year there has been an almost regular decline—save for a slight rise in 1908—to 6·09 in 1909, which is nearly the same as the ratio in 1899. On the figures of 1869 the increase of the ratios, which was as much as 47·1 in 1902, fell to 29·3 in 1909.

Since 1898 the ratio has been recorded of the *first admissions*. In that year it was 4·92 per 10,000, in 1909 it was 4·99, or 0·2 below that for 1908, whereas in 1902 it was 5·76.

Finally, starting from the year 1869, when the data for admissions commence, a comparison may be made in respect to the growth of population, the increase in the total insane, and that of the annual admissions to care, as well as of the ratios of these to the population, from 1869 to 1909–10. In this time the population is estimated to have increased by 62·7 per cent., the insane community (as known to us) by 145·5 per cent. The numbers admitted to care in 1869 were 10,472; in 1909 they were 21,764, an increase on the former figures of 107·8 per cent.

On the other hand, the ratio of insane to population, which on 1st January 1869 was 23·93 per 10,000, had risen to 36·10 on 1st January 1910, an increase of 50·8 per cent. The ratio of admissions to population, which in 1869 was 4·71, was, in 1909, 6·09, an increase of 29·3 per cent., or 4·2 below the increase shown by the numbers in 1908. The curves in Chart 3 illustrate the fluctuations of the admission rates in contrast with the more even ascent of the detention rates.

### *Statistics of Patients in Asylums, &c.*

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1909.*—The number of patients under detention on the 1st January 1909 in all institutions (exclusive of idiot establishments) and in private single care was 102,908, being an increase of 28·9 per cent. on the number similarly detained on 1st January 1899, viz., 79,833. During the ten years those in County and Borough Asylums had increased from 71,795 to 95,926, or 33·6 per cent.; in Registered Hospitals from 2,502 to 2,562, or 2·4 per cent.; in the State (Criminal) Asylums from 646 to 847, or 31·1 per cent.; and the private single patients from 415 to 557, or 34·2 per cent. In the same period there has been a decrease of those in Licensed Houses, amounting to 32·6 per cent., the numbers therein detained having fallen from 4,229 to 2,849.

At the close of the year there remained under detention 104,607.

1909.

Under detention 1st Jan. -	102,908	Discharged recovered -	7,831
Admitted during year -	21,764	„ not recovered -	2,096
		Died -	10,138
		Remained at close of year	104,607
	<u>124,672</u>		<u>124,672</u>

The above figures for admissions and discharges do not include 90 patients who had to be recertified under the provisions of section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, nor those who in the course of the year were transferred from one institution to another, amounting to 3,775, who are technically included as “admitted” on the one hand, and as “discharged, not recovered,” on the other.

The *daily average number resident* had increased from 80,829 in 1899 to 103,671 in 1909, the proportion in County and Borough Asylums being nearly 90·3 per cent. in the former year, and 93·2 per cent. in the latter.

The *admissions* were fewer in number than those admitted during 1908 by 480; and of the total admitted there were 18,346, or 82·7 per cent. *first admissions*.

Of those *discharged* 7,831 are stated to have recovered, and of them 7,108, or 90·7 per cent., were discharged from the County and Borough Asylums. The recovery rate, reckoned upon the total admissions, was 35·98, being 0·6 higher than the rate for 1908, and 0·92 below the average for the ten years 1900 to 1909, inclusive. The rate for females (39·53) was higher than that for males (32·13), the former being 1·79 above and the latter 0·68 below the rates for 1908.

Those who were absolutely discharged as “relieved” or “not recovered,” namely, 2,186, were almost precisely 10 per cent. of the total admissions.

The *deaths* numbered 10,138, exceeding the number for 1908 by 446. The death-rate, reckoned on the daily average number resident, was 9·78 per cent., being 0·18 below the average for the 10 years. The rate for males was 10·97, and that for females 8·75.

This death-rate is more than six times as high as the general death-rate, as may be inferred from the figures for 1908 (Table XIII.). Exclusive of idiot establishments, the ratio of deaths in all institutions for the insane per 1,000 living was for males 105·2, for females 84·9. Amongst the general population in the same year this ratio was 15·7 and 13·7. The contrast between the two series in respect to mortality rates is more marked at earlier than later age-periods. For instance, at ages 20 to 24 the death-rate amongst the insane community was for males more than 15 and for females nearly 20 times as high as that in the general population at the same ages; at ages 35 to 44, it was 10 and nearly 8 times respectively; whilst at 65 and upwards the rates for males was nearly three times and



that for females more than twice as high among the insane as in the population at large.

*Sex, Age, and Condition as to Marriage.*—There is not much variation from year to year in the proportions of the sexes amongst the certified insane. On 1st January 1910, for every 1,000 persons there were 463·6 males and 536·4 females; a year previously there were 463 males to 537 females. Since 1859 there has been, however, a gradual tendency for the proportion of males to increase, the relative proportions in that year being, males 455·8, females 544·2.

The proportion per 1,000 in the general population is males 482·8, females 517·2. This corresponds fairly with the proportions amongst the insane annually admitted to care, the mean for the past 10 years being males 486·7, females 513·3. Curiously the mean of those who have been admitted for the *first time* does not accord with either of the above, the sexes in this group being in precisely equal proportions, namely, 500 each per 1,000.

These proportions vary according to age :—

*Sex Distribution.*

	General Population. Census 1901.		Insane. December 31, 1908.		Admissions. Annual Average 1907–8.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 35 - -	489	511	523	473	485	515
35 to 64 - -	479	521	456	544	482	518
65 and upwards -	436	564	390	610	468	532

*Age Distribution.*

	General Population. Census 1901.		Insane. December 31, 1908.		Admissions. Annual Average 1907–8.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 35 - -	689	675	264	207	366	361
35 to 64 - -	269	274	624	642	533	533
65 and upwards -	42	51	112	151	101	106
All ages - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

*Marriage.*—The figures given in Tables XXI. to XXIII., which refer to the distribution of those directly admitted into institutions of the insane in the three categories of “single,” “married,” and “widowed” yield almost precisely the same result as those dealt with in our last Report. The present figures are those of the average of the two years 1907 and 1908, and their relation to the general population is set out

in Table XXIII. Suffice it here to remark that at marriageable ages, 25 and upwards, the proportion of the unmarried of both sexes is considerably higher amongst the insane than it is in the general population, and to a slighter extent also is the proportion of the widowed. But whereas the married in the population at large at these age periods are to the whole number of males 72 per cent., females 64 per cent., the proportions amongst those admitted are males 52, and females 48. In respect to the total population of each class the calculations show that at the marriageable ages considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted to care.

*Occupation.*—Table XIV., in which the occupations of all the patients admitted into institutions in the years 1907 and 1908 are set forth and contrasted with those given for the whole community in the census of 1901 need merely be mentioned here, as the general result of the comparison of the averages of these two years does not materially differ from that of 1907, which was referred to in our last Report. It will be preferable to wait until the figures for a larger term are available for comparison before specially commenting on them.

*First and Not First Attacks.*—Of all the patients annually admitted into institutions for the insane, concerning whom reliable information has been obtained, and, it need hardly be said, excluding cases of congenital insanity, about three-fourths were admitted for their first attack of insanity, a rather larger proportion than this obtaining amongst the males, and a smaller amongst females. The actual percentages are to be found in Table XXIV. Those received for the first time into care amounted to 82·6 per cent. of the average total admissions for the two years, and therefore 17·4 per cent. had previously suffered from mental disorder without recourse to institutional treatment. But it will be seen (Table XXIV.) that 26·7 per cent. were, when admitted, not suffering for the first time, and, therefore, 9·3 per cent. in their early attacks must have been kept at home, or detained in workhouses or elsewhere. It is thus apparent that we do not at present possess sufficient information to give an accurate estimate of prevailing insanity.

*Causes of Insanity.*—The statistics dealing with the causes, or, more strictly speaking, the antecedent history of individuals suffering from attacks of insanity and supplied in Tables XV. to XVIII., require a few words of explanation. In the first place, it will be observed that in these, as in some other tables, the figures given are those of the yearly average of the two years 1907–8, the object being to continue, in successive reports, the publication of such averages until a quinquennial mean can be estimated. In that way it may be hoped to arrive at a juster conclusion than could be based upon the returns of a single year. The advantage derived from a comparison of such averages more than counterbalances the apparent discrepancies which now and again appear in the totals of each



series of numerals, due to the means of the totals as well as of the separate items being taken. Moreover, for the sake of simplicity, only whole numbers are given. In Tables XV. and XVI. the figures are those furnished by the *direct admissions* into institutions, amounting to males, 10,511, females 11,302, or a total of 21,813 persons, of whom in 9·1 per cent. no such history could be obtained, whilst in a further 7·9 per cent. it was not possible to assign any of the ætiological factors in the schedule. Of these factors, of which the list for males includes 47 and that for females 50 conditions, the information obtained enabled the observers to distinguish one of them as the principal factor in determining the illness in 71·0 per cent., whilst in 11·9 per cent. no such "principal factor" could be assigned with certainty.

Of the 50 antecedents which constitute the list there are 12 furnishing between them two-thirds of the total number of instances, amongst which the factor considered to be the principal or most effective in inducing the mental disorder was (in order of its comparative frequency) the following:—1. The puerperal state, which in 82 per cent. of the number of instances recorded of it was regarded as the principal cause; 2, epilepsy; 3, sudden mental stress, *i.e.*, violent shock or emotion; 4, alcoholism (personal); 5, influenza, which, although not numerically frequent, was considered to be the most manifest cause in the attack in 67 per cent. of the instances recorded of it; 6, prolonged mental stress; 7, senility, which often stands alone as the determining condition of dementia; 8, the climacteric in women, well recognised as a period marked by nervous perturbation; 9, congenital mental defect, which needs no special indication of its relation to confirmed insanity; 10, an insane heredity, perhaps the most potent factor predisposing to insanity in an individual; 11, injuries; and 12, syphilis, which in 50 per cent. of its total occurrences was regarded as the principal agent.

These ætiological factors may, therefore, be regarded as probably having the chiefest influence in the production of insanity.

The selection of one particular antecedent as a principal agent in a subsequent effect necessarily implies a recognition of the fact that frequently many conditions of individual constitution, habits, and environment may together contribute to the result. This is markedly the case with insanity, and the figures set forth in Tables XVII. and XVIII. demonstrate the extent to which this has been ascertained to have taken place. Here we find inherited or congenital mental instability associated with defective physical organisation, acquired physical disease, the declining powers of age, the perturbations of the periods of puberty and adolescence and the climacteric, and the puerperal state, a life of poverty and privation, vicious habits, involving often the ingestion of toxines specially liable to act injuriously on the nervous system, whilst other similar agents may be



acquired by infection. These and many other influences, including subjection to mental strain or sudden shock, may be variously combined or correlated in the previous history of individuals who become insane; and it may be hoped that when sufficient and reliable data are collected, some advance will be possible in the direction of prevention by safeguarding from obnoxious influences those already predisposed to mental disorder.

The statistics in the tables referred to deal only with those admitted to care for a *first attack* of insanity, the yearly average for the two years 1907–8 being males 6,061, females 6,337. Of these, the number in which a “cause” was assigned apart from any correlated factor was males 3,498, females 3,567, and it is interesting to note which of the factors so isolated were most frequent. Amongst the males these were, in order of frequency, 1, alcoholic excess; 2, prolonged mental stress; 3, an insane heredity; 4, senility; 5, syphilis; 6, epilepsy. Amongst females they were: 1, prolonged mental stress; 2, an insane heredity; 3, senility; 4, the climacteric; 5, alcoholism; and 6, the puerperal state.

In the cases of the remainder, namely, males 2,563, females 2,770, more than one “ætiological factor” was recorded, many of these recurring with far greater frequency than others. Selecting only a few examples, the figures point to a preponderating association in both sexes of an insane heredity with the insanity of adolescence, with that induced by mental stress, and that following on influenza; whilst in males such family taint was marked in those who had a history of addiction to alcohol, and in females with those suffering from puerperal insanity and those who were epileptic. Congenital mental defect was met with in a large proportion of the insanity of adolescence, and conditions of privation were often associated with mental stress in persons who became insane. A considerable proportion of the cases in which influenza preceded the attack were of persons enfeebled by old age, and in women of those who were passing through the climacteric. Alcoholism in males was frequently associated with syphilis, as well as with conditions of privation. In females the puerperal state, preponderatingly associated with a family history of insanity, was also to be found combined with other inherited nervous constitution, as well as with anæmia in the individual, privation, and mental stress.

*Forms of Insanity.*—The tables (XIX. and XX.) which set forth the age and sex distribution of the various forms of insanity based on a yearly average of the two years 1907–8 were somewhat fully analysed in our 63rd Report, and as the resulting facts are much the same now as in those which then applied only to the year 1907, we do not propose to repeat their enumeration.

A subject of some interest in connection with this of the forms of insanity is whether any, and, if so, what, differences

obtain in respect to their relative frequency in different communities. For instance, is there any appreciable difference in the types of insanity met with in rural as compared with urban districts? The question is not very readily answered by an appeal to asylum statistics, since so large a proportion of Asylums contain a mixed population in these two divisions. Still, even with this drawback it will be seen from a comparison of the cases admitted in the years 1907 and 1908 into the 31 Asylums which are connected with the several urban counties as scheduled by the Registrar-General with those received into the 18 Asylums of the rural counties, that there is a marked contrast in respect to certain selected insanities.

*Urban and Rural Counties.—Forms of Insanity.*

—				General Paralysis.	Mania (all forms).	Melancholia (all forms).	Delusional Insanity.	Primary Dementia.	Senile Dementia.	All Forms.
<i>Males—</i>										
Urban	-	-	-	1,267	2,683	2,158	655	124	347	9,184
Rural	-	-	-	163	916	504	87	62	237	2,357
<i>Females—</i>										
Urban	-	-	-	239	3,194	3,280	643	143	374	9,495
Rural	-	-	-	23	1,041	831	111	54	218	2,718

*Percentage Distribution.*

<i>Males—</i>										
Urban	-	-	-	13·7	29·2	23·5	7·1	1·3	3·8	100
Rural	-	-	-	6·9	38·8	21·3	3·7	2·6	10·0	100
<i>Females—</i>										
Urban	-	-	-	2·5	33·6	34·5	6·7	1·5	3·9	100
Rural	-	-	-	0·8	38·3	30·6	4·1	2·0	8·0	100

Thus it would appear that there is proportionately more dementia (both primary and senile) and mania in the Rural Counties, and more melancholia, delusional insanity and general paralysis in the Urban.

Limiting the statistics to the male sex, and selecting those Asylums which receive a relatively high proportion of (a) factory and town workers, (b) miners, and (c) agricultural labourers, a similar comparison may be made. The Asylums chosen are (a) Prestwich, Whittingham, Lancaster, Stafford, Winson Green, Leicester Borough; (b) Durham, Glamorgan, Northumberland; (c) Cambs, Dorset, Hereford, Norfolk, Suffolk, Wilts. The figures comprise the admissions in the years 1907, 1908 and 1909:—



Nature of Employment and Form of Insanity.  
(Males only).

Nature of Employment.	General Paralysis.	Mania (all forms).	Melancholia (all forms).	Delusional Insanity.	Primary Dementia.	Senile Dementia.	Other Forms.	Total.
Town and Factory	402	904	881	230	9	61	576	3,063
Mines - - -	219	446	280	137	23	66	293	1,464
Agriculture - -	60	431	237	34	20	114	221	1,117

Percentage Distribution.

Town and Factory	13·1	29·5	28·8	7·5	0·3	2·0	18·8	100
Mines - - -	15·0	30·4	19·1	9·4	1·6	4·5	20·0	100
Agriculture - -	5·4	38·6	21·2	3·0	1·8	10·2	19·8	100

So that into these selected Asylums whose male inmates were mainly persons employed in workshops and factories there was admitted, during 1907 and 1908, a smaller proportion of cases of general paralysis, dementia (especially the primary type), delusional insanity, and mania than into those which are situated in mining districts, the differences being least in respect to delusional insanity and mania. On the other hand, there was much less melancholia in the mining class. Contrasting these two groups with those of the purely agricultural class, it would appear that the latter yield a far smaller proportion of cases of general paralysis and delusional insanity, but higher proportions of mania and dementia (especially senile cases); whilst in respect to melancholia the ratio in this class was higher than that amongst miners, but lower than that amongst the town-workers.

As regards *congenital* mental deficiency (idiocy or imbecility) a comparison of the returns from the same groups of selected Asylums for the three years 1907-9 shows that a rather higher proportion of such cases was admitted into Asylums situated in rural than in those deriving patients from urban and mining districts. The information on this head is necessarily imperfect, since no small number of this class of mental disorder are detained in workhouses, or institutions for idiots, and in certain of the County and Borough Asylums where special provision is made for their accommodation.

Distribution of Congenital Cases, 1907-9.

In Asylums in	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Proportion per cent. to Total Admissions.		Both Sexes.
				Males.	Females.	
Urban Districts -	203	98	301	6·6	3·4	5·0
Mining Districts	94	70	164	6·4	5·5	6·0
Rural Districts -	96	86	182	8·6	6·1	7·2



*Causes of Death.*—The causes of death in institutions for insane during 1909 are fully set forth in Table XXVIII., where so far as practicable they are grouped on the lines adopted by the Registrar-General in his Annual Reports. A comparison of several leading causes of death amongst the insane with those in the general population was made in our 63rd Report, and on this occasion we may limit our observations to the comparative frequency of deaths from four causes which together account for nearly 45 per cent. of the total number. These are general paralysis, 17 per cent.; tuberculosis, 16 per cent.; old age, 9 per cent.; and dysentery, 3 per cent. Examination of the returns shows that deaths attributed to general paralysis were furnished by 93 out of the 95 County and Borough Asylums, with a rate per 1,000 inmates ranging from 54 to 1; deaths from tuberculous disease were also reported from 93 Asylums, and accounted for from 36 to 2 deaths per 1,000 inmates. Deaths from old age were recorded in 81 Asylums, at rates varying from 37 to 1 per 1,000; and deaths from dysentery occurred in 59 Asylums, at rates of from 15 to 1 per 1,000.

#### COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

A list of the County and Borough Asylums, at the close of the year 95 in number, with the names of the Medical Superintendents and of the Clerks to the Visiting Committees, is given in Appendix L. at page 540.

These Institutions on 1st January 1910 contained 97,580 patients, classified as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,293	1,895	3,188
Pauper - - - - -	43,997	50,217	94,214
Criminal - - - - -	147	31	178
Total - - - - -	45,437	52,143	97,580

Upon the year there was a net increase of 1,653 in the number of patients resident.

During the year there were 19,848 admissions, as shown below:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions in 1909 - - -	11,341	11,925	23,266
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh reception orders to replace lapsed orders - - - - -	1,748	1,670	3,418
Number of fresh admissions - - -	9,593	10,255	19,848

The fresh admissions in 1909 were 407 less in number than those of the previous year, and 678 more than the average of the ten preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 17 per cent. had been previously discharged from Institutions for the insane.

The discharges during the year were 11,973, of whom were—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged “recovered” - - -	3,073	4,035	7,108
Discharged “not recovered,” including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed orders	2,393	2,472	4,865
Total - - - -	5,466	6,507	11,973

During the year 9,639 patients (4,980 males and 4,659 females) died.

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident was 10·0, namely, 11·1 males and 9·0 females, and to the total number under treatment 8·1, namely, 8·9 males and 7·4 females.

The number of post-mortem examinations was 7,476, being 77·6 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

In 34 Asylums a post-mortem examination was made in over 85 per cent. of the cases; but in the Brecon, Cornwall, Salop, Isle of Wight, West Riding (Scalebor Park and Storthes Hall), Brighton, Croydon and Exeter Asylums, the proportion of these investigations was in each instance below 50 per cent.

The general condition and management of the County and Borough Asylums have been, with but few exceptions, highly satisfactory. For detailed information regarding the state of each Institution reference should be made to Appendix C, where are printed the reports made by members of our Board after their statutory annual inspections. Information respecting each Asylum is also contained in Appendix B.—Table VII. shows the amount and cost of land, cost of building, and accommodation for patients in each Asylum up to 1st January 1910. Table VIII. shows the total expenditure both on maintenance and in respect to building and repairs during the year ended 31st March 1909, and the average weekly cost of, and the weekly charge for, patients during the year ended 31st March 1909. Table IX. indicates the accommodation provided by, and the vacant accommodation existing in, each Asylum on 1st January 1909. Table X. supplies particulars connected with the care and treatment of the patients, and information respecting the attendants and nurses.

One new Asylum has been opened and occupied during the year, namely, the second Asylum for the county of Surrey, which has been erected at Netherne, and provides somewhat lavish accommodation for 960 patients. When visited and



inspected in October by two members of our Board, very satisfactory progress had been made in its organisation.

Having for years had occasion to comment unfavourably on the sanitary and general condition of the Cambridgeshire Asylum we are able with satisfaction to report that much has been done to remedy the defects and to render the accommodation, both of the patients and of the attendants, more healthy and comfortable.

We regret that none of the more important improvements, so long advocated by us, in connection with the Carmarthen Asylum, have yet been taken in hand owing to the continuance of the unfortunate dispute between the authorities of the three Counties to whom the Institution belongs. This is the more to be regretted regard being had to the fact that the Carmarthenshire County Council has by resolution expressed its sympathy with our recommendations and disassociated itself from any neglect in carrying them into effect.

In May an inquiry was held by two members of our Board into certain alleged irregularities at the Norfolk Asylum, which we had been asked to investigate by the County Council.

It appeared that, for some time, peculation of Asylum goods had been suspected by certain members of the Visiting Committee, and that, in August 1908, one of them had, upon information obtained privately by himself, been authorised by the Chairman, without the knowledge of the rest of the Committee, to instruct the police to search two men who were servants, not of the Asylum, but of the contractor who supplied the meat. In the result these men were found leaving the Institution with meat in their possession, and were, at the quarter sessions for the county, convicted of stealing meat from the Asylum and sentenced, one to two months' and the other to one month's imprisonment. Shortly after this, without any authority from the Chairman or the Committee, and apparently upon the initiative of the member of the Committee before referred to, a number of the attendants were stopped by the police as they were leaving the Asylum and searched, three of them being subsequently brought before the Blofield bench of magistrates. Two were convicted of stealing—one, a pound of meat, the other, one and three-quarters pound weight of cheese, and were treated under the Probation of Offenders' Act and bound over to be of good behaviour for twelve months. The case against the third was dismissed. Subsequently the Visiting Committee made a full inquiry, extending over several days, during which they carefully considered and tested the statements bearing upon the rumoured charges against officials and employees of the Asylum, which had been collected from all available sources by a Norwich solicitor who had been appointed for the purpose by the Visitors, although their own clerk was a solicitor. In the result the Committee came to the conclusion that a great mass of the evidence was unreliable and grossly exaggerated, but that there remained a sufficient residuum to

cause them dissatisfaction with certain individuals, and they discharged one man and administered cautions, varying in degree, to others.

When the Committee commenced their inquiry, three of the Visitors, one being the Visitor who initiated the searching of the attendants by the police, protested against its being held by the Committee at all, as they considered that the view taken by the majority of the Visitors, and their general attitude towards the whole matter, were incompatible with a sufficiently searching and impartial investigation, and that there was ample justification for a full inquiry by what they termed an unbiassed tribunal. They therefore declined to take any active part in the inquiry, though they were present throughout the proceedings. At the County Council meeting when the report was considered similar views, and one to the effect that the Committee when considering their report had entirely ignored the alleged cruelty to patients, were expressed, and these views prevailing, we were asked to hold an inquiry.

The statements made against the Asylum officials, collected by the solicitor employed by the Visiting Committee, may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) Charges of long-continued robbery of goods from the Asylum stores and garden by the storekeeper, butcher, gardener, and others.
- (2) Charges of peculation of the Asylum provisions and goods by the charge male attendants.
- (3) Charges of peculation in the wards of the patients' food, tobacco, &c. by the charge male attendants.
- (4) Charges of rough usage of the patients by the male attendants.
- (5) Allegations of deceptions practised by the male attendants at the quarterly ward stocktakings, in order to hide defalcations of stock.
- (6) Allegations of cruel treatment of the patients by the medical staff through the application of a magneto-electric battery.

The inquiry held by the two Members of our Board occupied three days, during which questions were put to and statements received from the Chairman who presided at the county council meeting when the report of the Committee was considered; the Clerk to the County Council; nearly all the members of the Visiting Committee, including those who were in opposition to the majority; the Medical Superintendent; the Assistant Medical Officers; several of the other officials, and some of the Asylum employees, including the three specially mentioned below. All the male patients and certain of the female patients were seen; endeavours were made to draw each one into conversation, and a large number were conversed with, particular attention being paid to those known to have had the battery applied to them within the preceding three years. A quantity of documentary evidence was also considered.



The conclusions arrived at were summed up in the following terms :--

“ As the results of our inquiry we are satisfied that the  
“ Committee of Visitors were right and were exercising  
“ their proper functions in themselves investigating the  
“ alleged irregularities. We believe that their inquiry  
“ was searching and impartial, and we find that they  
“ were fully justified in the conclusions at which they  
“ arrived; but we think they have erred on the side of  
“ leniency in the manner in which they have dealt with  
“ the storekeeper, the ex-gatekeeper, and the gardener,  
“ who, although not found guilty by the Committee of  
“ the graver charges, had been so slack or unsatisfactory  
“ in the performance of their duties that we much doubt  
“ if it be for the welfare and good discipline of the  
“ Asylum that, even if relieved of their more responsible  
“ duties, they should still be retained even temporarily  
“ in the service of the Asylum. We cannot also help  
“ feeling that the actions of the Committee have in some  
“ respects lacked that unanimity, firmness, and directness  
“ which ought not to be wanting in a body entrusted by  
“ statute with the control and management of a large  
“ institution such as the Norfolk County Asylum. It  
“ ought not to have been left to an individual member  
“ of the Committee to set the police in motion; such  
“ action ought to have been that of the Committee as a  
“ whole, or, if of urgent necessity, that of the Chairman  
“ of the Committee. It was, we think, a mistake to  
“ employ an independent solicitor to collect evidence.  
“ The Committee should have sat at the Asylum and,  
“ with the assistance of their Clerk, called such evidence  
“ as was available, and have dealt promptly with such  
“ individuals as were proved to have been neglectful of  
“ their duties or otherwise culpable, and then have  
“ issued clear instructions and strong cautions for the  
“ future.

“ The system of stocktaking as carried out in the male  
“ wards, if regularly pursued once a quarter, which has  
“ not always been the case, should place obstacles in the  
“ way of the purloining of articles. But the plan which  
“ obtains in the female division of marking each article  
“ for the ward to which it belongs must be much more  
“ effective as a check upon pilfering and in securing the  
“ proper care and repair of the things, by making each  
“ charge attendant immediately responsible for his own  
“ stock, than the plan which now exists of having  
“ one general stock for the whole male division. The  
“ system of stocktaking in the wards certainly requires  
“ reconsideration, and we think it highly desirable that  
“ for the Stores, Engineer's Department, and Farm, if not  
“ for other departments, the Committee should employ

“ an experienced outside person to take the stock. His  
“ duties should be defined on the lines laid down in the  
“ model rules which our Board has recently framed after  
“ consultation with the Local Government Board, and  
“ which have received the approval of the Secretary of  
“ State.

“ Our inquiry led us to conclude that, as was pointed  
“ out by the District Auditor in his report of December  
“ last, the system under which the various stores accounts  
“ of the Asylum are kept is susceptible of considerable  
“ improvement in various directions.

“ As to the General Stores Buildings, they are, as we have  
“ already indicated, quite inadequate in size and struc-  
“ turally unsuitable for their purpose. We think they  
“ should be enlarged and remodelled, and this might  
“ be done by appropriating a portion of the present  
“ recreation hall, which is altogether insufficient for the  
“ requirements of the large number of patients now in  
“ the Asylum, and by erecting a larger hall.

“ As to the allegations of cruel treatment of the patients,  
“ we believe they have no substantial foundation. The  
“ patients are, in our opinion, well and kindly treated  
“ both by the Medical Staff and the attendants, and they  
“ have ample facilities for making known their complaints  
“ directly to the Visiting Committee. But we find that  
“ the battery has been applied by the Assistant Medical  
“ Officers to certain patients for violent, dirty, destructive,  
“ or perverted habits. We doubt not that these applica-  
“ tions have been given with the best intentions and in  
“ the hope of promoting the patients' improvement, but  
“ they, at all events, in some instances, approach perilously  
“ near to punishment, and their continuance might open  
“ the way to the gravest abuses. It will be remembered  
“ that the Medical Superintendent himself told us that  
“ he did not approve of the use of the battery in certain  
“ of such cases. The application of electrical current in  
“ its various forms is often of the greatest use in the  
“ treatment of mental disease, but to apply it to patients  
“ because they have been violent or destructive is not,  
“ in our judgment, medical treatment, and therefore not  
“ legitimate. In all cases where the battery is used a  
“ record of the fact should be made in the case books,  
“ and we are strongly of opinion that the Medical Super-  
“ intendent ought to receive a daily formal report and  
“ hold a daily consultation regarding the patients and  
“ other matters in the wards with each of the Assistant  
“ Medical Officers, and that these interviews ought not to  
“ be only twice a week.

“ Our inquiry disclosed the fact that the Visiting  
“ Committee have never complied with section 275 (3)  
“ Lunacy Act, 1890, which requires them to make



“ regulations (not inconsistent with the General Rules)  
“ setting forth the number and description of officers and  
“ servants and their respective duties and salaries. This  
“ is a serious omission which should be rectified without  
“ delay.

“ The difficult question as to how far the attendants  
“ are entitled to their rations on the days and half-days  
“ when they are off duty might perhaps be solved, as it  
“ has been solved in some Institutions, by granting for  
“ these occasions a monetary allowance in lieu of food.

“ Any reflections we have cast on the Committee must  
“ be shared by ‘The Minority’ (of three), for had they  
“ acted loyally and energetically with the majority,  
“ instead of standing aloof from their deliberations, they  
“ would probably have influenced and strengthened the  
“ Committee as a whole in their actions, and might  
“ possibly have succeeded in bringing about the results  
“ which they desired. Their action was, no doubt, well  
“ meant, but it was not, in our judgment, the one best  
“ calculated to promote discipline in the Asylum.

“ Further, we wish to point out that it cannot be  
“ conducive to the discipline of the Asylum for individual  
“ members of the Committee to visit departments of the  
“ Institution and interview the employees without the  
“ presence and, as our inquiry disclosed, sometimes even  
“ without the knowledge of the Medical Superintendent.

“ To enable the Medical Superintendent to properly  
“ manage the Asylum, he should have the effective  
“ control of all the departments, should enjoy the full  
“ confidence of the Committee as regards all its affairs,  
“ and should in future himself keep a tighter hand on  
“ things in general.”

After the report which contained these conclusions had been considered and endorsed by our Board, a copy of it was sent to the County Council and to the Visiting Committee, and from another visit paid to the Asylum by the same members of our Board towards the close of the year, we were glad to learn that the recommendations had already been adopted and were being carried into effect.

Last year, in our reference (*see* 63rd Report, page 76) to the allegations, made in the newspapers and elsewhere, as to the inconvenience and annoyance to the public by the escape of patients from London County Asylums, at Epsom, and by their exercising in the district, we intimated that probably the Asylum Committees would deem it advisable to frame more definite regulations for the extended exercise of patients so that the public should be safeguarded, as far as possible, and yet that all patients who are suitable for it should have frequent opportunities of that change of scene in the outer world which we regard as so essential. Since then regulations having in view these objects have been approved by the Asylums

Committee of the London County Council, and they are to be found in the supplement, at page 87 of this Report.

The Secretary of State has approved General Rules for the government of the Winwick Asylum, which were only settled after a protracted correspondence between the Visiting Committee and our Board. He has also approved General Rules for the Cardiff Asylum, and he has sanctioned revised General Rules for the Hants County Asylum and for the Essex County Asylum, Brentwood. It is understood that the last-mentioned code will, on the completion of the Essex Second Asylum at Colchester, be adopted as the General Rules of that Institution.

There has been no change among the Medical Superintendents.

It is a source of gratification to us that the Medical Superintendent of the London County Asylum, Cane Hill, after 25 years' successful administration of that Institution, during which he has been twice seriously injured by patients, has had his services recognised by the honour of knighthood being conferred upon him.

#### Average Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1909, excluding the cost of repairs, additions, and alterations, was as follows :—

				s.	d.
In County Asylums -	-	-	-	10	0 $\frac{5}{8}$
In Borough Asylums -	-	-	-	11	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
In both taken together	-	-	-	10	4

DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1907-08.		1908-09.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	3	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	0
Clothing - - - - -	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Salaries and wages - - - - -	3	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Necessaries ( <i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - - - -	1	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	0	0 $\frac{7}{8}$
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	4
Garden and farm - - - - -	0	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	11 $\frac{5}{8}$
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{8}$
	10	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Net TOTAL average weekly cost per head - - - - -	10	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	0 $\frac{5}{8}$

	s.	d.	s.	d.
	3	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	2
	0	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	0	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
	3	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
	1	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0	1	0	1
	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	11 $\frac{3}{8}$
	11	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	2 $\frac{7}{8}$



The average cost in County Asylums was  $\frac{1}{4}d.$ , and in Borough Asylums  $2\frac{5}{8}d.$ , more than in the previous year, the increase as regards Borough Asylums being in respect to "Salaries and Wages," "Clothing," "Furniture and Bedding," and "Miscellaneous." That somewhat less has been spent on food in both sets of Institutions is, in our opinion, no matter for congratulation, since, as we have before pointed out, there are Asylums where, for years past, the diet has been barely sufficient.

*Alterations, Additions, and Improvements.*

Eighty-five separate schemes for alterations, additions, or improvements to existing County or Borough Asylums have been approved by the Secretary of State during the year.

Comparing the total estimated cost (347,150*l.*) of these schemes when first submitted to our Board with their total estimated cost (301,261*l.*) when approved by the Secretary of State, there is a reduction of 45,889*l.*, a saving which was mainly due to the economical modifications effected in the plans upon our advice, and which is independent of any reductions brought about in the cost of projected new Asylums.

The alterations, additions, and improvements of a minor character, the estimate for which did not exceed 1,500*l.* are tabulated in Appendix D (*see page*       ); those of more importance will now be referred to.

*Cambridge Asylum.*—A plot of land, 11 a. 0 r. 23 p. in extent, hitherto rented and utilised for the patients' labour, has been purchased by the Visiting Committee in order to provide a more suitable position for the outfall sewer of the new sewage system which, in consequence of the late epidemic of enteric fever, is to be laid down.

*Cheshire Asylums : Upton.*—Most of the extensive additions to this Asylum, foreshadowed in our 63rd Report (*see page 37*), have received the approval of the Secretary of State. They include a detached annexe for 440 patients of both sexes, of whom 100 are to be of the private class and the remainder pauper patients, chiefly recent and acute, and sick and infirm cases; a detached block for 60 female pauper epileptic patients; alterations and additions to the laundry, and an enlargement of the chapel. The final estimate of the cost of these extensions, excluding half the cost of the additions to the chapel which will be provided for in the estimate of proposed sanitary and other improvements to the main building, amounts to 81,163*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

When, in January 1908, the plans were first submitted to us, the estimate was so excessive that the whole scheme had to be referred back to the Visiting Committee for reconsideration, and ultimately, as the result of repeated pressure, exercised at interviews and in correspondence extending over a period of eighteen months, we succeeded in obtaining such modifications in the plans that, without any sacrifice in regard to the suitability

of the buildings, the estimated cost of the accommodation for the total 500 patients was reduced from 228*l.* to 162*l.* per bed.

The proposed additions and improvements, plans for which are at present receiving the attention of our Board, comprise a small Isolation Hospital for infectious cases of disease; a detached Home for Nurses; new workshops; a new mortuary; cottages for married attendants; additions to the chapel; and the various sanitary and other alterations, above mentioned, needed to bring the main buildings of the Asylum up to the standard of modern requirements.

*Parkside.*—In June sanction was given to plans for the erection of the separate block for 69 private and 10 pauper patients, which we mentioned in our last report would be provided as a further means of meeting the demand for increased Asylum accommodation for Cheshire. The building should make suitable provision for private patients paying only moderate sums of from 2*l.*s. a week upwards, and is not expected to cost more than 16,154*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, or 204*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* per bed. There are already a considerable number of private patients in this Institution.

*North Wales Counties (Denbigh) Asylum.*—The present farm buildings are in such close proximity to the new wards that their demolition has been found imperative. Accordingly they are to be pulled down and others erected in their stead on a more suitable site. The scheme, when first submitted to us, involved an estimated expenditure of 3,106*l.*, but before the plans were approved this was reduced to 2,144*l.*, as the result of the requirements of the Secretary of State and the various amendments suggested by our Board.

*Devon County Asylum.*—Owing to the dearth of cottages in the vicinity of this Asylum, the Visiting Committee have decided to build six additional cottages for their staff; they will cost 1,500*l.*, or 500*l.* a pair. As we are strongly of opinion that one means of promoting contentment and of securing long service among attendants is by ensuring that those who are married, or may wish to marry, can obtain good cottages within a short distance of the Asylum, we welcome any effort of a Visiting Committee to overcome difficulties in this connection.

*Hampshire Asylum.*—The Committee of Visitors have entered into a contract amounting to 6,848*l.* for the provision of new outfall drainage and bacterial sewage disposal works on the most approved principles, the present system and the present irrigation area being quite unsuitable and inadequate and the results highly unsatisfactory.

*Hereford County and City Asylum.*—A small, much-needed building for the isolation of infectious cases is to be provided here. The original estimate of the cost, namely, 3,301*l.*, was reduced, as the result of the criticism to which the plans were subjected in our office, to 2,400*l.*, an amount which might have been still smaller but for the heavy expenditure necessitated on



drainage, heating and other subsidiary items, owing to the position of the site on which the building had to be erected.

*Kent Asylum, Chartham.*—This Institution, situate  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the nearest town, has long been in need of recreation and off-duty rooms for the attendants and nurses, who number about 120. This need is now to be met by the erection, for the sum of 1,822*l.*, of two blocks which will make good the deficiency.

*Lancashire Asylums: Lancaster.*—When this Asylum was reorganised and greatly extended many years ago, the whole of the original building was given up to the female patients, and a new detached annexe erected for the male patients. This building was designed with very large wards, some of them accommodating as many as 130 patients, and in course of time they were found unsuitable for those of the more violent and dangerous class, some of whom have on occasions combined and caused serious trouble. Ultimately, the Visiting Committee decided that something must be done to meet the difficulty, and in December 1907 plans were submitted to us of a detached block, with several small wards having separate airing courts attached, capable of accommodating 52 turbulent, dangerous patients, but the scheme was so elaborate, costly, and defective, that we were obliged to ask for its complete reconsideration. Since then, various schemes have, one after the other, been submitted, the consideration of which and unavoidable delays consumed so much time that it was not until September last that we were in a position to forward plans to the Secretary of State. It is estimated that the block for which they provide will entail an outlay of 8,354*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, or 160*l.* per bed, an amount which, having regard to the necessarily small size of the wards, the high proportion of single rooms, and the necessity of providing for a very strong staff, we think reasonable.

*Rainhill.*—Three additional pairs of attendants' cottages are also to be built at this Asylum. Their cost will be 1,650*l.*, or 550*l.* per pair.

*Prestwich.*—A great and much needed improvement is to be effected at this Asylum by the reconstruction of the administrative block at the main building. Designed to provide for 400 patients this block has now to meet the requirements of nearly 1,600, for which it is found wholly inadequate and most inconvenient. It is proposed to erect a new kitchen, a new bakery, and practically new general stores, and to make various improvements and alterations to the other central offices. The work will be a particularly difficult one, and will probably involve an expenditure of 13,500*l.*, inclusive of a sum of 2,000*l.* for the renewal of the cooking plant, which is old and inefficient.

The Visiting Committee wisely determined to avail themselves of an opportunity, not likely to occur again, of purchasing the plot of land,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent, which commands the approach and frontage to the principal entrance of the Asylum. The land being building land in the centre of

Prestwich, the high, but, as was ascertained, the not excessive price of 5,000*l.* had to be paid for it. Most of the plot has been leased to the Committee for years, and it was most undesirable that it should pass into other hands.

*London County Asylums: Colney Hatch.*—The Visiting Committee are taking a further step in the work of rearranging and modernising the wards of this Institution by putting in hand three more of the blocks. The alterations will consist mainly of—first, the improvement of the light and ventilation of the wards and single rooms by the substitution of wood sash windows for the present iron-framed ones, by the removal of certain cross walls which impede ventilation and light, and by the construction of additional windows; secondly, the substitution of lath and plaster ceilings for the arched brickwork ceilings; and, thirdly, the plastering of all unplastered walls. It is estimated that this portion of the scheme for bringing the wards up to the standard of modern requirements, commenced in the year 1892, will entail an outlay of 3,000*l.*

*Manor.*—Owing to the increase in the number of pauper patients since the recent extension of the wards, and to the fact that a much larger number of private patients are now treated in this Asylum than formerly, it has again been necessary to enlarge the laundry buildings and add to the power washing plant. Accordingly the general wash-house is to be increased in size, which, with other minor alterations and additions, will cost some 847*l.*

*Middlesex Asylum, Napsbury.*—In consequence of the rapidity with which the accommodation for Middlesex patients has filled up, it has become necessary to make further provision. After careful consideration it has been decided that this can be best and most economically done by an enlargement of the Napsbury Asylum, which was only opened in June 1905, and provides at the present time accommodation for 1,152 patients. Plans of the proposed extensions were approved by the Secretary of State in May, and they take the form of—(1) the conversion of two blocks for females into male accommodation, with a connecting additional block; (2) the erection of a male two-storied block; (3) the erection of three three-storied blocks for females; and (4) the building of an office and store for the engineer. These extensions will provide accommodation for 582 additional patients and the necessary additional staff, and will make the Asylum sufficient for 1,734 patients. A contract for carrying out the work was sanctioned towards the close of the year, at a cost of 56,948*l.*, equivalent to 98*l.* per bed.

*Monmouthshire Asylum.*—In our 62nd Report (*see* page 24) we alluded to the fact that the Visiting Committee had undertaken to reconstruct the attics in the old building at an early date and in a manner satisfactory to us. We have long advocated this reconstruction in view of the importance of



minimising the risk of fire and rendering the rooms more suitable for patients. We are glad to be able to report that in pursuance of the Committee's undertaking, plans and a contract for carrying out the work for the sum of 13,739*l.* were, in the earlier part of the year, submitted to, and approved by, the Secretary of State.

*Norfolk Asylum.*—A detached block or Home is to be erected here which will provide comfortable and suitable accommodation for some fifty nurses and members of the female staff at a cost of 116*l.* a bed. The scheme has been carefully thought out and allows of an adequate number of nurses being retained in the main building for emergencies. The female division of the Asylum when last visited by members of our Board was found to be over full and the rooms vacated by the nurses who go to the Home will be available for the use of patients.

*Somerset and Bath Asylum, Wells.*—In our last Report (see 63rd Report, page 40) we mentioned that it had been decided to reconstruct the administrative buildings of this Asylum, which, on account of their age, size, and arrangement, had become very unsatisfactory and quite inadequate for the wants of the present large number of patients. We also mentioned that a contract for the erection of a new laundry and new boiler house and for supplying new machinery had been sanctioned. Since then plans of the remainder and major portion of the alterations and additions have been approved. They provide for an extensive renovation of the recreation hall; the rebuilding of the kitchens; the reconstruction of the bakery; the improvement of the general stores; the erection of new tailors' and shoemakers' shops, and sundry other additions and alterations, and are estimated to cost 8,600*l.*

*East Riding of Yorkshire Asylum.*—For many years past the drainage of this Asylum has been a matter of anxiety. Typhoid fever has from time to time appeared in the Institution; complaints have been made, both by private owners and by the local authority, of the sewage effluent polluting the natural watercourse into which it flows, and the general drainage of the Asylum has lately been pronounced by highly competent sanitary engineers to be faulty both in design and construction. Accordingly an entirely new system of drainage on modern principles is to be laid down, and, by an arrangement which the Visiting Committee have arrived at with the town council of Beverley, the Asylum sewage is to be taken, for a period of 25 years certain, into the Corporation sewer. The scheme as approved by the Secretary of State entails an estimated outlay of 9,405*l.*

*West Riding of Yorkshire Asylum, Storthes Hall.*—Although a large portion of this Institution has been brought into use and occupied by patients, hitherto only temporary and very inadequate arrangements have existed for dealing with the bodies of patients dying in the Asylum and for autopsies.

This defect is now being made good by the erection of a proper mortuary with the rooms requisite for pathological investigation. The plans when first submitted to us provided for an unnecessarily large and elaborate building, but ultimately, owing to the firm stand we made, they were modified so as to bring the building within more reasonable proportions, the estimated cost being reduced from 2,500*l.* to 1,500*l.*, at which latter figure a contract has since been taken.

*Derby Borough Asylum.*—Owing to the increased number of patients requiring accommodation, this Asylum is to be enlarged by erecting a block for 46 males and another for 80 females of the working and quiet class. A bakehouse and a small one-storied block for the use of some of the artisans are also to be provided. A contract amounting to 10,885*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* has been entered into for effecting these additions.

*London City Asylum.*—There being an urgent need for additional and more suitable accommodation for the female staff, which has much increased in consequence of the large number of patients of the private class that are now treated in this Asylum, the Committee, rightly deeming it desirable that the nurses should, as far as possible, be able to secure at the end of their day's work a sound night's rest undisturbed by the noise from restless and excited patients, have decided to erect a detached building, or house, capable of accommodating 38 nurses. The building, though detached, will be in close proximity to one of the female wards, and we have been assured that there will be left in the main building at night a staff of nurses sufficient to cope with any emergency likely to arise.

It was proposed, when the plans were first submitted, to spend the excessive sum of 8,000*l.* upon the building, or at the rate of 210*l.* a bed, but we are glad to say that by the acceptance of our suggestions the estimated cost was reduced to 5,547*l.*, a contract being ultimately entered into for carrying out the work for 5,747*l.*

*Nottingham City Asylum.*—We report with satisfaction that the overcrowding which was commented upon at our recent visit of inspection is to be relieved by the erection of a self-contained block for 40 male patients of the chronic and quiet class, and by an extension of the present Female Infirmary Block so as to enable it to accommodate 43 additional female patients. It is estimated, that this extra accommodation will cost 9,000*l.*, or 108*l.* a bed, a moderate price considering that more than half of the accommodation is to be of the infirmary type.

*West Ham Asylum.*—With the approval of the Secretary of State, 4,500*l.* is to be spent in providing permanent accommodation for 70 male chronic patients working on the farm. This is to be obtained by altering and adding to Little Heath House, which is in close proximity to the Asylum. This house was originally purchased (*see* 62nd Report, page 26) by the Visiting Committee with the intention of utilising it for trustworthy patients until such extensions of the Asylum itself could be



undertaken as would enable the demands for accommodation to be adequately met, but since its purchase the Committee have had reason to determine to use it permanently.

*York City Asylum.*—In view of certain special circumstances with which he was made acquainted, the Secretary of State has thought fit to accord his approval to plans of new farm buildings and of a pump house for this Asylum, although the buildings had been completed before the plans were submitted to him. He has, however, distinctly laid it down that this action is not to be regarded as a precedent or as indicating any departure from the general rule, that approval will not be given to plans unless they are submitted before the work is carried out.

*New Asylums in course of erection or sanctioned.*

*Essex Second Asylum, Colchester.*—Early in the year the Secretary of State sanctioned plans of certain detached buildings which are to be provided in connection with this Asylum, now in course of erection. The plans were briefly alluded to in our 62nd Report (*see* page 26) as not having been submitted for approval in July 1907 with those of the superstructure of the main building. They provide for—(1) Two blocks, each for 50 patients, for the reception and treatment of fresh and presumably recoverable cases; (2) a block for 56 idiot children; (3) a block for the isolation and treatment of 20 consumptive patients; (4) a small hospital for the isolation of infectious cases; (5) a block for 56 patients of the private class; (6) a male attendants' block with 20 bedrooms and a sitting-room; (7) a nurses' block with 36 bedrooms and three sitting-rooms; (8) a chapel to seat 872; (9) a house for the Medical Superintendent; (10) houses for the Asylum clerk, the engineer, and the gatekeeper; (11) new farm buildings. These works, together with a few other items, such as the arrangements for heating and ventilation, the provision of padded rooms, and of airing court fencing, brought the estimated cost of the detached buildings to the heavy total of 74,669*l.* 8*s.*—which would have been much heavier but for the repeated close scrutiny and sharp criticism to which, during the long period, extending over several years, the plans were subjected in our office.

In March the Secretary of State sanctioned a contract for the erection of the superstructure of the main building, plans for which had been approved by him nearly two years previously. A contract between the Visiting Committee and another contractor for carrying out the work had been submitted in October 1908, but after the matter had been gone into very carefully, the Secretary of State refused his sanction on the grounds (1) that the tender was not the lowest, (2) that other firms were not afforded the same opportunity of reconsidering their tender as was afforded to the contractor in question, and (3) that the acceptance of that contractor's tender involved the recognition

of a system of sub-contracting which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, was in itself open to serious objection.

*Lancashire Asylum, Whalley.*—The only plans that have as yet been submitted to the Secretary of State in connection with the erection of this proposed new (6th) Asylum for Lancashire have been those of two lodges, eight cottages, ultimately to be used by the attendants, a house for the steward and one for the clerk of works. The contract which has been approved for the erection of these buildings amounts to 4,167*l.* The plan when first submitted to us provided for buildings of a too elaborate and expensive type, but, as the result of our criticisms and protests, they were so modified that the estimated cost of each cottage was reduced from 360*l.* to 275*l.*; that of each lodge from 462*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* to 320*l.*; that of the steward's house from 1,191*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* to 809*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, and that of the clerk of works' house from 801*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* to 500*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, or a total saving of 2,092*l.*

*Gateshead Asylum.*—When it was decided that the county boroughs of Gateshead, South Shields, and West Hartlepool should cease to have accommodation for their lunatics in the Durham County Asylum (*see* 62nd Report, page 28), we felt that the best and most economical way to make provision for their patients would be by the three boroughs uniting in the erection of a joint Asylum. Unfortunately, the negotiations which we initiated with this object proved abortive, the Gateshead Council determining to act independently of the other two boroughs by providing an Asylum of their own, and they have already, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, taken definite action in that direction by purchasing an estate known as the West Duddo Farm. The estate, which was inspected by a member of our Board is situate in the county of Northumberland and is 12 miles from Gateshead and 3½ miles from Morpeth. It comprises 297 a. 1 r. 33 p., and has been acquired for the moderate price of 31*l.* an acre. It possesses the more essential requirements of a site for an Asylum, but its isolated position, and the difficulty of access to it, whether by road or rail, are serious drawbacks which will add to the expense and burden of administration. The Visiting Committee and ourselves were desirous that a site should be secured nearer to Gateshead and, if possible, in the county of Durham, but the Committee assured us that after inspecting some 20 estates which were offered them, they were satisfied that, owing mainly to questions of mineral rights arising in the district, none was so suitable as the West Duddo Farm.

The patients belonging to South Shields continue to be boarded out in various Asylums and we have not, as yet, heard of any definite intention on the part of the authorities of that borough to provide Asylum accommodation of their own.

The town council of West Hartlepool have decided to continue to provide for their lunatics in the York City Asylum



under an agreement with the Visiting Committee of that Institution, an arrangement which appears likely to remain in force for a long period.

*Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.*

*London County.*—Having for years urged the need for the provision of an eleventh Asylum for the county of London (*see* 63rd Report, page 41), it is with satisfaction that we are able to report that at last a definite scheme has been submitted to us for the erection of another Asylum to accommodate 2,014 patients—1,087 males and 927 females—upon a part of the Horton Estate, with an area of about 234 acres, which has been allocated for the purpose.

*Suicides and some other Fatal Casualties and Injuries in County and Borough Asylums.*

Twenty-five deaths by suicide have been reported to us as having occurred during the year among patients in County and Borough Asylums, the number being a considerable reduction from the abnormally high figure (39) of 1908. In 14 instances only the act from which death resulted was done while the patient was under treatment in the Asylum; in 7 instances it was done before admission, in 1 after escape, and in 3 while the patient was absent on trial.

Of the 14 suicides by patients resident at the time in Asylums 5 were by hanging and 1 each by strangulation and suffocation, 3 by wounds to the throat, 2 by scalding, and 2 by falls. Four of these patients were regarded as actively suicidal and attendants had been ordered to keep them under constant supervision, 2 were under modified supervision as potentially suicidal, and the rest were not regarded as having suicidal tendencies; one had shown such marked improvement that he was allowed parole, and availed himself of the opportunity thus accorded him to destroy himself.

The list furnishes, as usual, examples of the danger, to which we have repeatedly called attention, of leaving projections or looped pipes unprotected in such places as w.c.'s where it is possible for patients to gain access to them unobserved. In a case which occurred at Colney Hatch Asylum the loop of a pipe in a sanitary block had been filled in, as was thought, completely, but a determined suicidal patient, E. J. S., who had, through the negligence of an attendant, been left alone in a w.c., found a narrow space of not more than  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch through which he succeeded in passing a necktie, and suspended himself therefrom with fatal result.

L. C., a male patient, was admitted to Menston Asylum on the 11th of June, 1909, having previously attempted to drown himself. He was placed in a padded room, the door being left open, and a ticket was issued requiring him to be kept under

constant supervision. For that purpose he was put under the charge of an attendant, who, however, seems to have had other duties to perform in the ward which prevented him from giving constant attention to this patient, though he stated that he saw him frequently. At night the patient remained in the padded room, and was supplied with ordinary blankets for bed clothes. The door was left open, and he was visited from time to time by a night attendant who had twenty-six patients in his charge, ten of them actively suicidal. The attendant saw him at 8.50 p.m., when he was awake and quiet, but on visiting again just after 9 p.m., found him suffocated by a corner of a blanket which he had pushed into his mouth. Efforts to restore animation proved unavailing. At the inquest the night attendant stated that it was not the custom in the Asylum to watch patients continually, and that it was his practice to go round the side rooms every fifteen minutes and also look at the patients in the wards at the same time. The Coroner's jury expressed the opinion that the Asylum staff did their duty and were in no way to blame for the occurrence; and the Asylum Committee, after holding an enquiry, entirely concurred in this view, exonerating the officials from any blame. We were unable to accept the conclusion arrived at, but expressed our opinion that the arrangements made were inadequate for dealing with such cases as L. C., rendering, as they did, impossible that constant supervision which was required and had been directed to be given.

T. R., admitted to West Sussex Asylum on the 30th of January 1909, furnished a remarkable example of what may be achieved by a man of exceptional activity and strong suicidal tendency. This patient, who was a chimney sweep and a good climber, had, during a previous period of confinement in the Asylum, thrown himself from the roof, but without any serious result. On his readmission he was treated as actively suicidal and placed under constant supervision. While out in the garden on the 18th of April he succeeded in reaching a rain-water pipe, which he began to climb before the attendant observed what he was doing. Though the attendant was but ten yards off, and ran promptly to the spot, he found the patient already out of reach. T. R. reached the roof, scaled a chimney, and threw himself off. Alighting on the slates he slid down, but caught the guttering with his hands and contrived to get back to the chimney and throw himself off a second time. On this occasion he passed the gutter and fell to the ground, receiving injuries to the brain, from which he died two days later.

We agreed with the opinion expressed by the Coroner's jury, that no one could properly be blamed for this unfortunate occurrence.

The deaths during the year caused or accelerated by accidents or injuries other than suicidal have been comparatively



few in number, and for the most part unaccompanied by special circumstances calling for notice here.

In one case in the Suffolk Asylum post-mortem examination disclosed a fracture of the sternum. The patient, S. S., an old man of seventy-three, was admitted on the 18th of February 1909, and, except for about three days, was kept in bed until his death on the 16th of April. He was very restless and strenuously resisted feeding, which was done with a spoon while two attendants held him. On the 23rd of March he got out of bed and fell, but did not appear to have been injured. The fall was duly reported and the patient examined, the conclusion arrived at being that there was probably a fracture of ribs, and he was treated accordingly. He became gradually weaker until his death, which the coroner's jury found, in accordance with the evidence, to have been due to senile decay and exhaustion, immaterially accelerated by a fracture of the chest bone. The patient's bones were found to be extremely brittle, and we saw no reason for thinking that there had been any want of proper care.

R. T., a female patient, in the Surrey Asylum, Brookwood, died on the 14th of April 1909, of double pneumonia following fracture of the left clavicle. On Wednesday the 7th of April the patient, who was a helpless epileptic dement, fell from a camp chair in which she had been placed in the airing court of her ward. A nurse went to her assistance, replaced her in the chair, and reported the fall to the charge nurse, who, however, failed to report it further. On the morning of the following Sunday a nurse noticed a small bruise on the patient's body, and reported it to the charge nurse. By her it was the next morning reported to the acting Medical Officer, who examined and found the fracture above mentioned. By failing to report the fall when it occurred the charge nurse was guilty of a serious breach of duty, for which she was reprimanded.

Among the other deaths reported to us were one of a female patient in Norwich Asylum from intestinal obstruction, caused by an accumulated mass of hair which the patient had swallowed together with some bent pins and part of a needle; one of a violent male patient in Bracebridge Asylum, from rupture of the bladder, which was found to be abnormally thickened and very friable, caused by a struggle with attendants in which no unnecessary force appears to have been used; and one of a female patient in Hereford Asylum, considered to have been accelerated by treatment with sedative drugs, as to the administration of which we made some suggestions to the Superintendent.

We may also mention the case of a patient, T. N., in the North Riding Asylum, whose death from other causes was possibly accelerated by the shock occasioned by a fall from a window which did not result in any serious injury. The window had been blocked, and the opening through which the patient

passed, quickly and without difficulty, was stated to be 18 inches by 5½ inches. We suggested the advisability of reducing the space to which the window could be opened.

*Zymotic Diseases in County and Borough Asylums.*

The occurrence of diseases of a zymotic class in the County and Borough Asylums varies but little from year to year, and on the whole there would appear to have been fewer cases of such disease in 1909 as compared with many previous years, with the one notable exception of dysentery, upon which we purpose to dwell somewhat fully.

From the information we possess we find that although *influenza* continues to recur in many institutions, mostly in the first quarter of the year, its type has generally become milder, and in only 16 of the 95 Asylums did it prevail to any noticeable extent, whilst but few deaths were attributed to it. The most marked outbreaks occurred in the Barming Heath, Whittingham, Manor, Cotford, and Derby Borough Asylums. In the last-named the epidemic was of the gastro-intestinal type, and attacked no fewer than 109 inmates, or one-third of the whole community, as well as 15 members of the staff. The outbreak seems to have borne some relation to cases of dysentery which subsequently arose, this being the first occasion on which that affection had been noted in this Asylum.

In 22 Asylums there were fatal attacks of *erysipelas*, and in only three of them did more than one death occur from this cause. In none could the disease be said to have been epidemic—a satisfactory record in comparison with that of some previous years.

*Enteric fever* also has occurred, mostly in sporadic form, for although we have knowledge of cases occurring in 24 Asylums, in most of these only one patient has suffered. The total number of deaths was 17, which were reported from 14 Asylums, there being 2 deaths in the Salop Asylum and 3 deaths in the Portsmouth Asylum, where a limited outbreak of 5 cases occurred near the end of the year. There were 5 cases of this disease in the autumn at the Devon Asylum, where much dysentery was then prevalent; and in the Cotford Asylum 4 male patients suffered from it, one case proving fatal. Investigations failed to assign an adequate origin for these small outbreaks.

There have been but few cases of *scarlet fever*, generally introduced by visitors, the spread of which has mostly been checked by prompt and effective isolation. At two Asylums, however, slight epidemics occurred. When the Portsmouth Asylum was visited by members of our Board, they learnt that 17 cases amongst patients and nurses had followed upon the admission of a female in the stage of desquamation. At the Hanwell Asylum 5 patients and 5 nurses were attacked by scarlet fever in the months March to June, the contagion having



probably been conveyed from outside by a nurse who had visited a house where the disease was present.

We have often had occasion to remark upon the rarity with which *diphtheria* is met with in Asylums, and the year 1909 has proved no exception in this respect. Only one death, that of a male patient in the Winwick Asylum, was attributed to this disease, and the entries made by us at our annual visits mention but three other instances of its appearance. In two of these the persons attacked were nurses, who had probably been infected outside the institution. There have also been a few cases of *chicken pox* and *measles*, the largest number of the former occurring at one time being 6 cases, whilst the attacks of measles were even more limited, and chiefly met with amongst members of the attendant staff.

*Dysentery and Diarrhœa.*—I. 1903–9.—In view of the singular difficulty there is in affording a reasonable explanation of the exceptional prevalence of dysentery in Asylums for the insane, it may be desirable, before summarising the experience of 1909, to enter into some detail concerning it. The returns which have been made to our office from the County and Borough Asylums for the past seven years enable this to be done with fair accuracy, and it is to be hoped that an analysis of them may assist those who are studying the natural history of the disease, with a view to its prevention, or, at any rate, its mitigation.

It ought, perhaps, to be pointed out that although the mortality from dysentery amongst the attacked is often very high, yet in the majority of instances the deaths from this disease, even in Asylums where it most prevails, do not appreciably influence the general death-rate in the Asylum, and certainly not to anything like the degree that tuberculosis does (*see* 60th Report, p. 51). The reason probably lies mainly in the fact that in many cases a fatal attack of ulcerative colitis occurs as a “terminal” affection in the enfeebled or paralysed, and thus the death-rate in an Asylum which has no dysentery may be as high as that of one where the mortality from this cause is considerable. But obviously attacks of dysentery, with their proneness to recurrence, must tend to impair vitality, and so contribute to lower the general standard of health of a community amongst whom it may have found a footing.

In dealing with the Asylum incidence of the disease during the seven years 1903–9, it may be well in the first instance to study it in those Asylums which have been newly opened during this period. These number 13—five having been opened in 1903, one in 1904, one in 1905, two in 1906, two in 1907, one in 1908, and one in 1909. In two of the series (*Canterbury*, 1903, and *Newport*, 1906) there has been no case of dysentery. In two others (*Ewell Epileptic Colony*, 1903, and *York*, 1906) there has been only one case, and in another (*Brecon*, 1903) only two cases. In the *Napsbury Asylum* 5 cases were notified in

1907, two years after it opened, and since then there has been only one case, namely, in 1909. The *Storthes Hall Asylum*, which received a very few patients in 1904, had 9 cases of dysentery in 1905, when its inmates averaged 194, and 19 in 1908 with an average strength of 514. But in 1907, and again in 1909, only one case was reported. The *Croydon Asylum* (1903) had 9 cases in 1905, but none in any other year except 1908, when one case occurred. *Barnsley Hall Asylum* (1907) had 7 cases in 1908, and 3 in 1909, the disease being probably introduced from the Powick Asylum.

In the above Asylums dysentery was mainly sporadic and fitful in its appearance, but it is otherwise with the remaining four Asylums in this category, where it seems likely to become more firmly established. In each of them it made its appearance during the first year, and in the three which have been open more than one year the incidence has been higher in the last than in the preceding year. Thus in 1903, when the *Hellingly Asylum* was opened—having in that year only an average number of 232 inmates—there were 6 cases of dysentery, imported from the Haywards Heath Asylum. In 1904 there were 23 cases, and since 1906, when the number fell to 11, the yearly return has gradually risen, amounting to 55 in 1909, or an incidence rate of 50·4 per 1,000. In the *Long Grove Asylum* cases of dysentery appeared within a few weeks of its opening (1907), the disease being in all likelihood introduced by those who had previously suffered from it in the institutions from which they had been transferred. In 1908 and 1909 the cases have occurred in increasing number, the incidence in the latter year being 44·9 per 1,000. Similarly, at the *Cardiff Asylum* cases occurred in the year of its opening (1908), and during last year the numbers attacked were out of proportion to the increase in the Asylum population. Lastly, at the *Netherne Asylum*, which was opened in 1909, there have been 10 cases, or a rate of 27·5; and here, too, it may be surmised that the dysentery was probably introduced from the parent Asylum at Brookwood.

This entrance of dysentery into new Asylums constructed on the best modern hygienic principles, is a disheartening fact, especially as there is reason to fear that it may become endemic in them and be most difficult to eradicate. It also affords proof of the infectivity of the disorder, and of the possibility of its introduction by patients who, having once suffered from it, become latent foci of infection. An alternative explanation of the presence of dysentery in a newly-built Asylum has been proffered, viz., its possible relation to the disturbance of soil entailed by the building operations; but there is seldom need for a resort to such an hypothesis, where patients are received from other Asylums in which they have long been resident.

In dealing more summarily with the 82 Asylums which were in existence before 1903, it will be convenient to compare them in respect to the incidence rates of dysentery rather than the



full numbers of cases, for their varying sizes would preclude satisfactory conclusions were the latter chosen as evidence of prevalence. Three categories may be formed:—

(1) Asylums in which no case of dysentery has occurred throughout the period of seven years. Six Asylums fall under this head:—*Northampton, Cornwall, Leicester Borough, Leicester and Rutland* (patients removed from Leicester to the new Asylum at Narborough in 1908), *Kesteven*, and *Scalebor Park*.

(2) Asylums with comparatively few cases *per annum*, sometimes at intervals of a year or more, and whose mean rate of incidence in the six years preceding 1909 did not exceed 10 per 1,000 inmates, although in some instances epidemics raised the figures for certain of these years. Two striking examples of such epidemic outbreaks in Asylums falling into this group occurred last year. But in all these institutions the disease may be said to have been sporadic rather than endemic, and an epidemic year has often been followed by others where the incidence fell to a low level.

TABLE A.—*Dysentery in Asylums, 1903–9. Yearly Incidence.*

-----		Rate per 1,000.			-----		Rate per 1,000.		
		1903-8.		1909.			1903-8.		1909.
		Mean.	Max.				Mean.	Max.	
1. Hanwell - -	-	9·6	15·2	4·7	20. Dorset - -	6·0	8·3	3·5	
2. Brookwood - -	-	9·4	28·7	15·6	21. Yorks, N.R. - -	6·0	8·5	13·9	
3. Devon - -	-	8·2	16·3	91·4	22. Herts - -	5·1	6·9	1·3	
4. Wakefield - -	-	8·1	32·2	0·5	23. Carmarthen - -	4·8	10·4	—	
5. Essex - -	-	7·6	11·4	9·3	24. Bucks - -	4·6	8·2	4·7	
6. Winwick - -	-	6·9	15·0	4·2	25. Bristol - -	3·4	4·7	—	
7. Beds, Herts, Hunts.		5·5	9·1	12·3	26. Nottingham - -	2·6	2·6	13·5	
8. Cane Hill - -	-	5·1	11·7	2·3	27. Norfolk - -	1·8	3·3	—	
9. Glamorgan - -	-	4·4	7·0	1·2	28. Monmouth - -	1·8	3·1	1·1	
10. Chester - -	-	4·2	8·3	13·7	29. Cumberland and Westmorland.	1·4	1·4	—	
11. Gloucester - -	-	2·5	5·5	6·1	30. Bracebridge - -	1·3	1·3	—	
12. Whittingham - -	-	2·4	2·9	2·4	31. City of London.	1·2	1·2	—	
13. Banstead - -	-	2·2	3·7	1·6					
14. Prestwich - -	-	2·1	5·2	1·1	32. Sunderland - -	9·1	19·4	13·0	
15. Durham - -	-	1·8	4·4	—	33. Yorks, E.R. - -	9·0	14·5	—	
16. Lancaster - -	-	1·1	1·8	1·7	34. Notts County - -	3·9	11·5	22·9	
17. Wandsworth - -	-	—	—	0·8	35. Ipswich - -	3·4	3·4	—	
					36. Middlesboro' - -	2·5	2·5	—	
18. Newcastle - -	-	8·0	16·3	—	37. Derby Borough	—	—	65·7	
19. Salop - -	-	6·5	10·5	5·2					

Table A. (in which the Asylums are ranged in three groups according to their size) gives the mean annual incidence rate of the six years 1903 to 1908 (or such of those years in which dysentery was reported), the maximum rate attained in any one year, and the rate for 1909, with which the other figures may be compared. The mean annual incidence rate for all these Asylums taken together during the whole period 1903 to 1909, was 4·4 per 1,000.

There are 37 Asylums in this list, and of these 17 had an average of more than 1,000 inmates, proof, if any were needed, that mere size alone cannot be regarded as a necessary factor in the endemicity of "Asylum" dysentery. Five of these Asylums had only one case in the whole period, namely, *Wandsworth*, *Bracebridge*, *Cumberland and Westmorland*, *Middlesbrough*, and *Ipswich*; whilst another (*Derby Borough*), for the first time in its existence, had an outbreak (amounting to 23 cases) in 1909. One Asylum (*Bristol*) had cases in two of the years, and none in 1909; two, *Durham* and *Nottingham*, had cases in three of the seven years, and the latter none in 1909. Six had cases in four of the years, two (*Carmarthen*, *Norfolk*) having none in 1909, which was one of the years in four—*Banstead*, *Glamorgan*, *Salop*, *Yorks, N.R.* Seven Asylums had cases in five of the years, *Newcastle*, *City of London*, and *Yorks, E.R.*, having none in 1909, the others being *Dorset*, *Bucks*, *Monmouth*, and *Sunderland*. Five had cases in six of the years, each including 1909, viz., *Wakefield*, *Winwick*, *Three Counties*, *Chester*, and *Notts County*. There remain 10 Asylums of this group in which dysentery cases have been notified in each year of the seven.

It will be seen, therefore, that the mean incident rates set forth in the table are based on the figures of six years (1903-8) in 10 instances, on those of five years in 8, of four years in 6, of three years in 5, and of two years in 2.

In 11 of these Asylums there were no cases in 1909, and in 12 the rate of incidence for that year was below the mean of the preceding years. In one of these the rates were equal (*Whittingham*), whilst in 11 the 1909 rate was above the mean, notably in the case of *Devon*, *Sunderland*, *Brookwood*, *Yorks, E.R.*, and *Chester*. *Devon* is the most conspicuous example of an epidemic outbreak, which in 1909 raised the rate to 91·4 as compared with a mean for 1903-8 of 8·2, which may be contrasted with that of *Wakefield*, where a rate of 32·2 in 1903 was immediately followed by a decline, until in 1909 only one case occurred in this large asylum. Again at *Brookwood* the cases were few until 1908, when a maximum incidence of 28·7 was reached, the rate falling in 1909 to 15·7, a decline which may possibly be associated with the opening in that year of the second Surrey Asylum at Netherne.

(3) The third category consists of 39 Asylums where dysentery has mostly prevailed throughout the seven years (with a mean total incidence of 22·5) with such persistence as to be regarded as endemic. In these Asylums the mean rates for the years 1903-8 range from 10 to 50 per 1,000 inmates, and although in some there has been a steady and even remarkable decline, in others the converse has been the case. There are included in this list (Table B.) owing to their high mean rates one Asylum (*Cambridge*) where cases have been limited to four years, and three (*W. Sussex*, *Isle of Wight*, *Norwich*) to three years, and in them it may be doubted whether endemicity has been established. In *Exeter* Asylum cases have been noted



in five years, and in *Burntwood*, *Hereford*, *Oxford*, *Hull*, the *Manor Asylum*, and *Plymouth*, in six of the years. This leaves 28 in which there has been no interruption in the annual recurrence of the disease.

Of the 39 Asylums, 13, or precisely one-third, were of large size (1,000 or more inmates). In 4 Asylums there were no cases in 1909, in 10 the rate for that year was above and in 25 below

TABLE B.—*Dysentery in Asylums, 1903–9. Yearly Incidence.*

		Rate per 1,000.					Rate per 1,000.		
		1903-8.		1909.			1903-8.		1909.
		Mean.	Max.				Mean.	Max.	
1. Powick	- -	50·2	86·8	4·3	21. Suffolk	- -	29·2	52·5	41·2
2. Bexley	- -	49·8	105·0	26·6	22. Wells	- -	28·1	48·3	26·5
3. Wadsley	- -	38·2	43·7	51·3	23. Denbigh	- -	26·2	35·4	20·0
4. Claybury	- -	32·4	45·1	9·7	24. W. Ham	- -	22·6	69·8	9·3
5. Chartham	- -	27·6	44·0	9·6	25. Burntwood	- -	17·9	33·0	—
6. Colney Hatch	- -	19·5	40·0	17·1	26. Brighton	- -	17·6	38·2	9·4
7. Hants	- -	17·2	36·0	49·3	27. Hereford	- -	16·7	38·2	5·9
8. Warwick	- -	15·0	61·2	1·8	28. Wilts	- -	15·3	22·2	17·5
9. Rubery Hill	- -	13·4	22·1	19·1	29. Oxford	- -	14·6	54·4	3·1
10. Rainhill	- -	13·0	14·5	15·0	30. Stafford	- -	13·3	25·4	1·1
11. Menston	- -	11·8	18·7	8·0	31. Sussex W.	- -	12·5	22·2	3·8
12. Barming Heath		10·9	16·5	43·1	32. Cambridge	- -	12·3	16·8	1·7
13. Horton	- -	10·1	17·5	6·6	33. Hull	- -	12·2	26·5	3·4
					34. Winson Green	- -	10·6	22·5	24·0
14. Cheddleton	- -	47·4	75·5	43·9	35. Manor	- -	10·3	23·2	—
15. Portsmouth	- -	43·5	62·4	20·2					
16. Northumberland		38·3	97·7	22·0	36. Plymouth	- -	37·4	85·5	—
17. Derby County	- -	37·1	59·8	35·2	37. Exeter	- -	32·3	48·2	88·1
18. Berks	- -	30·4	79·0	9·2	38. I. of Wight	- -	14·7	25·8	—
19. Cotford	- -	29·7	49·0	20·5	39. Norwich	- -	10·9	19·3	8·5
20. Parkside	- -	29·6	67·7	46·7					

the annual mean of the preceding six years, a fairly encouraging fact. It must, however, be pointed out that amongst the latter are several institutions where the decline is not so substantial as to justify the inference that it is likely to be materially lessened in coming years. For whilst, no doubt, the disease may be introduced occasionally from without, yet the continued residence of those who have had attacks in former years, and the number of these, cannot but largely contribute to the risks of fresh infection.

The Asylums in which the 1909 figures exceeded the means for the preceding six years are *Exeter*, *Hants*, *Barming Heath*, *Wadsley*, *Parkside*, and *Suffolk*. In the *Exeter Asylum*, as in the adjacent County Asylum, there was a large increase in the dysenteric attacks during 1909, amounting in this rather small institution to 85·5 per 1,000. Prior to 1907 this Asylum had been comparatively free from the disease, but there were 18 attacks in that year and 13 in the following. In the *Hants Asylum* dysentery has always more or less prevailed, with

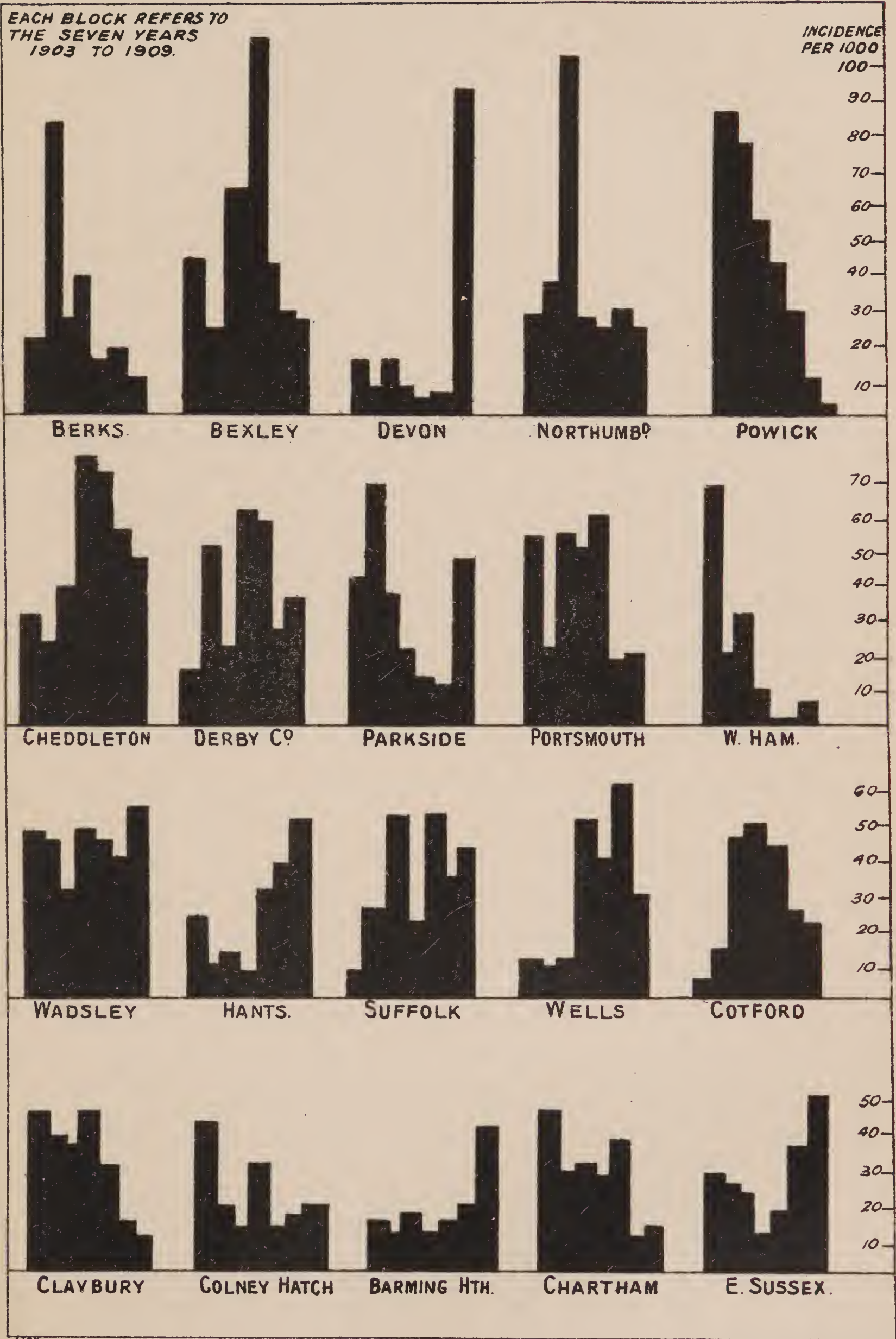
singular yearly variations, outbreaks having in some years coincided with disturbances of soil connected with drainage or other operations. In 1906 there was ground for hoping that a real abatement in its prevalence had set in, but from that year onwards the annual returns have shown a steady increase in the numbers of the attacked. At the *Barming Heath Asylum*, up to last year, dysentery had been of moderate prevalence, the maximum incidence in any year being 16·5 (1905); but in 1909 this rate rose to 43·1. There has always been much dysentery in the *Wadsley Asylum*, and the mean rate for 1903–8 of 38·2 was exceeded in 1909 to a higher degree than it was in 1903, 1904, 1906, and 1907. The *Parkside Asylum* has also had many cases, but here an outbreak in 1904 (rate 66·7) was succeeded by a regular yearly fall in the numbers, the rate in 1908 being only 10·5; whilst the number of attacks in 1909 surpassed that of any previous year except 1904. At the *Suffolk District Asylum* dysentery has prevailed since 1904, with marked accessions in 1905, 1907, and again in 1909, the origin of which has been carefully traced by Dr. Whitwell.

In 7 Asylums, although the 1909 rates were below the means of the preceding six years, these latter are so high (ranging from 47·4 to 26·2) as to discount the significance of such a fall, which in some instances was but slight. These Asylums are *Cheddleton*, *Portsmouth*, *Northumberland*, *Derby County*, *Cotford*, *Wells*, and *Denbigh*. In the *Cheddleton Asylum* the highest rate in the period was attained in 1906 (viz., 75·5), and since then there has been a gradual decline, but in 1909 the rate was only 2·5 below the mean of the preceding six years. At *Portsmouth* the years of greatest prevalence were 1903, 1905, 1906, and 1907, whilst in 1904, 1908, and 1909 the annual figures have been closely approximate, those for the last year being as much as 20·8 below the mean. The *Northumberland Asylum* had a serious outbreak in 1905, which considerably affected the mean rate, otherwise the annual returns remain much on a level, the rate in 1909 being 22·0. At *Cotford Asylum* the cases were numerous in 1905 to 1907, and since then have declined, but have not attained the lower levels of 1904 or 1903. The other Somerset Asylum at *Wells* has had a similar record, save that in it the years of greatest prevalence were 1906–8. In the *Derby County Asylum*, where dysentery was very prevalent in former years, and where one of the earliest studies of the disease was made, the history of the years from 1903 onwards shows marked variations in prevalence, 1904, 1906, and 1907 being the most conspicuous years, and the rate for 1909 being only 1·9 below the mean of 1903–8 (Chart 4).

It is gratifying to turn to the records of those Asylums in which there has been a definite decline in dysenteric incidence. The most striking instance is that of the *Powick Asylum*, once the chief habitat of colitis, where in 1903 the incidence rate was as much as 86·8 per 1,000, and where ever since the yearly return has shown a steady decrease, especially marked since



CHART Nº 4. DYSENTERY. YEARLY INCIDENCE IN CERTAIN ASYLUMS, 1903 - 1909.







1907, until in 1909 only four cases were reported. It may be observed that the fall of late has coincided with the diminution in the numbers of the inmates due to the opening of the second Worcestershire Asylum at Barnsley Hall in 1907, but it must be also pointed out that the decline in dysentery was progressing before that date, and that in 1906, when the number of inmates averaged 1,202 (it was 935 in 1909), the cases of dysentery were only half the number of those in 1903. At the *Bexley Asylum*—which in 1905, and especially in 1906, had an exceptionally large number of cases of dysentery—the incidence has materially declined of late, the rate for 1909 being 23·2 below the mean of the preceding six years. The reduction in the yearly numbers attacked has been progressively marked at *Claybury Asylum*, where the 1909 rate was below that of any previous year, and 22·7 below the mean. In the *Chartham Asylum*, where dysentery used to prevail extensively, there has been a decline since 1903, only interrupted by a rise in numbers in 1907, the rates for 1908 and 1909 being 8·6 and 9·6 as compared with a mean of 27·6. The *West Ham Asylum* is one of those in which dysentery appeared shortly after its opening, and in 1903 the number of cases was large (incidence of 69·8). There was a great reduction in the next year, then a rise, but since 1905 the numbers annually attacked have not exceeded 8, and in 1907 and 1908 only a single case was reported. At the *Berks Asylum* an epidemic in 1904 considerably raised the average number of attacks, which however, since then, have shown a tendency to decrease, but not with regularity, and there is reason to believe that the locality of the Asylum has some influence in promoting outbreaks at certain seasons. There has certainly been a decline in the amount of dysentery at the *Haywards Heath Asylum*, but this did not set in markedly until 1906, or three years after the opening of the East Sussex Asylum at Hellingly.

Lastly, in two Asylums where in previous years the incidence of dysentery has been high, there were no cases in 1909. In one of these, *Burntwood*, except in 1905 and 1907, the yearly attacks have been few; whilst in the other, *Plymouth*, there was in 1904 a very severe outbreak, and from then until 1909 the annual returns show a considerable amount of dysentery in proportion to the comparatively small number of the inmates.

That there has been no appreciable diminution in the amount of dysentery throughout the seven years included in this survey will be apparent from the figures furnished below (Table C.), which apply to all the cases in each year that terminated in recovery or death, those remaining under treatment at the close of a year being included in the following year's total. These figures show that the incidence of dysentery in 1909 was nearly as high as in 1906, but below that of 1903, the year 1908 being the lowest. It shows also that, although the case mortality was lower in 1909 than in any year but 1906,

the proportion of dysenteric deaths per 1,000 inmates was higher in 1909 than it has been since 1904.

TABLE C.—*Dysentery : Incidence and Mortality.*

—	Total Inmates.	Cases.	Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Inmates.		Case Mortality.
				Cases.	Deaths.	
						Per cent.
1903	82,915	1,170	298	14·1	3·6	25·5
1904	85,943	961	254	11·1	2·9	26·4
1905	88,207	1,055	247	11·9	2·6	23·4
1906	90,557	1,156	232	12·7	2·6	20·2
1907	92,188	1,039	231	11·2	2·5	22·2
1908	94,888	1,029	235	10·8	2·5	22·8
1909	96,688	1,218	269	12·6	2·8	22·1

Of the whole number of cases within the period a larger proportion was in women than in men, namely, as 54 : 46. The mortality, too, was higher in the female sex, namely, 25·7 per cent., whilst in males it was 20·1 per cent. These differences obtained in each year of the period.

In those Asylums where there has been a marked decline in dysenteric incidence, this may doubtless, with some truth, be attributed to the treatment adopted, especially as regards prophylactic measures. But without doubting the efficacy of such measures, which in some quarters have comprised not merely the segregation of those attacked, but their continued supervision after recovery, it is only right to point out that, so far as we are aware, analogous precautions have elsewhere been in operation without such improvement taking place; and, further, that in some instances the abatement of the disease has been apparently spontaneous, without any such active intervention.

The foregoing necessarily condensed summary of the incidence of dysentery in the County and Borough Asylums during the seven years 1903 to 1909 appears to justify certain inferences concerning it.

(1) That in only about one-half of the Asylums of England and Wales is dysentery so prevalent as to justify its being regarded as endemic or indigenous, and that in no small number of the remainder of these institutions the disease is very rarely met with, and in a few it does not seem to have appeared at all.

(2) That its occurrence in epidemic outbreaks, though common, is by no means universal, some Asylums, even with a high incidence rate, being free from them. On the other hand, such outbreaks have arisen in Asylums where previously cases have been few and sporadic, and in others their supervision adds materially to an already high dysenteric incidence.



(3) That the occurrence of such epidemics is not easy to explain; sometimes local external conditions would seem to favour them, whilst often they are only explicable on the hypothesis of varying infectivity.

(4) That undoubtedly dysentery is infective, *i.e.*, communicable, and the chances of such communicability are enhanced by the liability of the disease to recur.

(5) That in view of the fact that so many Asylums are comparatively exempt from dysentery, it is impossible to assert that such conditions as overcrowding or defective sanitation can *per se* determine its occurrence, however much they may conduce to its persistence, once it has gained an entrance. The same reasoning applies to the assumed special vulnerability of chronically insane and demented subjects, with degraded habits, as a sufficient ground for the exceptional prevalence of dysentery in Asylums. They may furnish appropriate soil for the virus, the introduction of which into the Asylum must be postulated, as also must probably be other essential factors, for otherwise it would be difficult to account for the immunity apparently enjoyed by precisely similar subjects in many similar institutions.

(6) On the other hand, granted such conditions, that the insane are more prone to infection is proved by the comparative rarity with which the disease attacks the attendant or medical staff, in marked contrast to other infective diseases.

(7) That the appearance of dysentery in many newly-opened Asylums can hardly be ascribed to imperfect hygiene, but is most reasonably accounted for by the fact that such Asylums invariably receive chronic cases from other Asylums where dysentery may have been prevalent.

It is clear that there are many open questions regarding dysentery which may fruitfully engage the attention of the medical officers of Asylums where it prevails. There is still some uncertainty as to its essential nature, as to the proclivity of the insane to contract it, the degree of its infectivity and its seemingly varying virulence, the reasons for epidemic outbreaks, the comparative immunity of some Asylums, which do not apparently differ in their conditions from those in which dysentery is endemic, &c. We are glad to find from recent contributions that these and other problems are being carefully investigated, and we trust that a recognition of the prevalence of this disorder may stimulate further efforts in these directions.

II. 1909.—During the year 1909 there were under treatment in the 95 County and Borough Asylums, 1,275 cases of dysentery and 640 of epidemic diarrhoea (infective enteritis), showing, as compared with 1908, an increase in number of the former amounting to 207, whilst the reported cases of the latter affection were fewer by 188. It may not be always easy to draw a sharp distinction between these two types of intestinal inflammation, and if they are taken together the rise in their number has not been proportional to the increase in the number of inmates of the Asylums.

In 1909 the incidence of dysentery cases, per 1,000 inmates, was 13·1, ranging from 0·5 to 91·4 in the Asylums in which they occurred, the mean rate being higher by 1·9 than that of 1908.

No cases of dysentery occurred during the year in 26 Asylums, or 27 per cent., but in 8 of these, 40 cases of diarrhoea were noted. In 27 Asylums there were 356 cases of dysentery, and none of diarrhoea, and in 42 there were 919 of the former as well as 600 of the latter affection.

Of the 69 Asylums in which dysentery occurred there were 32 in which throughout the year the total number of cases in any one Asylum was under 10; 25 in which there were from 10 to 30 cases; and 12 where the number was 30 or more, the highest recorded being 124.

It is convenient to contrast the incidence of dysentery in Asylums of different size, and following the scheme we have previously adopted for this purpose we have the following three groups:—

*Group A.*—Asylums in which the average number of resident inmates exceeded 1,000. These were 32 in number, with an aggregate population of 55,337.

*Group B.*—Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 inmates, 43 in number, with an aggregate population of 34,069.

*Group C.*—Asylums with fewer than 500 inmates, 20 in number, with an aggregate population of 7,282.

The incidence of dysentery cases in each of these groups was as follows:—

A. Dysentery occurred in 31 of the Asylums of this group, the cases ranging from 1 to 124 in individual institutions, and amounting in all to 849, of whom 635 recovered, 183 died, and 31 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The incidence-rate per 1,000 inmates was 15·6, the case mortality 22·5 per cent., and the proportion of dysenteric deaths to deaths from all causes, 3·4 per cent.

In 1908 these rates were respectively 11·5, 22·6, and 2·7.

B. Occurring in 33 Asylums of this group, the cases of dysentery ranged from 1 to 40, and amounted in all to 340. Of this number 244 recovered, 70 died, and 26 remained under treatment. The incidence-rate was 10 per 1,000, the case mortality 22·6 per cent., and the proportion of dysenteric to total deaths 1·9 per cent.

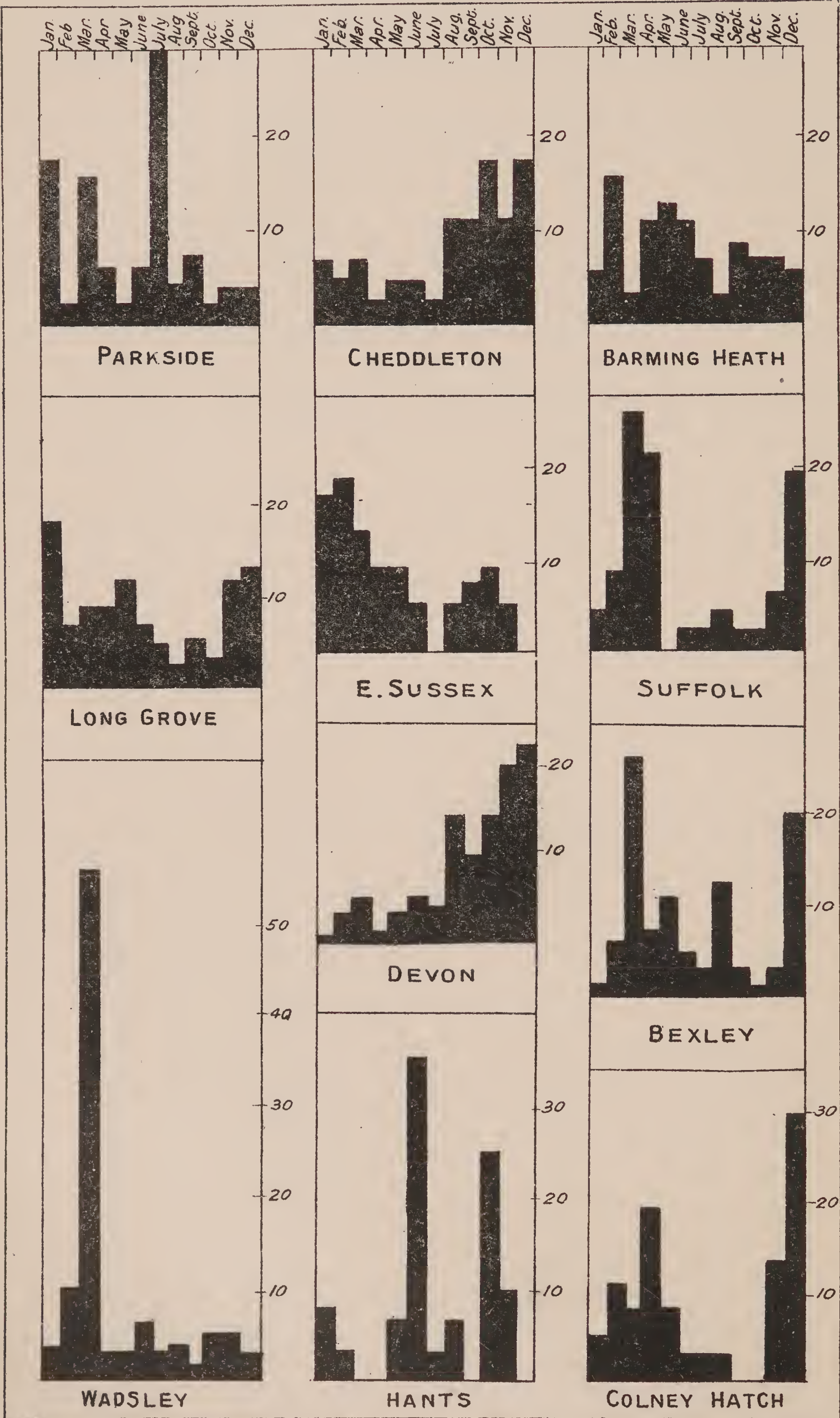
In 1908 these rates were respectively 11·5, 20·9, and 2·2.

C. Dysentery appeared in 8 of these smaller Asylums, the number of cases being from 1 to 29, amounting in all to 86. Of this number 70 recovered and 16 died. The incidence-rate was 11·8 per 1,000, the case mortality 18·6 per cent., and the proportion of dysenteric to total deaths, 2·2 per cent.





CHART N<sup>o</sup> 5. DYSENTERY. 1909 MONTHLY INCIDENCE (PER CENT OF TOTAL ATTACKS IN THE YEAR) IN CERTAIN SELECTED ASYLUMS.





In 1908 these rates were respectively 7·1, 39·2, and 2·8 :—

		CASES OF DYSENTERY, 1909.				Total.
		30 and more.	10 to 30.	Less than 10.	No Cases.	
Group A.	Number of Asylums	10	9	12	1	32
	Total Inmates	16,478	15,072	22,237	1,550	55,337
	„ Cases	659	146	44	—	849
	Proportion per 1,000	40·0	9·7	2·0	—	15·6
Group B.	Number of Asylums	2	12	16	13	43
	Total Inmates	1,759	9,608	11,998	10,704	34,069
	„ Cases	75	214	51	—	340
	Proportion per 1,000	42·6	22·3	4·2	—	10·0
Group C.	Number of Asylums	—	4	4	12	20
	Total Inmates	—	1,525	1,620	4,137	7,282
	„ Cases	—	73	13	—	86
	Proportion per 1,000	—	47·8	8·0	—	11·8
All Groups	Number of Asylums	12	25	32	26	95
	Total Inmates	18,237	26,205	35,855	16,391	96,688
	„ Cases	734	433	108	—	1,275
	Proportion per 1,000	40·3	16·5	3·0	—	13·2

In 7 Asylums attacks of dysentery occurred in every month of the year, and if one of these be excluded where as many as 46 cases were in the month of March, it would appear that the general incidence was highest in December and lowest in April, the proportion of cases in the spring (March, April, May) being 23·3 per cent., in the summer (June, July, August), 21·8, in the autumn (September, October, November), 26·1, and in winter (December, January, February), 28·8. (Chart 5.)

At the *Parkside Asylum*, 43 males and 8 females were attacked during the year, as well as a male attendant. The female cases were limited to January, April, May, and July, 5 of them being in the latter month, whilst amongst males attacks arose in every month but May. Prior to January there had been no cases since September 1908. The months of chief incidence were January, March, and July (especially). The cases were isolated in single rooms, and it is noteworthy that the infirm inmates of the adjacent ward remain remarkably free from the disease. There were only 2 deaths, a case mortality of 4·1 per cent.

At the *Devon Asylum*, in which during the year 43 males and 90 females suffered, dysentery did not become especially prevalent until August, and attacks in October and December were very numerous. Prior to August there had been 10 cases on the male side and 18 on the female. There were 20 deaths, giving a case mortality of 14·6 per cent.

At *Barming Heath Asylum* there were more cases in the first than in the second half of the year, February being the month

of highest incidence. In all, 37 males and 32 females were attacked, cases arising amongst the former in every month but August and September, and amongst the latter in all but January and July. Two male attendants were also attacked. The cases were removed for treatment to the Isolation Hospital. There were 21 deaths, a case mortality of 30·5 (the female rate being 53·0).

At the *Bexley Asylum*, 43 males and 22 females were attacked in the course of the year, the former in every month but March, the latter in all except January, April, June, September, and October. The months of highest incidence were March and December. Most of the cases came from the ground floor wards, in which are many cases of general paralysis, and here on the female side the dysentery cases are treated, the males being removed to East Villa. There were 4 deaths—a mortality of 7·4 per cent.

At *Long Grove Asylum* the 96 attacks (males, 41; females, 52) were fairly evenly distributed between the months, the lowest incidence being in August, the highest in January. Dr. Bond informs us that “any recent attack of diarrhoea is returned as “dysentery, if the patient has had previously typical symptoms “of dysentery.” Hence perhaps the reason for the fact that there were no male deaths and only 10 female, giving a case mortality of 1·1 per cent. or 1·9 (females only).

At *Cheddleton Asylum* there were 27 attacks in males and 18 in females, the larger proportion occurring in the second half of the year, especially in October and December. We are indebted to Dr. Menzies for a detailed account, which will be found on a later page. There were 7 deaths—a case mortality of 18·8.

At *Wadsley Asylum*, 16 males and 66 females were attacked, two-thirds of the latter cases occurring in March. Apart from this outbreak the monthly incidence was low. In that month the cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital, at other times in single rooms. There were in all 17 deaths, a mortality of 21·0 per cent.

In addition to the foregoing, reference may be made to some other asylums where the cases were not so widely distributed throughout the year. Thus in the *Suffolk Asylum* cases occurred in all months but May, the greatest incidence being in March and April, and next in December. In addition to May there were no cases on the male side in July and September, and on the female in June, August, October, and November. There were in all 21 male and 25 female attacks. A male attendant also suffered. There were 4 deaths, a mortality of 13·4 per cent.

At the *East Sussex Asylum*, 37 males and 17 females were attacked. There were no cases in July, and none also in December on the male side, and on the female in April, September, November, and December. About 70 per cent. of



the cases occurred in the first half of the year. The deaths were 5 in number, the case mortality being 9·1 per cent.

In the *Colney Hatch Asylum*, where 12 males and 26 females were attacked, there were no cases in September and October, and those amongst males were limited to the months of April, September, November, and December, 11 of the female cases also occurring in the latter month. For treatment, the females were removed to a detached ward, the males to single rooms. The deaths numbered 18, yielding the high case mortality of 56·2 per cent.

In the *Hants Asylum* there were 34 male and 26 female cases, none arising in the four months of March, April, September, and December, and the highest incidence was in June. The freedom of the above months and the high rate in June are quite contrary to the general rule of monthly incidence of dysentery. The majority of the cases came from the infirmary wards. They were isolated in single rooms or a dormitory. There were 8 deaths, a mortality of 13·8 per cent.

At the *Derby County Asylum*, 11 males and 16 females were attacked, the months of April and May being exempt, and more cases occurring in November than in any other month. There were 6 deaths, a mortality of 13·7 per cent.

At *Cardiff Asylum* there were no attacks in July, October, and November, most of the cases occurring in January, August, and December. There were 28 cases in all, 11 males, 17 females. The deaths were 7, and limited to females, the case mortality being 25·0 per cent.

At the *Portsmouth Asylum* one case occurred in March, and no others until June, the remaining 17 cases being distributed fairly between the seven months, October having the largest number, viz., 4. There were 6 deaths, a mortality of 33·3 per cent.

At the *Exeter Asylum*, where there were 25 cases (9 in males), 12 arose in January and 1 in March, the rest occurring between June and October. The deaths numbered 4, or a mortality of 16·1 per cent.

At *Derby Borough Asylum*, 23 patients suffered from dysentery in the months of February, March, and May. This Asylum has hitherto been exempt from this disease, and we are indebted to Dr. Macphail for an account of this outbreak, which appears elsewhere. The 4 deaths, limited to females, give a mortality of 17·2 per cent.

The total number of cases of dysentery at the new *Surrey Asylum* at *Netherne*, amounted to 10, and of these 9 were distributed between the months of April to August (inclusive), the remaining case being in November. Eight of them were

of the male sex, and the only death was that of one of the two females.

In all these, and indeed in every asylum, it is now the practice to "isolate," more or less effectively, every case of dysentery, and to carry on as thorough disinfection as possible. As regards remedial treatment, various methods are adopted, but we have not sufficient material before us to venture any conclusions as to their respective merits, a task which hardly comes within our province.

We append a few selected memoranda of the experiences of last year, which have been kindly furnished to us by medical superintendents.

*Cheshire : Parkside Asylum.*—On the male side 41 inmates were attacked, and 2 of them had recurrences, the attacks occurring in every month but May, especially in January, March, and July. In the last-named month there were 10 cases on the male side and 5 out of a total of 8 on the female, this outbreak being amongst general paralytics and helpless demented in the sick wards at the annexe. Dr. Sheldon mentions that at this time (June and July) much soil was being turned over in the vicinity of the annexe in connection with two new villas. One portion of this area had been a pit filled with refuse, some of which, when unearthed, was very offensive and had to be removed.

*Devon Asylum.*—Dr. Davis reports fully concerning the exceptionally large outbreak which occurred here on both sides of the Asylum, especially amongst the female patients, the total attacks during the year amounting to, males, 34, and females, 90. The case mortality has been for males 9·6 per cent., for females 20 per cent. No member of the staff has been attacked. Dividing the female cases into (a) those occurring in the wards (the old part of the building), and (b) those occurring in the blocks (the new part of the building), Dr. Davis remarks that: (a) In these wards, which average 410 patients, there have been 42 patients attacked during the year, or 10·2 per cent. of the population of that part of the building. Ward F. 6 (the Refractory ward) had the greatest number of cases, namely, 16 for the year. Only one ward escaped infection, namely, F. 1, the number of patients in the ward being only 21, and these mainly kitchen workers. A similar class of patients in the Laundry Ward of 40 inmates yielded 3 cases, and in the Convalescent ward of 30 inmates there were 2 cases. (b) In the "blocks," which average 350 inmates, there were during the year 48 cases of dysentery, or 13·7 per cent. of the population in that part of the building. The greatest number of cases occurred in F B. 2A, a total of 9, the adjacent block F B. 3 yielding 8 cases. No part of the blocks has been free from infection, the blocks with the smallest number of cases being F B. 1, F B. 2, and F B. 4, with 2 cases each. Fresh attacks on the female side have occurred in each month of the year, and of the total of 90, 72 (or 80 per cent.) occurred in the five months August to December. Similarly, on the male side, out of a total of 34 attacks, 24, or 71 per cent., were in September to December, the only other months of incidence being March (6 cases) and June (4 cases). Of the 24 fatal cases 18 were over 55 years of age and 9 over 65. All the cases have been isolated as soon as possible, a 5-bedded room being used for the purpose in both female blocks and wards and single rooms on the male side of the building. From October to mid-December the block F B. 7 was closed and given up to the reception of dysenteric and typhoid cases, but after the latter date the whole of the dysentery cases were isolated in the Sanatorium, with the exception of overflow female cases (or suspects), which occasionally occupied the 5-bedded room in the ward. Treatment by magnesium sulphate (60 grs. every hour in an acid mixture) has been the rule, and "provided that it is started " without delay, favourable results have been attained." Lactic acid and also izal have also been latterly prescribed.



*Colney Hatch Asylum.*—During the year 12 male and 28 female inmates were attacked by dysentery, with a case mortality of 56·5 per cent. (excluding 8 cases still under treatment at the end of the year). There were also 27 males and 14 females attacked with diarrhœa. Dr. Seward remarks that as regards dysentery, there was nothing in the nature of an epidemic outbreak until December, when there were 11 cases distributed over eight female wards. The 12 male cases were from six wards, but 6 of the cases occurred in C. 5, in which are many feeble and paralysed patients. One patient of each sex had dysentery after recovering from previous attacks of diarrhœa, and one male patient had an attack of diarrhœa, having previously suffered from dysentery. The female cases of dysentery and diarrhœa were isolated in a detached infirmary ward, and the male cases in single rooms.

*Cheddleton Asylum.*—Dr. Menzies reports as follows: “Forty-five cases of dysentery occurred during 1909, as against 43 in 1908. The expectation that the relief of overcrowding, afforded by the opening of the new wards, together with the possibility of segregation of cases, would diminish the number was falsified, although I believe that overcrowding is a potent factor, and this is supported by the experience of Dr. Braine-Hartwell at Worcester. Of the 25 men and 15 women attacked, 13 men and 6 women were in the phthisis and dysentery block, but of these only 8 men and 4 women had had previous attacks, the balance, viz., 5 men and 2 women, had, as one might say, their pre-existing tuberculosis needlessly complicated by fresh dysenteric infection, owing to the structural impossibility of providing separate wards for phthisis and dysentery.” Of the total attacked, 11 men and 5 women had had previous attacks, and of these 7 men and 3 women were recognised as chronically dangerous, and were isolated; the remaining 6 cases being crowded out of the dysentery ward gave rise to 7 male and 5 female cases. “This probably presents a fairly typical picture of how dysentery spreads in an asylum.” In order to ascertain to what extent those who have had dysentery previously may disseminate infection, a systematic examination of the 96 patients in the Asylum who have previously suffered, is being undertaken by the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, in respect to the bacteriological content of the fæces and the agglutination content of the blood. Two women were infected in the laundry from handling clothes of unrecognised and unsegregated cases, and one man was infected while assisting to carry the tins containing stools to the destructor. The case-severity, as indicated by the average duration of symptoms (7·8 days), and number of stools per diem (4·2) was much the same as in 1908, but the mortality was higher (19 per cent. case-mortality). Dr. Menzies hopes next year to report on the results of treatment by anti-dysentery serum. He finds that slight and really acute cases may yield quickly to the magnesium sulphate or lavage methods, whereas apparently slight cases with little vital reaction die in spite of all treatment. Creosote carbonate is useless in the very cases in which an intestinal antiseptic is most required.

*Suffolk District Asylum.*—A small outbreak occurred early in the year, which apparently was caused by recurrence in an old subject of the disease. Two female patients, one in June, the other in December, were admitted with dysenteric symptoms, and in one of them there was a definite history of recurrent attacks of inflammation of the bowels within the preceding four years. Dr. Whitwell states that for many years it has been the practice to carefully examine the fæces of newly-admitted patients, and he says: “We are certainly becoming more of the opinion that there is perhaps more colitis outside Asylums than has hitherto been supposed, and that the epidemic character in Asylums is mainly conditioned by the peculiar type of individuals, their habits, and their congregation in a comparatively small area.”

*Derby Borough Asylum.*—Dr. Macphail writes:—“During the months of February and March there was, for the first time in the history of the Asylum (opened in 1888), an epidemic outbreak of dysentery. It

“ followed a severe outbreak of influenza at the end of January, which  
 “ affected 24 male and 85 female patients ; and 4 of the male and 14 of the  
 “ female staff were also attacked, 127 in all. In 50 per cent. of the influenza  
 “ cases the symptoms were of the gastro-intestinal type, and all the patients  
 “ who subsequently developed dysentery had been previously the victims of  
 “ influenza. Otherwise the origin of this special infection was not ascer-  
 “ tained. There was only one case on the male side, and 15 occurred among  
 “ the women ; the cases were not confined to one ward, but were distributed  
 “ through all the five female wards. All these patients were seriously ill, and  
 “ the onset was very sudden. Four women died of colitis, either as a principal  
 “ or a contributory cause. An autopsy was made in each case and ulcera-  
 “ tion of the colon was found in three instances. Several of the cases who  
 “ recovered were ill for two months.

“ In the month of May there was a second epidemic of seven cases, all  
 “ occurring in one male ward. None of these cases were severe, and all  
 “ were quite well in about a fortnight. There were no cases of influenza in  
 “ the Asylum during the second outbreak of dysentery. There have been  
 “ no further cases of either dysentery or diarrhoea, and none of the staff  
 “ was attacked in either outbreak.”

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
First outbreak, February and March - - -	1	15	16
Second outbreak, May - - - - -	7	—	7
	8	15	23

*Tuberculosis.*—The total number of deaths from tuberculous disease in the County and Borough Asylums during 1909 was 1,516, being in the proportion of 157 to every 1,000 deaths from all causes, or of 15·7 per 1,000 living (average number resident). Of these deaths, 1,305, or 86·1 per cent., were from pulmonary phthisis.

From the 71st Report of the Registrar-General it would appear that during the year 1908 in England and Wales, the proportion of persons *aged 15 years and upwards* who died from tuberculous disease amounted to 122·2 per 1,000 of the deaths from all causes at the same ages, and that of these deaths 89·1 per cent. were from pulmonary phthisis. Taking the average population at the ages mentioned on the estimate for 1908, the tuberculosis mortality in the general community (at these ages) would be 17·25 per 10,000 living, whilst for the Asylum population the like mortality rate was 155·34 in 1908 and 156·79 in 1909.

So that the Asylum mortality from tuberculosis is at least nine times as much as that of the general population.

Compared with the returns for 1903, the Asylum rate for 1908 was lower by 16·7 per cent.: in the same interval the rate in the general population had been reduced by 10 per cent.

In 1909, however, it will be seen from Table XII. in Appendix B. that the Asylum rate had risen 2·2 per cent. above that of 1908.

*Group A.*—In the large Asylums the general death-rate was 99·5 per 1,000, to which 15·3 were contributed by tuberculosis. The proportion of deaths from this affection to the deaths from



all causes was 15·7 per cent. High tuberculous death-rates were furnished by the Asylums of Chartham (36·3), Barming Heath (34·3), Whittingham (23·4), and Wakefield (22·7); low rates by Cane Hill (3·7), Parkside (5·7), Horton (6·6), and Chester (6·9). The highest relative mortality from tuberculosis was at Whittingham Asylum (29·9), the lowest at Cane Hill (5·5).

*Group B.*—In Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 inmates, the general death-rate was 103·6 per 1,000 living, to which tuberculosis contributed 16·8, a lower proportion than in 1908. The percentage proportion of tuberculous to total deaths was 16·2. High rates occurred at the Suffolk (44·7), Stafford (34·2), and Burntwood (29·5) Asylums; low rates at Brighton (2·7), Cornwall (6·4), and City of London (6·9) Asylums.

*Group C.*—In the smaller Asylums the general death-rate was 97·2, to which tuberculous diseases contributed 12·6, and the proportion of tuberculous to total deaths was 12·9. Exeter Asylum had a tuberculous death-rate of 27·6, and Canterbury one of 26·6. There were no deaths from this cause in Scalebor Park and the Ewell Epileptic Colony, the lowest recorded rate being 4·1 at York City Asylum.

#### ASYLUM OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1909.

We report with great satisfaction the passing, during the late session of Parliament, of the above Act, which, for the first time in the history of Asylum administration, puts pensions for Asylum officers and servants upon a secure and systematic basis.

At last, after many strivings, these persons will have the assurance that nothing short of fraud or grave misconduct can deprive them of retiring allowances to which the law will have given them an inalienable right, and we heartily welcome this change, in the interests both of the workers in Asylums and of the patients who are in their charge.

The insecurity of pensions which had existed previously to, and was intensified by, the passing of the Local Government Act of 1888, had for many years caused us much anxiety, with reference to its effects upon the tenure of office in Asylums and the comfort and skilled treatment of the patients, and in our Report for 1891 we set forth our views upon the subject in words which we may reproduce here in justification of our pleasure at the passing of the new Superannuation Act.

“The question of granting superannuation allowances to Asylum officials has recently, we believe, engaged the attention of Visiting Committees and County Councils, and our opinion upon it has more than once been sought. We have expressed ourselves in a sense favourable to the granting of such allowances; and we think it may be useful that we should in this Report give a wider publicity to that opinion, with some of our reasons for entertaining it.

“The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, section 57, and the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, enabled Committees of Visitors of Asylums to grant superannuation allowances to officers and servants disabled by sickness, age, or infirmity, or who had attained the age of 50, and had served at least 15 years. The grant, however, required to be confirmed by the Justices in Quarter or General Sessions. The power was permissive, and its exercise wholly within the discretion of the Committee, but presumably it was intended by the Legislature to be exercised as the rule, not exceptionally. The Lunacy Act, 1890 (which repealed the above Acts), by section 280 re-enacted the power in question, but, as a consequence of the change in local government, transferred the confirmation of the allowance to the County Council.

“It is obviously of the first importance to the welfare of the insane to attract well qualified persons to the service of the Asylums, and to retain them therein when, by the experience they have gained, their service has become valuable. This can only be done by offering adequate remuneration; economy must, no doubt, be kept in view, but efficiency must not be sacrificed to it.

“The question then arises as to the best form of remuneration. If it is by salary or wages only, without prospect of pension, salaries and wages must be on a higher scale, and it may be doubtful if any actual money saving will be effected; but if it should, it will be at the risk of inefficient service due to the retention of office when the power to discharge its duties has become impaired.

“This, in our opinion, is not an imaginary risk; and however desirable reasonable length of service may be, a mode of remuneration which renders the service liable to such a contingency is not satisfactory.

“Fair salaries or wages, with the prospect of liberal pensions after disablement or reasonable length of service, offer, we think, the most influential inducements to really suitable persons to enter Asylum service, and to remain in it as a permanent occupation.

“With regard to the medical staff, it may be observed that the specialty offers no great prizes, while it demands for the satisfactory discharge of the duties and responsibilities it entails very considerable ability, great power of organisation and administration, and varied knowledge. The work of the medical superintendent of an Asylum is anxious, harassing, and not unattended by personal risk. His responsibility is unceasing; and few men can venture, without danger to health, to extend their tenure of the office beyond moderate limits. The work of the lower officials, who are much in contact with the insane, is also wearing and not free from danger; while it calls for the exercise of qualities of intelligence, tact, and patience, which are by no means too common. No one who has spent the best years of his life in an Asylum is likely after retirement to succeed in any other occupation; and if he has no pension to look forward to, his outlook for the future will be a gloomy one, for experience, we think, shows that provision for old age would not often be made out of an income which at the best would be but moderate.

“The system of moderate salaries with superannuation has had a fair trial in the past, and, we consider, with satisfactory results, and we would most strongly deprecate any departure from it in the future.”

Having regard to the important provisions of the new Act, we have thought it desirable to issue to the authorities of all institutions which are affected by the provisions of the Act an explanatory circular.

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## REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The Registered Hospitals continue to be maintained generally in excellent order, and to discharge their useful functions in the lunacy administration of the country in a very efficient manner and with great benefit to the public.

Their financial position is for the most part flourishing, and most of them carefully recognize and carry into practice the benevolent obligations which are inherent in their constitution.

On the 1st of January 1909 they contained 2,562 patients and 91 voluntary boarders, and the changes up to the end of the year have comprised the admission of 872 patients; the discharge of 738, of whom 345 had recovered; and the deaths of 159; the numbers remaining on the books on the 1st January 1910 being 2,537 patients and 87 voluntary boarders.

The percentages of recoveries and deaths, respectively, were 45·4 and 6·3, both of them favourable proportions.

*St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.*—In visiting this Hospital during the year and noting its excellent condition, and the superiority of its accommodation generally, the visiting Commissioners thought it desirable to make the following comment upon the practice which prevails of dividing the patients into first and second class. They say:—

“ We cannot help thinking the principle of dividing  
“ patients into classes, based upon the amounts that  
“ they are able to pay, objectionable. Except in the  
“ cases of patients who pay large sums and are, therefore,  
“ entitled to special accommodation and attendance, such  
“ a classification appears to us to be unnecessary, and  
“ serves only to place patients of the second division in  
“ an inferior position in their own estimation.  
“ The only proper classification of patients appears to  
“ us to be that which is based upon the character of their  
“ mental disorder.”

Plans for an extension of the sitting-room accommodation for patients at Moulton Park, and for the enlargement of a sitting-room and the provision of ten additional bedrooms at Byrn-y-Neuadd, the seaside branch at Llanfairfechan, have been examined and approved by us.

*Barnwood House, Gloucester.*—Additional bed and dressing rooms for servants, and a small foul laundry, have been erected at this Hospital from plans which were submitted to us and received our approval.

*Bethel Hospital, Norwich.*—We regret to report that ill health has compelled the resignation of Dr. Fielding, who had very efficiently discharged the duties of Medical Superintendent in this Hospital for twenty-one years.

He has been succeeded by his son Dr. Saville Fielding.

*Bethlem Hospital, London.*—Many important improvements continue to be effected in this Hospital, and among them we may especially mention the lowering of the window sills in rooms, and the substitution for the old and heavy casements of modern sashes, which have materially increased the light and cheerful appearance of the rooms.

A female voluntary boarder from this Hospital, who was temporarily residing at the branch establishment at Witley, came to her death by drowning in circumstances which indicated no want of care on the part of the staff. She had shown no previous signs of suicidal tendency.

*Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.*—Some additional rooms have been built at this Hospital, and fourteen acres of land have been acquired at Canford Cliffs, Poole, Dorset, on which a seaside convalescent home is to be erected, the plans of which have received our approval.

A female voluntary boarder in this Hospital committed suicide in August, in circumstances which were inquired into by a coroner's jury and ourselves, and, in neither their judgment nor our own, indicated want of care on the part of the staff.

*St. Luke's Hospital, London.*—At a visit to the branch house of this Hospital, Nether Court, Ramsgate, it was found in excellent order and affording most comfortable and suitable accommodation for those who were sent there from the parent establishment. It was hoped that the Committee would see their way to make it possible for increasing numbers of patients to have its benefits, by throwing it open to all those who might be in need of change irrespective of any additional payments.

An alteration in a room was suggested with the object of affording increased facility for escape in case of fire.

*Wonford House, Exeter.*—Dr. Deas, who had for many years efficiently discharged the duties of Medical Superintendent of this Hospital, has retired and been succeeded by Dr. Morton, who has for some time been favourably known to us as Medical Superintendent of Brislington House.

*The Retreat, York.*—The resources of this Hospital have been increased by the erection and bringing into use of a good recreation room, which is also made available for simple religious services, and by the institution of a department for the supply to the public of mental nurses who are to be trained in the Hospital, and for whose residence an adjacent house has been rented.

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#### INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS.

The Institutions for Idiots, to all of which we have, as usual, paid a visit during the year, continue to be maintained in an efficient state, and to afford comfortable and suitable provision and training for their inmates.



The amount of accommodation in them is, however, much below the calls upon it. We are constantly having to deplore the impossibility of removing the idiot and imbecile children in asylums, where they are in very undesirable association with adult insane persons, to such institutions, where they could have some training and increased personal attention in association with others of the same age and character.

The number resident in the several idiot institutions on January 1st 1909 was 1996, and on the same day in 1910 was 2,039.

*Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.*—When visited in April this Asylum was found generally in excellent order, but some exception was taken to the condition of rooms in the basement, which were deficient in brightness and considerably below the standard of cheerfulness of the rest of the Asylum.

*Earlswood Asylum, Redhill.*—The work of reconstruction of this Asylum, which was rendered necessary by a very serious subsidence of the foundations, is still proceeding under conditions of great difficulty, but with conspicuous success.

The north block, for male epileptics, and that for female epileptics, together with the dining hall, kitchens, workshops and laundry, yet remain to be done, and we hope that funds adequate for the efficient completion of this essential work will be liberally supplied by the public.

When visited in May, the whole of the Institution was found in good order, and discharging its beneficent functions in a very satisfactory manner. A temporary iron building had been erected of combustible materials for use during the alterations, but it was to be heated solely by steam, and was provided with adequate exits for escape in case of fire. Its erection did not require our sanction.

*Eastern Counties Asylum, Colchester.*—The state of this Institution when last visited was found to be very satisfactory, and much valuable training was being given. It was noted with special approval that the Asylum still contained a considerable proportion of patients of the less improvable class, and that there was no intention of endeavouring to secure the exclusion of such cases, for which the provision elsewhere is so inadequate.

*Magdalen Hospital School, Bath.*—This school for idiot and imbecile children continues to be under careful and efficient management, and when visited during the year was found in a very satisfactory state in all respects.

*Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle.*—This Asylum was generally in good order when last visited, but some parts of it needed renovation of paint and whitewash and the staining and dry rubbing of floors, with the objects of improved sanitation and increased brightness of surroundings for the patients, who were considered to be very well cared for. It was understood, with approval, that an appeal was about to be made to the public for funds to enable the Committee to build the

much-needed new workshops and to make additions to the infirmary accommodation.

*Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.*—This Institution continues to be well conducted and to show satisfactory results of treatment.

Since the visit of 1908 much internal decoration had been carried out, and the provision of a dormitory for 35 additional beds, four new workshops, and rooms for sick cases were in progress in July 1909, when the visit of the year was paid by members of our Board.

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#### STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

*Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.*—At the visit which was paid to this Asylum by two members of the Board in November, it was found in a very satisfactory state, the wards being generally cheerful and comfortable and the dormitories in good order.

Some overcrowding of both day rooms and dormitories was, however, commented on, and attention was drawn to a want of brightness in one of the women's wards, which was in need of cheerful decoration and the provision of more objects of interest.

The highly creditable record of no use of mechanical restraint was still able to be maintained.

The numbers resident were 798, of whom 578 were males and 220 women, and although there were 12 vacant beds for men, 12 more women were in residence than the ordinary sleeping accommodation provided for.

*State Criminal Asylum, Parkhurst.*—When this Asylum was visited in February it contained 47 inmates, while ten more of the same class were being treated in the adjacent prison hospital.

It was in very good order, and bore unmistakable evidence of capable and careful administration.

A valuable addition to its resources would, it was suggested, be the acquisition of agricultural land, on which some at least of the patients could find outdoor employment.

The fact was noted, with approval, that mechanical restraint had been altogether dispensed with.

*Royal Military Hospital, Netley.*—This Hospital continues to be well conducted, as will be seen from our report in the Appendix.

Some defects were noticed, such as stiff and dangerous brackets and looped pipes in sanitary blocks, the absence of beds of flowering plants from the airing grounds, and imperfections in the general drainage.

The rooms generally, however, were comfortable and in proper order, and the furnishing of the new infirmary had been completed.



Only two patients were in residence, but subsequent to the previous visit 100 had been under treatment, and as many as 64 of them had recovered.

There had been no employment of mechanical restraint.

*Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.*—This Hospital, which provides accommodation for 227 patients (65 officers and 162 men), when visited at the close of the year had vacancies for 20 officers and 67 men, 35 patients having been admitted since the previous visit, 12 discharged, 8 of them on recovery, and 41 having died.

In residence were 146 patients, who appeared contented and made no complaints.

Their rooms were clean and comfortable, but the need of a more cheerful style of decoration was pointed out as calculated to have considerable influence in the successful treatment of their inmates.

The general administration of the Hospital appeared to be careful and enlightened.

#### LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

No change has occurred during the year in the number of Licensed Houses. There are, as at the date of our last Annual Report, 21 Metropolitan Houses licensed by us, and 44 Provincial Houses licensed by justices for the reception of lunatics under the Lunacy Acts, and one Metropolitan and one Provincial Licensed House registered under the Idiots Act, 1886.

The following table gives the total number, classification, and distribution of the patients who were detained in these houses (other than the two registered as Institutions for idiots) on the 1st of January 1910:—

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Metropolitan Licensed Houses:—						
Private	-	-	-	534	918	1,452
Pauper	-	-	-	29	83	112
Patients in Provincial Licensed Houses:—						
Private	-	-	-	475	834	1,309
Pauper	-	-	-	3	—	3
Total	-	-	-	1,041	1,835	2,876

These figures show an increase of 57 in the Metropolitan and a decrease of 30 in the Provincial Licensed Houses.

In addition to the patients there were 64 persons residing in these Institutions as voluntary boarders, namely, 17 in the Metropolitan and 47 in the Provincial Houses.

The private patients and voluntary boarders in Licensed Houses are in the proportion of 27 per cent. and 42 per cent., respectively, to the total numbers of private patients detained under the Lunacy Acts and of voluntary boarders residing in Institutions for lunatics.

We are able to report that, in our opinion, based on observation during our visits, these Institutions continue generally to be properly maintained, and conducted with due regard to the comfort and good treatment of their inmates.

Your Lordship has again extended to the end of 1910 the relief as to the visitation of Licensed Houses, which had been granted in and since 1907.

In Appendices A. and B. will be found further statistics with regard to the patients in Licensed Houses; in Appendix I. copies of reports made upon them by Commissioners visiting during the year, and Appendix L. gives a list of the Houses and the licensees.

Five deaths from suicide of patients and one of a voluntary boarder in these Institutions were reported to us during the year. The suicidal act was committed by one of the patients while absent on trial, and by another before admission. One of the remaining three patients was not regarded as actively suicidal.

In the following paragraphs we record such matters as seem to deserve mention in regard to particular institutions.

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#### METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

*Bethnall House.*—The arrangements for securing the privacy of the patients in this House, which, as was mentioned in our last report, were rendered necessary by the erection of a block of workmen's dwellings in the immediate vicinity, have been carried out with some modification. The need for extending the screen, as originally proposed, to the north of the male infirmary, has been obviated by the erection of a two-storied cottage on the site above which this part of the screen would have been carried. The cottage, besides being a more sightly object than the proposed screen, will furnish additional useful accommodation.

*Chiswick House.*—Plans for a new attendants' room and scullery have been approved by us.

*Clarence Lodge.*—Dr. Blandford has retired from the position, which he has for many years ably filled, of Visiting Medical Practitioner of this and certain other Houses. Dr. Percy Smith has been appointed to succeed him here.

*Fenstanton.*—Dr. Maurice Craig has been appointed Consulting Physician to this House.



*Halliford House.*—An actively suicidal patient was sent by train in charge of a nurse to Waterloo, where her husband met them by appointment and accompanied them to the house of a medical practitioner who had attended the patient before she was placed under detention, with a view to her being examined by him. After the examination she returned to Halliford House, and the next morning was found to have taken a dose of strychnine, from the effects of which she died. According to her own statement she obtained the drug from the consulting room of the medical practitioner whom she had visited. The evidence at the inquest showed that supervision had been very lax during the time she was in the house. We expressed to Dr. Haslett our view that an actively suicidal patient should not have been allowed to make such a journey except in charge of two nurses, who should have been instructed that she was in no circumstances to be for a moment left out of their sight.

*Moorcroft.*—Plans approved by us for an addition to the main building, comprising a needle room and sanitary accommodation on the ground floor, and a patient's bedroom and bathroom above, have been carried out.

*Newlands.*—Dr. Percy Smith and Dr. Campbell Thomson have been appointed to succeed Dr. Blandford as Consulting Physicians to this House.

*Northumberland House.*—The name of Hubert Goodman Stocker has been added to the licence.

*Otto House.*—Dr. Percy Smith and Dr. Campbell Thomson have succeeded Dr. Blandford as Visiting Medical Practitioners of this House.

Plans for re-drainage have been approved.

*Peckham House.*—The name of Hubert Goodman Stocker has been added to the licence.

Plans were submitted to and approved by us for alterations providing second exits from all bedrooms at 66, Marine Parade, Worthing, used in connection with this Institution.

*The Priory.*—Alterations have been made at Granville Lodge in accordance with plans which had received our sanction.

*Vine Cottage.*—The licence of this House was on the 7th of April transferred to Dr. Higginson of Hayes Park and Miss Ellen Brackenbury.

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#### PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

*Ashbrook Hall.*—We regret to have to record the death, which occurred on the 15th of October, of Mrs. Hitch, for many years resident licensee of this House.

*Brislington House.*—Dr. Morton having been appointed Medical Superintendent of Wonford House, Exeter, the licence

of Brislington House was granted in April for seven months to him and Mrs. Fox together with George Hooper Rains, L.S.A., and in October was renewed to Mrs. Fox and James Mair Rutherford, M.B. (Edin.), who had meanwhile been appointed to succeed Dr. Morton as Manager and Medical Officer.

Plans for alterations at The Beeches, which had been Dr. Morton's residence, to adapt the house for the use of patients, were approved by our Board.

*Overdale.*—The name of Miss Kate Pownes has been substituted in the licence for that of Miss E. B. Rowlinson.

*Plympton House.*—The name of Dr. Aldridge, who retired from active work at this House on the 30th of September 1908, was omitted from the licence when renewed in the following June.

*St. George's Retreat.*—The names of Miss Elizabeth Eccles and Miss Emily Ward have been added to the licence.

Plans for new lavatories and sanitary accommodation have been approved by us.

*St. Mary's House.*—The name of Mrs. Caroline Mary Gwynn, wife of Dr. C. H. Gwynn, the surviving licensee, has been added to the licence.

*Ticehurst House.*—An outside staircase to provide for escape in case of fire has been erected at Quarry Villa, in accordance with plans which had received our approval.

*Tue Brook Villa.*—Dr. Cooke resigned his position as Medical Superintendent on the 15th of September.

*West Malling Place.*—A non-suicidal female patient in this House was allowed to sleep alone in a room warmed by a fire in an open grate unprotected by a guard, and was also supplied with candles and matches. On the 24th of February, the night nurse going her rounds just before 10 p.m. found the room full of flames and smoke. She called for assistance, and the patient was removed from the room, but was found to be already dead from suffocation. No evidence was forthcoming to show how the fire originated.

We entirely concurred in a rider added by the coroner's jury to their verdict (1) that fires should be protected by guards and (2) that the patients should not be allowed candles or matches.

*Witham Asylum.*—Dr. Payne retired from this House on account of ill-health, and disposed of his interest therein to Horace Eyre Haynes, M.R.C.S., formerly licensee of Bishopstone House, to whom the licence was transferred in June. On the renewal of the licence, in October, the name of Miss Jane Blair Craig was added.

*Wye House.*—The name of Mrs. Isobel Catherine Dickson, wife of Dr. Graeme Dickson, has been added to the licence.

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## SINGLE PATIENTS.

Many persons of unsound mind reside under reception orders in single care. The number of persons so placed on the 1st of January 1910, with the number on the same date in the previous year, and the changes that have occurred during the interval, appear from the following statistics.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on 1st January 1909 - - -				181	376	557
Add those registered in 1909 - - -				87	196	283
				268	572	840
				M.	F.	Total.
Deduct those discharged and removed - - - - - }				57	151	208
Died - - - - -				18	21	39
				75	172	247
Number on 1st January 1910 - - -				193	400	593

The above figures show an increase of 36 single patients during the year 1909, as compared with an increase of 52 in the previous year. Of these patients 113, in the proportion of 49 males and 64 females, have been found lunatic by inquisition and are not visited by members of our Board. The remainder, viz., 480 patients, have been visited by us in all instances once and in many twice during the year.

This method of treatment has proved itself to be most desirable and beneficial in certain types of insanity, and we can, as the result of our visitations, say that the patients residing under these conditions are, generally speaking, well and kindly cared for.

No casualties or incidents calling for special remark have occurred amongst these patients during the period under review.

## LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

The pauper lunatics in Workhouses, Workhouse Infirmaries, and the Metropolitan District Asylums, on the 1st of January 1910, numbered 18,268. They were distributed as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Metropolitan District Asylums	3,336	3,508	6,844
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.	5,143	6,281	11,424
TOTAL - - -	8,479	9,789	18,268

These figures show a decrease of 97 lunatics in the Metropolitan District Asylums and of 31 in ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmarys, making a net total decrease of 128 lunatics in the two classes of these institutions as compared with the previous year.

We paid official visits to 277 of these institutions during the year, including the Metropolitan District Asylums, and saw in them a total of 15,430 patients of unsound mind.

The Reports of our visits to the Metropolitan District Asylums will be found in Appendix K., and show that we are satisfied that the patients in these institutions receive every care and attention. There has been no change in their administration during the present year which calls for special mention here.

We are also well satisfied on the whole with the condition of the ordinary workhouses visited by us during the year under review. Whatever views may be held as to the advisability or propriety of detaining persons of unsound mind in workhouses, at the present time, apart from the lunatic institutions, there is no other kind of establishment in which insane paupers can be received; and we consider that in many of the workhouses very suitable accommodation is provided, with obvious limitations, for patients who are not suffering from acute insanity. The accommodation as well as the administration of the workhouses vary considerably in different parts of the country, but speaking generally the imbecile patients are suitably and comfortably housed and are treated with much kindness and consideration.

We regret that we must again refer to the difficulty that we experience in getting the provisions of the Lunacy Acts carried out in relation to the detention of many of these patients. Under section 203 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, the duty is imposed upon us of visiting the workhouses and of enquiring whether the provisions of the law have been carried out. One of these provisions is that contained in section 24 (3) of the Act, which provides that "No lunatic" (which by the definition in section 341 means "an idiot or person of unsound mind") "shall be detained against his will or allowed to remain in a workhouse for more than 14 days . . . without an order under the hand of a justice having jurisdiction in the place where the workhouse is situate." When in the course of our visits we find persons who, in our opinion, are unmistakeably within this definition residing permanently in workhouses without the necessary order of a justice having been obtained, in pursuance of the obligation imposed upon us we report the facts to our Board, who send on a copy of the report to the Local Government Board, who in their turn communicate direct with the Guardians concerned. In many cases we are glad to say our recommendations are welcomed and are acted upon at once. But in several instances recently we have received replies to the effect that as the cases to which we have called attention are quiet and harmless, the Medical Officer considers certification



unnecessary, and that consequently the Guardians decline to act upon our suggestions. We should be reluctant to institute legal proceedings in these cases, or to order the patients to be removed to an Asylum, as they appear to us generally to be suitable cases for workhouse care if properly certified. On the other hand, it is idle for us to report these legal irregularities without taking further steps to see that the law is complied with.

Most of the cases in which we press for certification are weak-minded women and girls, to whose condition marked attention has been drawn in the Reports of the Royal Commission on the Care of the Feeble-Minded and of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws. Under present conditions many of this class live an in-and-out existence at workhouses, returning at more or less frequent intervals to be confined of illegitimate children. It is our confident opinion that persons of this description, who are quite incapable of looking after themselves, are certifiable under the Lunacy Acts, and it is only those about whom we have no doubt that we press the authorities to certify and detain. In one country workhouse in the year under review the visiting Commissioner found living in the house, uncertified, and therefore free to go in and out as they please, three women of this class, who had between them had eleven illegitimate children, and three others awaiting confinement, one of whom had already had five illegitimate children. We cannot help thinking that the reluctance to certify cases of this class arises largely from inexperience of the local Medical Officers as to the requirements of certifiability, and also from what we consider mistaken notions of kindness in the wish to avoid attaching the stigma of insanity.

To a less extent the same considerations apply to the young imbecile men, many of whom we find living uncertified in the workhouses, and who, though conducting themselves properly while under supervision, are often liable to outbursts during which, if allowed full liberty, they may constitute a real danger to the community. We are of opinion that the powers of certification given by the Lunacy Acts are sufficient to justify all such cases as we have mentioned being placed under certificates and detained.

We have recently written to the Local Government Board, inviting their assistance in this matter, as we think that a hint from them to the authorities concerned would in most cases prove efficacious.

We have been glad to hear from the Local Government Board that they propose to issue instructions to all Masters of workhouses to keep full records of the seclusion of patients in the padded rooms, with the dates and duration of the detention, the reasons for such seclusion, together with the directions of the Medical Officers relating to the cases, and that all such entries are to be brought to our notice when we visit. We cordially approve of

this course, for it is most important in the interest of the patients that particulars of the employment of seclusion should be recorded just as fully as is now the practice with regard to mechanical restraint under s. 40 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

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#### PROSECUTIONS.

The following prosecutions, undertaken on our order, were successful:—

*R. v. Leigh.*—In July 1909 it came to our knowledge that, prior to her admission into Ticehurst House, Mrs. A. S., a person of unsound mind, had been received on the 2nd May of that year into a private nursing home, Oban House, Portland Place, Leamington, kept by Miss Patricia Annie Leigh, without a reception order and certificates, and that payment had been made to Miss Leigh in respect of the board, lodging, and taking charge of the patient, from the date of her reception until the 14th of July following. Under these circumstances she was prosecuted upon our order for a breach of section 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The case was heard at the Leamington Petty Sessions on the 4th of October last, when the defendant was convicted and fined 5*l.* and costs.

*R. v. Sime.*—The defendant in this case, the medical officer for the 1st District and Northham District of the Wortley Union, was prosecuted under section 320 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, for default in making the quarterly returns of the pauper lunatics not in an institution for lunatics and visited by him in pursuance of section 202 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, during the year 1908, as prescribed by Rule 32 and forms 24 and 25 in the schedule of the Rules made by the Commissioners in Lunacy under the Lunacy Acts, 1890, 1891.

Repeated application had been made to the defendant in reference to his failure to make the returns, but without avail, although it had been pointed out to him that the collection of these returns is a duty imposed upon the Commissioners, in the carrying out of which they looked for the ready assistance of the various medical officers. It was not until the 1st of April 1909 that the outstanding returns for the four quarters of the year ending December 31st 1908 were received at our office, the return for each quarter being dated 29th March 1909, although in terms of the above Rule the returns should have been delivered or sent to the Clerk of the Guardians of the Union to which they relate within 7 days after the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of the previous year. We had in the meantime, viz., on the 24th March 1909, made an order that proceedings should be taken against the defendant, and although he wrote a letter to our Board, dated 15th April 1909, expressing regret at being so tardy in sending the returns, and asking us to exercise



leniency by withdrawing the summons on his paying all costs incurred, we, in view of his persistent neglect to carry out his statutory duties, decided to allow the prosecution to take its course. The case was heard at the Sheffield, West Riding, Police Court on the 20th April 1909, when the defendant acknowledged he had been very careless in regard to the returns, but pleaded in extenuation that he had been very busy and had sent the returns two days before the summons was issued. The Chairman of the Bench, in announcing the decision of the magistrates, said it was of course a very unpleasant thing to have to deal with a respected public officer like Dr. Sime, but there had been great dilatoriness. The letters from the Lunacy Commissioners deserved and ought to have had replies. The magistrates had only one duty, and that was to administer the law, and the defendant would be fined 5*l.* including costs.

*R. v. Woodrow.*—The defendant, Annie Woodrow, a nurse at the South Yorkshire Asylum, Wadsley, was, on November 9th, at the Sheffield County Police Court, on our prosecution, convicted of an assault on a patient and fined 2*l.* and costs.

The following prosecutions undertaken at the instance of Visiting Committees of Asylums were successful:—

*R. v. Illingworth.*—The defendant, Herbert Illingworth, an attendant at the Cardiff Asylum, was convicted on April 19th, at the Llandaff Petty sessions, of ill-treating a patient, and fined 5*l.* and costs.

*R. v. Noake.*—On May 10th Alice Kathleen Noake, a nurse at Hants Asylum, was convicted of assaulting a patient and ordered to pay 5*s.* towards the costs of the prosecution.

*R. v. Graham and Marrs.*—The defendants, Thomas William Graham and John Robert Marrs, two attendants at the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum, were, on the 5th of June, prosecuted before the County Justices sitting at Carlisle for ill-treating a patient at the Asylum on May 17th. They were convicted, and each defendant was fined 2*l.* and costs.

*R. v. Howell.*—Edward Howell, an attendant at the Wotton Asylum, Gloucester, was convicted on June 26th, at the Gloucester County Petty sessions, of an assault upon a patient, and fined 5*l.* with 10*s.* 6*d.* costs, or one month's imprisonment in default.

*R. v. Anthony.*—The defendant, William Norris Anthony, an attendant at the Salop County Asylum, Bicton Heath, was, on the 29th June, prosecuted for assaulting a patient at the Asylum on May 10th. He was convicted and fined 2*l.*, including costs.

*R. v. Holland.*—William Holland, an attendant at Stafford County Asylum, was, on his own confession, convicted of having stolen six blankets, some garden tools, and other articles from the Asylum on the 5th August, and sentenced to four months imprisonment with hard labour.

## POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION IN PSYCHIATRY.

Towards the close of the year we received officially from the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland a copy of a letter which was then being circulated on the subject of post-graduate instruction in psychiatry.

The views and aims of the Association in this matter have our warmest sympathy, and we therefore reproduce the greater part of the letter here for wider publication :—

“I am instructed by the Committee of the Medico-  
 “ Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland  
 “ to approach the Universities and other examining  
 “ bodies on the subject of post-graduate instruction in  
 “ psychiatry. It has long been felt by those most  
 “ intimate with the subject that there is in this country  
 “ no adequate systematic instruction in psychiatry.

“The evils of this neglect become year by year more  
 “ and more manifest. This Association is impressed with  
 “ the urgent necessity for post-graduate teaching in  
 “ psychiatry in medical schools, and for the granting of a  
 “ special diploma to candidates after examination, as has  
 “ already been done with such conspicuous success in  
 “ Public Health and Tropical Medicine. The position of  
 “ psychiatry as a branch of medicine is unsatisfactory ;  
 “ it is not properly affiliated to other departments of  
 “ medicine, to their mutual detriment ; and under  
 “ present conditions cannot make full use of those modern  
 “ methods of research which have resulted in such  
 “ advances in general medicine.

“ Young medical men, on their appointment as medical  
 “ officers to asylums, find themselves face to face with  
 “ work and problems of which they have had no previous  
 “ knowledge, and in preparation for which they can  
 “ obtain no systematic and scientific training or teaching.  
 “ As is well known, lectures on psychological medicine  
 “ and pathological laboratories have been established  
 “ here and there, and, in one or two Universities, chairs  
 “ of Experimental Psychology have been founded : but  
 “ there is no systematic course of instruction, and no  
 “ recognised diploma at the end of such course.

“It is submitted that the time has now arrived when  
 “ such a course and diploma should be established in the  
 “ principal medical schools of this country, and a diploma  
 “ in the subject should be instituted by the examining  
 “ bodies.

“ My Association is of opinion that the institution of a  
 “ diploma would impose a high standard of acquirement  
 “ in the officers of asylums, would stimulate the scientific  
 “ study of insanity, and would have an effect in widening  
 “ and deepening our knowledge of the subject, com-



“ parable with the effect produced in public health and  
“ tropical diseases by the institution of diplomas in these  
“ subjects.”

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#### DISCHARGED PATIENTS' RELIEF FUND.

In 1858, and subsequent years, a fund, derived from donations and a legacy, was formed under the name of “The Commissioners in Lunacy Relief Fund,” for the relief of pauper patients who were discharged from licensed houses. The amount continued to be quite small, bringing in an income of little more than 40*l.* a year, but as the licensed houses which received pauper patients either died out or changed their character, leaving only two which admitted paupers at all, even this small income accumulated, while the need of funds for the relief of patients not so restricted was becoming increasingly urgent.

In these circumstances it was thought desirable that we should obtain from the Charity Commission a scheme which would widen the area of distribution, and on the 15th of January 1909 the following scheme was approved and established:—

“The income of the above-named charity (The Commissioners in Lunacy Relief Fund) shall be applied by  
“ the Commissioners in Lunacy as the Trustees thereof,  
“ in making grants at their discretion for the benefit of  
“ persons who, having been under detention for care and  
“ treatment on account of unsoundness of mind, have  
“ been discharged from such detention.”

Under these enlarged conditions, we are now co-operating with “The After-Care Association,” which has done, and is doing, excellent work in enabling poor persons, on leaving asylums, to tide over the almost inevitable difficulties which immediately succeed discharge, and to make a fresh start in life in conditions which afford some assurance of success.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) WALDEGRAVE,  
Chairman.

(Signed) BARNARD T. HODGSON,  
Secretary.

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## Supplement to Report.

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### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK IN ASYLUMS IN 1909.

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- I.—From the Pathological Laboratory of the London County Asylums.
- II.—   "       "       London County Asylum, Claybury, Essex.
- III.—   "       "       "       "       "       Horton, Epsom.
- IV.—   "       "       "       "       "       Long Grave, Epsom.
- V.—   "       "       Lancashire County Asylum, at Lancaster.
- VI.—   "       "       "       "       "       Rainhill.
- VII.—   "       "       "       "       "       Prestwich.
- VIII.—   "       "       West Riding       "       "       Wakefield.
- IX.—   "       "       Essex County Asylum.
- X.—   "       "       Suffolk District Asylum.
- XI.—   "       "       Devon County Asylum.
- XII.—   "       "       Oxford County Asylum.
- XIII.—   "       "       Leicester and Rutland Asylum.
- XIV.—   "       "       Cardiff Borough Asylum.
- XV.—   "       "       Sunderland Borough Asylum.
- XVI.—   "       "       Scalebor Park Asylum.
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### I.—FROM THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.

#### *A.—Investigations published during 1909.*

Dr. Mott :—

“On the present position of the neurone doctrine.” Proceedings of Roy. Soc. Med., November 1909.

Dr. Mott (in conjunction with Prof. Halliburton and Dr. Schuster) :—

“Cortical lamination and localisation in the brain of the Marmoset.” Proc. Roy. Soc., Vol. 82, 1910.

Dr. Candler (in conjunction with Dr. Henderson Smith, of the Lister Institute) :—

“On the Wassermann reaction in general paralysis of the insane.” Brit. Med. Journ., 1909.

Dr. Candler (in conjunction with Prof. Halliburton and Dr. Sikes) :—

“The human pituitary body.” Quarterly Journ. of Exper. Physiology, Vol. II., 1909.

Prof. Gordon Wilson, of Chicago University :—

“The nerves of the atrio-ventricular bundle.” Proc. Roy. Soc., Vol. 81, 1909.



Dr. Rondoni, of Florence :—

“On some hereditary syphilitic affections of the nervous system.”  
Proc. Roy. Soc. of Med., January 1909.

Dr. Schuster :—

“Preliminary note upon the cell lamination of the cerebral cortex of *Echidna*, with an enumeration of the fibres in the cranial nerves.” Proc. Roy. Soc., Vol. 82, 1910.

Drs. Sewell and Turnbull :—

“Systematic histological examination of the central nervous system of a case of transverse lesion of the spinal cord in the lower cervical region.” Proc. Roy. Soc. of Med., January 1910.

Dr. Helen Stewart :—

“A case of cancer of the left adrenal body, with notes on the method of extension of the growth.” Journ. Path. and Bact., Vol. XIII., 1909.

#### *B.—Work Ready for Press.*

Dr. Mott :—

“Syphilis and parasyphilis of the nervous system.”

Drs. Mott and Schuster :—

“Examination of a brain of a man who lived seven hours after receiving a shock of 20,000 volts.”

Dr. Rondoni :—

“On a case of tabo-paralysis with ophthalmoplegia.”

Dr. Rae Gibson :—

“The clinical and pathological investigation of dementia præcox.”

“Changes in the spinal cord in a case of unilateral section of the roots.”

Dr. G. H. Harper Smith :—

“The clinical investigation of dementia præcox.”

#### *C.—Work in Progress.*

Dr. Mott (assisted by Mr. Sydney Mann) :—

“The cerebro-spinal fluid in health and disease” will form the subject of the Oliver Sharpey lectures at the Royal College of Physicians, and the following work thereto is in progress. The chemical composition of the cerebro-spinal fluid withdrawn during life in health and disease, and the comparison of the same with that withdrawn *post-mortem* in the following particulars :—

- (a) The specific gravity of the fluid.
- (b) The presence of lipoids, *e.g.*, lecithins, sphingo myelin, and cholesterin, their significance.
- (c) The presence of choline and its significance.
- (d) The nature of the proteid constituents when present.
- (e) The quantitative estimation of the sugar and its significance.
- (f) The oxygen and carbon dioxide tensions of the cerebro-spinal fluid during life.

This work is not sufficiently advanced yet to draw any important conclusions, although it promises well. The facts so far, however, show that there is no chemical test that is really diagnostic of general paralysis, and, at present, the original Wassermann reaction is the only reliable bio-chemical test.

In conjunction with Dr. Halliburton, Dr. Mott is investigating the effects of injection of solution of the dried choroid plexus into animals, and to complete the research microscopic examinations are being made of the choroid plexus in normal and diseased conditions, also of the vaso-motor nerves on the large arteries at the base of the brain.

Dr. Mott and Dr. Schuster :—

The statistical and anatomical inquiries concerning the “relatives” in the London County Asylums, referred to in the Report for 1908, are being continued. During the year a large number of cases have been added, but at present not sufficient material has accumulated for the publication of results concerning the convolitional pattern of the brains of these cases.

Dr. Candler :—

The work on the Wassermann reaction in general paralysis of the insane, in conjunction with Dr. Henderson Smith, of the Lister Institute, has been published, and it is intended to continue these researches in the Pathological Laboratory combined with chemical examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid.

Some investigations into the bacteriology of institutional dysentery have been made in conjunction with Dr. George Deane, Professor of Pathology of Aberdeen University, and a report of these will be published at a later date.

An investigation commenced by Dr. Gordon Wilson upon the association of auditory hallucinations in the insane with adhesive and other pathological changes in the auditory ossicles has been continued. The middle ears of over 60 cases have now been examined, but further work on this subject will be necessary before any definite conclusions can be arrived at.

An investigation has been commenced upon the results of over 2,000 autopsies performed at Claybury during the past ten years, with special regard to the incidence of gall stones and carcinoma of the gall bladder. A report upon this will be published shortly.

In connection with the routine work of the department all cases of cerebral tumour occurring in the London County Asylums have been examined histologically for report to the Registrar-General, and the results will be collated at a later date.

A preparation of soured milk is now being made daily in the laboratory from culture of the Bulgarian bacillus; the milk so prepared is being supplied to the medical superintendent for use in the treatment of selected cases of various types of insanity.

Dr. Young :—

1. The opsonic index of the serum in various types of insanity.
2. Examination of the brain in a case of dermoid cyst, involving the cortico-pontine fibres, and partly the basal ganglia.

Dr. Morison :—

The investigation of the coronary arteries in reference to the state of the vaso-motor nerves and the existence of ganglion cells.

Mr. Sydney Mann :—

The quantitative chemical examination of the brain in amaurotic idiocy.

Dr. Carlyll :—

The examination of the nervous system in cases of amaurotic idiocy.

Dr. Clarke :—

The histology of juvenile general paralysis.



## II.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, CLAYBURY.

*Dementia Præcox*.—Dr. G. Harper Smith writes :—

“I have made a special study of this disease, which was first described under this name by Kraepelin. The existence of this disease as a definite entity is still denied by many authorities.

“In my paper (to be published shortly) I have made a historical survey of the disease and have described the symptomatology, physical signs, frequency, age at onset, sex, course, and termination. I have also discussed the treatment, pathology, etiology, and pathogenesis, and have given a description of the cases I have studied.”

“My conclusions are,—(1) That these cases have definite mental and physical symptoms.

“(2) That the disease commences usually about the period of adolescence, runs a fairly regular course, and that the patients regain their proper mental faculties, although the progress of the disease can be arrested to a certain extent by early and careful treatment.

“(3) That hereditary influence plays a most important part in rendering the individual predisposed to mental breakdown at those periods when the stress of physical or mental development is liable to react upon the higher nervous centres.

“(4) That a proper application of Prof. Kraepelin’s discussions will do much to promote a better understanding of these conditions and the early and appropriate treatment which is necessary for the welfare of those who are the victims of this form of insanity.”

## III.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, HORTON, EPSOM.

1. By John R. Lord, M.B. :—

“Obsessional and Impulsive Insanity.” Published in the *Journal of Mental Science*, July 1909.

The clinical features of the case are given in detail, with a description of both attacks. During a period of seven days the patient originated, in her sister’s house, no less than 11 fires.

In discussing the diagnosis the definition of “obsession” is attempted. A classification of cases showing such symptoms is suggested. As regards ætiology, the occurrence of psychopathic heredity, and the numerous pregnancies of the patient’s mother is commented upon. The question is finally raised, should no further symptoms occur, as to whether the patient can legally be detained in an Asylum.

2. By David Thomson, M.B. :—

(i) “A Research into the Cranial Measurements of the Insane, comparing them with those of the Sane.” Published in the *Journal of Mental Science*, April 1909.

This is an interesting anthropometric study. The cranial measurements of 408 patients and 80 attendants were taken and compared, also the height and body weight. Comparison was also made regarding the measurements in various forms of mental disease. The conclusions shown were that the attendants had larger heads, and were heavier and taller than the average lunatic, also that the best cranial and bodily physique was shown to be the organic brain disease patient, and those afflicted with epilepsy, delusional insanity, and general paralysis. The low-grade imbecile showed decidedly the poorest measurements of both head and body.

(ii) "A Bacteriological Investigation into General Paralysis of the Insane, and a Table of Blood-counts." Published in the *Journal of Mental Science*, July 1909.

The research was directed to that vexed question as to whether the bacillus paralyticans (which Dr. Ford Robertson has described) was the cause of general paralysis of the insane or not. Forty cases of general paralysis of the insane were examined, and 50 control cases of other classes of lunatics. The blood, both before and after death, and the various organs, were submitted to close bacteriological investigation, and a full description of the bacilli found, given. An experiment on a guinea-pig (not performed at the Asylum) is described. The conclusions were indefinite, but it was noted that the organism was found more often in cases of general paralysis than controls. The presence or absence of the organism had no relation to the age of the patient, but it was suggested that they had some relation to the vital condition of the patient before death. Cases of general paralysis had been moribund for a considerable period before death, and it was observed that among the controls nearly all those that had died from status epilepticus, which had continued for two or three days, showed organisms. The possibility that the bacilli, which appeared to belong to the intestinal group, may have invaded the blood during the moribund state of the patient is commented upon, although in two cases they were observed in the blood long before death. Finally, a tabulated form of 32 blood-counts in 26 cases of general paralysis of the insane was given. This paper entailed considerable work, both in the laboratory and wards.

3. By Frederick D. Crosthwaite, M.B., and Stewart C. Howard, M.D. :—

During the past twelve months laboratory work has steadily progressed and increased. The chief lines of research include—

- (i) Bacteriology of the blood immediately after death.
- (ii) Systematic estimation of the polymorpho-nuclear leucocytosis in acute mental diseases.
- (iii) Wassermann's reaction, as modified by Fleming in general paralysis of the insane, and in syphilitic diseases.
- (iv) Von Piequet's cutaneous reaction in the diagnosis of suspected cases of tuberculosis.

In addition to this, routine work in the laboratory has proved a valuable adjunct in the diagnosis and treatment of streptococcal and staphylococcal infections—diagnostic cultures have been made and vaccines prepared and standardized. Treatment by this means has always been successful, and occasionally striking results have been obtained. The treatment of tubercular infection by graduated doses of Koch's new tuberculin has commenced, and is being checked and guided by means of the opsonic estimation. Histological work in interesting cases has also received attention.

#### IV.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, LONG GROVE, EPSOM.

1. By Bernard Hart, M.B. :—

"The Conception of the Subconscious." (*Journal of Abnormal Psychology*.)

An inquiry into the principles underlying certain conceptions employed by modern psychiatry. It contains further developments of an article by the author, published in the *Journal of Mental Science*, July 1908 entitled "A Philosophy of Psychiatry."



The history of the conception of the *subconscious* is treated at some length, and it is shown that this conception has arisen as a result of the demand for continuity in the psychical series. Its relations to physiology and psychology are discussed, and an endeavour made to prove that the subconscious is a conception belonging entirely to psychology. Next the various meanings in which the term subconscious has been employed are considered in their relation to one another, and the conceptions of Janet and Freud are analysed in detail. It is maintained that Janet's *Subconscious* is a phenomenal fact whose existence can be demonstrated by experience, but that Freud's *Subconscious* (or better *Unconscious*) is not a phenomenal fact, but a conceptual construction analogous to the atomic theory of physics.

The conclusions reached are summarised as follows:—"The word " 'subconscious' has been used by various authors to denote facts belonging " to altogether different categories, and it is necessary, in the interests " of clearness, that a terminology should be devised which will obviate " this confusion. Excluding those speculative interpretations which do " not enter into the field of science, these facts may be grouped under " three heads. Firstly, the marginal elements of phenomenal conscious- " ness (the *subconscious* of Stout); secondly, dissociated portions of " phenomenal consciousness (the *co-conscious* of Morton-Prince, and the " *subconscious* of Janet); thirdly, a non-phenomenal conceptual con- " struction designed to explain the facts of phenomenal consciousness " (the *unconscious* of Freud). All these form part of the material of " psychology, none of them form part of the material of physiology."

2. By C. Spearman, Ph.D., and Bernard Hart, M.B. :—

An experimental research to determine to what extent certain psychological tests can be applied to the insane. This work, commenced in 1908, has been further proceeded with, and it is hoped that the results will shortly be ready for publication.

#### V.—FROM THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM AT LANCASTER.

Dr. Rows reports as follows :—

During the past year the investigations into the importance of the lymph path in the sheaths of nerves has been considered from a fresh point of view. Hitherto the research on this point—which has been done in conjunction with Dr. David Orr, of Prestwich Asylum—has demonstrated that toxins do ascend in the sheaths of nerves and attack the nerve fibres in the root entry zone of the posterior columns of the spinal cord and that the nerve fibres in the spinal roots remain unaffected. In the recent series of experimental investigations attention has been directed to the histological changes which are produced in the walls of the vessels found in the sheaths of peripheral nerves, posterior root ganglia and spinal roots, and of the vessels within the nerves, by toxins ascending in the perineural sheath. The experiments have consisted, as before, in placing a celloidin capsule, containing a broth culture of some organism—*bacillus paralyticans*, *staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*—underneath the sciatic nerves of rabbits. The tissues obtained when the animals were killed, *i.e.*, about three weeks after the operation, were stained with toluidine blue and polychrome blue. Sections of the capsules and surrounding tissues showed the formation of new tissue between the capsule and the muscles, which could be divided into three layers, according to the character of the cells present in each. In the first layer there were many polymorphonuclear leucocytes and some cells with a large clear nucleus; in the second layer there was much dense fibrous tissue with few cells, some of which had a large clear nucleus and



others were mononuclear cells with darkly stained nucleus ; in the third layer there were many mononuclear cells and many typical plasma cells. By typical plasma cell is meant a cell which has a darkly stained nucleus, situated peripherally, and a cell body which shows a clear zone next the nucleus and outside this a zone of protoplasm which stains with basic aniline dyes. In the sheath of the sciatic nerve at the level of the celloidin capsule there were large numbers of plasma cells around the veins and capillaries but none were seen around the arterioles ; in the smaller vessels these cells often formed a complete ring in the adventitial sheath. Other vessels of the nerve sheath and in the nerve itself exhibited a marked proliferation of the cells of the endothelial lining and of the adventitial sheath. These conditions were present higher up the sciatic nerve, around the vessels in the sheath of the posterior root ganglia and of the spinal roots, and in many instances around the vessels within the nerve itself. All these changes could be followed from the sciatic nerve in the thigh to the spinal cord, but they gradually became less pronounced in the tissues which were further removed from the region of maximum intensity, *i.e.*, the level of the capsule. Within the posterior root ganglia extremely few plasma cells were found ; there was very little degeneration of the nerve cells, but the cells of the capsule surrounding the nerve cells showed a considerable amount of proliferation. These proliferations and infiltrations must be attributed to the irritation of a weak toxin, derived from the culture in the celloidin capsule, which ascended along the lymphatic path in the perineural sheath. They provide strong evidence in support of the conclusions drawn from previous experiments.

With regard to the origin of the plasma cells, it can only be said that it is still a much discussed question which requires careful experimental investigation.

Examination of a case in which a cancerous mass was found lying against the 12 D. and 1-2 L. vertebræ showed further proof of the ascending lymph stream in the perineural sheath of nerves. Sections of the posterior root ganglia at the level of this mass exhibited narrow columns of cancer cells in the lymph spaces in the sheaths of the ganglia and of the nerves immediately above. No cancer cells had invaded the ganglia at any point. This is the only case in which cancer cells have been found invading the dura mater around the spinal cord ; they have been seen in the cœliac and hypogastric plexuses in cases of carcinoma of various abdominal viscera, but no evidence has been obtained from the examination of several cases that the cancer cells spread along nerves for any great distance.

During the year some interesting results have also been obtained from the examination of the posterior root ganglia and thoracic sympathetic ganglia in cases of pneumonia. All the vessels were enormously dilated, and there were frequent and extensive hæmorrhages present in both series of ganglia. Similar hæmorrhages, but less extensive, may be the cause of some of the nervous sequelæ of pneumonia.

A translation by Dr. David Orr and myself of Professor Lugaro's book on "Modern Problems in Psychiatry" was published in August of last year.

#### VI.—FROM THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM AT RAINHILL.

*The Cortex Cerebri in Mental Disease.*—Dr. J. S. Bolton writes :—

"During the year I have continued the investigation, by the method of micrometric measurement, of the cortex cerebri in selected cases of mental disease. The results which I have obtained up to date are being



employed for the preparation of the Goulstonian Lectures for 1910, which I have been selected to deliver before the Royal College of Physicians of London, and which are entitled 'A Contribution to the Localisation of Cerebral Function, based on the Clinico-Pathological Study of Mental Disease.'"

Dr. Bolton has also published the following :—

1. Articles on "Cortical localisation, the functions of the cerebrum, and aphasia," in "Further Advances in Physiology," edited by Leonard Hill, F.R.S., 1909, Ed. Arnold.

2. "The psycho-physiology of the human cerebrum and its bearing on the recently published researches of Pierre Marie on aphasia." Liverpool Med.-Chir. Journ., 1909.

For the following account we are indebted to Dr. George A. Watson, Pathologist to the Asylum :—

1. *Laboratory Report*.—In addition to much routine work which has been undertaken chiefly for diagnostic or for teaching purposes, special attention has been devoted during the year to the microscopic preparation and study of material from a series of cases of epilepsy associated with various forms of insanity, of microcephaly, of a number of cases of cerebral syphilis, and of the anomalous forms of general paralysis and allied conditions. As, however, the collection and examination of such material takes a considerable time, the work is not yet in a sufficiently advanced state for publication.

2. *Morbid Anatomy of Mental Disease*.—A paper dealing with the morbid anatomy of mental disease has been prepared for publication. It is founded upon a study of 301 consecutive autopsies performed by myself at Rainhill Asylum, exclusive of those upon cases of idiocy, imbecility, epilepsy, general paralysis, and gross cerebral lesion, all doubtful cases having been microscopically examined.

The cases have been divided into groups according to the absence or presence of intracranial morbid appearances and according to the degree of severity of these appearances when present. A study has also been made of the convolutional pattern of the cerebral hemispheres in all the cases.

It was found that, considered as groups, the cases presenting the more severe or gross morbid appearances possessed cerebra of originally greater weight and better convolutional pattern than did those which showed no or only slight morbid appearances.

The general conclusion is, that all cases of mental disease may, on the data furnished by intracranial appearances, be divided into two main classes. Cases with cerebra which are developmentally deficient in weight and in convolutional complexity, and which are frequently characterised by the presence of other stigmata, but which exhibit no, or only slight, intracranial morbid appearances, and are hence not prone to cerebral dissolution. These manifestations of cerebral sub-evolution, therefore, suggest that such cases should be regarded, clinically, as examples of amentia, in contradistinction to the second class of cases, which possessed cerebra of originally greater weight and more highly evolved convolutional pattern, but which have undergone cerebral dissolution to a more or less extent, and which therefore, clinically, were cases of dementia.

The results of an investigation previously conducted on similar lines at Claybury Asylum have already been published by Dr. Bolton. Whilst his investigation and the present one undertaken at Rainhill have led to similar general conclusions, it has been found that there are certain local

differences, especially with regard to the weight of the brain, to the proportion of cases which should be assigned to the respective groups and to the prevalence of cerebral vascular degeneration. For example, comparison of the table of weights of the cerebral hemispheres obtained from the two Asylums shows that the Rainhill hemispheres possess a considerably greater general average weight than those from Claybury, and it is noteworthy that this greater weight is chiefly due to the cerebra from Rainhill, which were originally better evolved, and which have undergone most dissolution, *i.e.*, those which belong to the second class of case before indicated, being markedly heavier than the otherwise similar cerebra obtained from Claybury.

These and other local differences suggest that the whole subject is worthy of a more extended inquiry, and that further observations conducted on similar lines in other Asylums in different parts of the country, and by independent workers, would lead to the acquisition of interesting and valuable information.

#### VII.—FROM THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM AT PRESTWICH.

*Report on Laboratory Work*, by Dr. Orr, Pathologist to the Asylum. —The work of the pathological department for the year 1909 has been mainly a continuation of that of 1908. From the work of 1908 many new points have arisen, and the elaboration of these forms the greater part of the work of this year.

The experiments on lymphogenous infection of the central nervous system (in conjunction with Dr. Rows) have been continued, and attention has been directed towards the histological changes in nerves in evidence of passage of toxins along them towards the cord. The experiments are performed at the University of Manchester, but the histological examination is conducted in the Asylum laboratory. A paper and demonstration on this subject were given before the Medico-Psychological Association in November 1909. A fuller paper will be published later.

One of the most important results of the work is the light thrown on the significance of plasma-cells in sub-acute or chronic inflammation of the nervous system. The work also suggests that a chronic encephalitis, such as general paralysis of the insane, is the result of lymphogenous toxicity. Experiments in this direction are still in progress.

In addition to the research work, it has been thought advisable to form a museum of selected naked-eye specimens illustrative of the morbid appearances found in certain types of mental disease. For comparison with these, dissections of the normal brain to show special points have been mounted. The number of specimens is now 113. A catalogue is in preparation containing the clinical history of the cases and a description of the special appearances found at post-mortem examination. This museum will be added to from time to time, and with the microscopical sections of selected cases already collected and classified should form a useful adjunct to the clinical work of the institution.

#### VIII.—FROM THE WEST RIDING COUNTY ASYLUM AT WAKEFIELD.

The following account is contributed by Dr. Scott Williamson, Pathologist to the Asylum :—

*A. Bacillus Paralyticans.*—This is an inquiry into the bacteriology of general paralysis of the insane, with special reference to the cerebro-spinal fluid and blood. The results were compared with an analysis of some hundreds of bacteriological examinations in diseases other than



insanity. The biochemical and immunity responses of the diphtheroid infection were studied and compared with general paralysis. The conclusions arrived at with reference to the "diphtheroid bacilli" of Drs. Ford Robertson and McRae were as follows :—

- (1) That they are widely distributed and would appear to be a common organism of the normal skin and throat.
- (2) That they can give rise to disease.
- (3) That the disease is generally of a chronic type.
- (4) That the invasion of the body by these bacilli disturbs the opsonic content of the blood-serum.
- (5) That they produce an immune body.
- (6) That they can act as an antigen.
- (7) That an antigen may also be produced at the seat of disease.
- (8) That the blood-serum of a person infected with the bacillus paralyticans does give the serum responses typical of a pathogenic invasion.
- (9) That the subject of general paralysis can give all the above tests in response to artificial and natural infection with bacilli paralyticans, but does not.
- (10) That while the bacilli of Drs. Ford Robertson and McRae may be a considerable factor in the secondary infections of many general paralytics, it is not alone in this respect, but only presents a peculiarity of the diphtheroid group as a whole, and that, in common with other organisms, of flourishing where there is a lowered resistance.
- (11) That the establishing of a special neuro-toxicity for the bacilli is not a complete argument for its specificity in general paralysis.

The observations on which this paper was based were commenced in the Smithston Asylum, Greenock, and continued over three years. Only 33 cases of general paralysis and 30 other insanities were dealt with at the West Riding Asylum. The text of the paper and the discussion upon it are to be found in the *Journal of Mental Science*, October 1909.

*B. The Cerebro-spinal Fluid in General Paralysis and the Nervous Lues.*—This paper sets forth in some detail the results of a chemical and biochemical analysis of the cerebro-spinal fluid in insanity, the observations having been made on cases in the Smithston Asylum, Glasgow, and some at the West Riding Asylum. The results confirm the value of the Wassermann reaction in the diagnosis of general paralysis, and establish the utility of the Noguchi procedure in the routine diagnosis of that disease. The chemical analyses go to swell the number of such observations made by others, and therefore enhance the value of the deductions. (*Journal of Mental Science*, October 1909.)

*C. Typhoid Carriers.*—A paper embracing a detailed examination of the body fluids, in an attempt to detect some reliable means for the diagnosis of the concealed infection. The subject is being pursued in an examination of a number of cases of long standing.

## IX —FROM THE ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM.

1. *Alcoholic Insanity.* (Korsakow's Polyneuritic Psychosis.) Its symptomatology and pathology. Dr. John Turner has contributed a paper on this subject to the *Journal of Mental Science* (January 1910), of which the following is an abstract :—

Alcoholic insanity limited to those forms which present certain characteristic features, clinically and histologically (Korsakow's disease).

It is admitted that alcohol plays a prominent part as an exciting factor in many other cases of insanity, but this factor in these cases is not peculiar to alcohol, and they are incapable of being diagnosed as due to alcohol in default of a previously ascertained history of excessive drinking. Attention is drawn to the similarity between the symptoms of alcoholic insanity and every case of drunkenness, *e.g.*, on the physical side thickness of speech, inco-ordination of gait, general blunting of sensation, muscular hyperæsthesia, and on the mental side, jocularity, irascibility, emotionalism, and forgetfulness.

The diagnostic sign of true alcoholic insanity is believed to be neuritis, the term here being extended to include all symptoms which point to an interference in the passage of nerve currents, whether this interference is only temporary and not accompanied by histological changes, or permanent and histologically demonstrable, and also whether it affects the peripheral nerve tracts (afferent or efferent) or the central, in the spinal cord and cerebrum up to the highest associational tracts.

The general symptoms are discussed and an attempt is made to explain their genesis on the basis of neuritis and McDougall's theory of inhibition by drainage.

And, finally, the pathological anatomy and pathology is discussed on the basis of observations made by previous writers, and on 12 cases which have been examined in the Essex County Asylum.

2. *The Cytological and Chemical Examination of the Cerebro-Spinal Fluid*, with special reference to the utility of Jones and Ross's ring test with ammonium sulphate as a means for the early detection of general paralysis. By John Turner, with the help of A. I. de Steiger, H. B. Follit, and J. G. Danson (not yet completed).

So far 70 cases, comprising 30 of general paralysis, one of tabes, and 39 various forms of insanity (epilepsy, dementia præcox, organic dementia, etc.) have been examined.

A lymphocytosis above 9 per cm. indicates with great probability, especially in early cases, general paralysis. In late cases it is sometimes absent. It may be present in other than general paralytics.

The total protein contents, when above a certain standard, enables with considerable accuracy a diagnosis of general paralysis being made.

The ammonia sulphate (ring) reaction has never been obtained in other than general paralysis, and every case except one has shown it.

Noguchi's test gives a similar, but not quite so certain, indication of general paralysis. Both these tests are well marked in early, therefore ambiguous cases, before the onset of Argyll-Robertson pupils or other pronounced physical signs.

The simplicity and ease of application of the ammonium sulphate test is a strong recommendation in its favour, and by it alone a diagnosis can be made with a very near approach to certainty in the majority of cases of general paralysis, especially in the early stages.

#### X.—FROM THE SUFFOLK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

*Tuberculosis.*—An investigation, by Dr. Stephen G. Longworth, into tuberculosis, extending over the past two years, has been carried on, and is still proceeding, Calmette's tuberculin ophthalmo-reaction being used with a view to ascertaining—

- (a) The clinical value of the test.
- (b) The extent of the disease among the inmates of the Asylum, especially in a latent form.
- (c) The relative incidence of the disease in recent admissions and long resident cases, with a view to arriving at some conclusions as to the extent to which infection does take place within an Asylum.



As regards headings (a) and (b) :—

608 cases were instilled, of which number 253, or 41 per cent., reacted positively.

127 of the cases instilled having since died were examined post mortem ; 72 of these, or 56 per cent., presented naked-eye changes attributable to recent or remote tubercular infection.

55 cases examined post mortem were positive reactors, of which numbers 41, or 74 per cent., presented naked-eye changes attributable to recent or remote tubercle, and in 34, or 61 per cent., of these cases, the condition was that of active or quiescent, but not healed, tubercle.

72 cases examined post mortem were negative reactors, of which number 31, or 43 per cent., presented naked-eye changes, attributable to recent or remote tubercular infection, and in 17, or 23 per cent. of these cases, the condition was that of active or quiescent, but not healed tubercle.

Of those reacting positively, who at the time of the test, or previously, exhibited definite clinical signs of tubercle, and who are still alive, there are 20 ; and 11 positive reactors still living developed physical signs of the disease subsequent to the test.

From these results it would appear that the test is not quite so reliable as figures from other sources already indicate, but a more detailed study of the cases under observation points otherwise. Though there were 13 cases of negative reactors showing active tubercle post mortem, 3 of these were tested when in an advanced state of asthenia from already recognised tubercle, a condition in which a negative result is usual ; only one case probably had an active tubercular lesion at the time of the test, and the remaining 8 died at sufficiently lengthy periods after the tests to have become recently infected, the condition in several of the cases being suggestive of this.

The 14 cases of positive reactors yielding no naked-eye changes post mortem of recent or remote tubercle may, in part, be accounted for by the want of a more detailed or critical examination, or the existence at the time of the eye test of such an early tubercular condition, that on healing no easily recognisable change remained.

With regard to heading (c).—This investigation is being extended further, as it is considered desirable to obtain further material before attempting to formulate any definite conclusions.

#### XI.—FROM THE DEVON COUNTY ASYLUM.

*The Bulgarian Breed of the Strepto Bacillus Acidi Lactici (Metchnikoff) in Typhoid and Dysentery*, by J. R. Perdran, M.B. (Lond.).

—1. A. C., Nurse, 27. Healthy and strong. Had a typical attack of typhoid fever. Under observation since December 19th. Widal positive. No complications except for a small patch of pleurisy in Lt. Axilla. Temperature normal since January 3rd. On January 4th she passed a little bright blood an hour after having a motion, result of an enema. Sour milk (1 bottle) was started on January 5th. Constipation, which was present all through the disease, continued after January 5th, and she was given enemata for it. No aperients by mouth. Sour milk was discontinued after ten days as it proved too unpleasant to the patient. No relapse. Excellent recovery so far.

2. E. L. G., female, 31, well nourished and suffering from epileptic insanity diagnosed as typhoid on clinical signs which were well marked. Widal positive up to 1-25, dilution only. Mild attack on the whole, temperature being rarely above 100·5. Constipated throughout. One bottle of sour milk was given daily from January 5th until January 12th,



when quantity was doubled. Temperature was intermittent all through and was higher in the evening from January 10th to 20th than at any other time in disease. Temperature has been coming down gradually for last six days, and has been normal for the last two days (January 25th and 26th). Is still taking two bottles a day. No signs of diarrhoea or flatulence were ever present.

3. K. P. M., female, 30, stout and suffering from melancholia. Typhoid with two relapses. Widal positive. Temperature normal since December 25th. Constipation very troublesome all through. From January 5th (95th day of disease) she was given one bottle a day. It had to be stopped on January 12th, when she developed signs of gastric ulcer (she had been suspected of suffering from it before). Treatment for the gastric ulcer was started. Constipation continued as troublesome as before.

4. Another case of typhoid with double pleurisy with effusion and considerable ascites, died a fortnight after starting sour milk. Constipation, which was present before treatment, was not relieved.

5. G. E. S., male, 60, feeble and demented, had a typical attack of dysentery on December 18th, was treated with large doses soluble sulphates until temperature was normal and blood and slime had disappeared from motions, and then was put on an astringent mixture (*i.e.*, on seventh day of disease). This was continued until January 31st, when he relapsed. Temperature 101. Blood and slime in motions. Saline purgatives were started again. He developed a pyæmic joint (left knee) on January 3rd. After the blood and slime had again cleared up (*i.e.*, January 2nd), he was put on an astringent mixture until January 5th (19th day of disease), when it was stopped, and one bottle of sour milk given instead. (N.B.—The astringent mixture is alkaline.) His knee has remained in same condition ever since, and his temperature has remained at 100, except for an occasional small morning remission. Blood and slime were absent from the motions, which were very loose, and averaged six daily until January 12th, when blood and slime reappeared until January 15th. No alteration in diet or treatment was made. On January 18th two bottles of sour milk were started daily until January 23rd (37th day of disease), when it was stopped entirely. Temperature has remained at 100 all through, but shows a tendency to come down for last five days. Knee is better, though swelling has not entirely disappeared. Number of motions averaged six from January 18th until end of treatment. For the four days elapsing since sour milk was stopped number of motions (still loose) averages three a day. Slime present in motions on January 25th and 26th and temperature normal.

6. F. J., male, 53, had a typical attack of dysentery on December 31st. Saline purgatives given until January 5th, when temperature had come down to normal practically, but blood and slime still present. One bottle of sour milk daily was started on January 5th. Blood and slime present until January 9th, and after January 9th motions, averaging two daily, remained loose until January 15th, when they began to be formed. Since then they have averaged two daily, and have all been formed until now (January 27th). Sour milk stopped on January 23rd, and since then he has had one motion daily (well formed). Temperature has remained normal since the sour milk was started on January 5th.

All the cases had new milk and beef tea as diet all through treatment. No saline or other purgatives were given, and no alkaline medicine of any kind. Some of the typhoids had urotropine in cinnamon water.

In all the cases so treated no difference in symptoms could be made out, which are described to be typical, *i.e.*, flatulence and malaise, and even diarrhoea in first week and constipation in second week. Owing to



the protracted course of treatment recommended (namely, five weeks), it is obviously unsuitable, even if successful, in cases of dysentery, as most of the fatal cases in this Asylum during the last three months have occurred in the first week of the disease, especially in feeble old patients. The routine treatment with saline purgatives has given very good results so far, and is more suitable on account of the short course of treatment necessary, and the rapid improvement.

In the typhoid cases the constipation present since beginning of the disease was not relieved. In two of the cases no relapse occurred, and the general appearance of the patient seemed better.

In number 3 the patient has showed marked improvement mentally and has been brighter and more cheerful during the last month, in comparison to what she was before the disease.

No general conclusions can be drawn from the above cases owing to their small number and the short course of treatment with the sour milk, and the use of other forms of treatment before the sour milk was started.

N.B.—The milk was obtained from a dairy in London in sufficient quantities to last 3–4 days at a time, and it was supplied in glass jars containing a little over a half pint, and was guaranteed to contain pure cultures of the bacillus after examination by an experienced bacteriologist.

## XII.—FROM THE OXFORD COUNTY ASYLUM.

*Epilepsy.*—Dr. T. Saxty Good writes :—

“In reference to your inquiry as to research work, I beg to inform you that, conjointly with Dr. A. G. Gibson, of Oxford, and my first assistant, Mr. R. A. Greenwood Penny, I have been conducting investigations on epilepsy for the last three years. The research was undertaken with the object of ascertaining by exact recording instruments the nature of the circulatory disturbances in that disease. The work has already yielded interesting results, and a first paper will be published shortly.”

## XIII.—FROM THE LEICESTER AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

*Blood Pressure in the Insane.*—To determine whether there were characteristic changes in the blood pressure in mental disorders, Dr. Sidney Clarke undertook a number of observations.

The blood pressure was low in idiots and imbeciles which was probably due to a hypoplasia of the circulatory system. There was no characteristic change in mania, melancholia, or agitated melancholia ; it was heightened as a rule in senile dementia, but a rise is also to be noticed in the healthy aged. Any increased active and vigorous muscular excitement caused a rise, like that in athletes after exertion, but the energetic restlessness of the chronic maniac or agitated melancholic did not influence the pressure to any extent. After an increased outburst of muscular excitement, sometimes the pressure fell for which fatigue may have been the factor.—*Journal of Mental Science*, January 1910.

He has also fixed portions of the same vessel in various ways, for sections of arteries, fixed by formaline, have supported the view that high sphygmomanometric readings are due to a contracted or hypertonic state of that vessel. Arteries, normal or pathological, directly fixed by formaline showed thickened walls, but if fixed by other methods differences in the size and thickness were seen.—*Observations upon the Blood Pressure in Mental Disorders. Thesis. Cambridge.*

## XIV.—FROM THE CARDIFF BOROUGH ASYLUM.

*Electric Bath Treatment of Mental Disorders.*—Writing in January 1909, Dr. Edwin Goodall communicates the following account of an important therapeutical investigation undertaken by himself in conjunction with Mr. Makenzie Wallis, B.A. Cantab :—

“During the past month I have analysed the results of the treatment of 108 cases of mental disorder by electricity given through the medium of warm water in a bath. The current used was the sinusoidal alternating form, and in the later cases the intensity of the current was subjected to rhythmic variations. The voltage of the current was between 5 and 15. These results I am communicating to the Leicester meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association in February. As far as I am aware there are no published records of the kind I now make.

“My records have been systematically collected since 1901. The patients were mostly under 30, and the majority exhibited melancholia or melancholia with stupor. Each case was given from 15 to 20 baths, of 20 minutes each, on alternate days. These patients were not put upon a special diet, but in the series of cases presently to be mentioned, in which the excretion of creatinine was estimated, a fixed diet was given. Out of the 108 cases dealt with, 62, or 57 per cent., recovered or showed mental improvement in connection with, and, as I believe, largely in consequence of the baths. Of these 62, 28 recovered and 30 improved, so that they in many cases became useful members of the Asylum community; and 4 were discharged relieved. Of the 62 cases with favourable results, 39 were reduced generally as regards physical state, and 16 well nourished; no statement as to this point is made in 7. Of the 46 not improved, 20 were reduced and 21 well nourished; no record made as regards 5. In the cases with favourable results, therefore, the physically-reduced were more than twice as numerous as the well-nourished; whilst in the unfavourable half the number were well nourished on starting the baths. Of the 62 cases which did well (recovered or improved) under this treatment, 51 gained weight. Only one of the patients who recovered lost weight. Of the 46 which did not improve, 30 lost weight or remained stationary, and in those which gained, the gains were not comparable to those noted in the cases which recovered or improved.

“It has been stated (Lewis Jones) that improvement often goes on after the course of baths is over, and this I should corroborate. I have observed that a second course, given after an interval of a few weeks, has been attended with better results than were obtained after the first course. The observations made upon the excretion of creatinine in certain of these cases, and referred to below, indicate that the baths are best given in successive short series of about ten baths each, with intervals of about a fortnight between. I am now giving the baths in such series.

“It is worth noting that, in many instances, patients on their discharge have expressed their belief that the electric bath treatment was a factor in promoting their recovery.

“As to duration of residence of those who recovered, the average was  $6\frac{1}{3}$  months. In a large number of my earlier cases this period was reckoned from the date of admission; had it been calculated in all cases, as it properly was in the later ones, from the date of commencement of the baths, the period would have been shorter.

“In 15 cases of the same class as the above, simple warm baths at the same temperature as the electric baths, and under the same conditions, were given. Of these 9 gained weight (below 2 lbs. in three cases, 2 lbs. in three, and up to 7, 8, and 9 in three), and 5 lost weight (up to 2 lbs. in four cases, 4 lbs. in one case),—whilst one showed no change



in weight. As regards mental improvement, 2 improved, or 1 per cent., as against 5 per cent. who recovered or improved amongst the electric bath cases.

“I have had two cases, apart from the above, of recovery as a result of suggestion, one of them bed-ridden in another institution with “paraplegia” for some years.

“*Excretion of Creatinine in Mental Disease.*—In addition to the clinical observations summarised above, I have, in association with Mr. Mackenzie Wallis, B.A. Cantab, Demonstrator in Physiology, University College, Cardiff, estimated the amount of creatinine excreted in the 24 hours in a large number of other cases of mental disorder, with a view to ascertaining the effects of electric baths upon this form of excretion. Owing to many difficulties a limited number of these cases only is at present available. These Mr. Mackenzie Wallis has worked out, and he reports as follows :—

““The significance of creatinine excretion as a factor in metabolism has been so strongly emphasized by Folin and his co-workers in America, and by other continental writers, that this substance was selected to demonstrate any possible changes resulting from the electric bath treatment of the insane.

““The introduction by Folin of a very rapid, and, at the same time, an accurate method of estimating creatinine in the urine offered a further inducement to select this substance for the purposes of this investigation.

““At the commencement of the work many difficulties had to be overcome, more particularly the avoidance of any bacterial contamination of the samples, which seems to be a marked characteristic of the urine of mental patients.

““Two forms of treatment were adopted, namely, electric baths and warm baths, the periods of treatment varying from one week to three weeks.

““The excretion of creatinine was observed for some days before the baths began, and similarly for several days after the treatment ceased.

““The patients receiving the electric baths daily for a week showed during this period a very marked rise in the excretion of creatinine, both ‘in toto’ and also in proportion to their body-weight.

““The effect after discontinuing the baths was to lower the excretion of this body, and to bring its value to approximate closely to that of normal individuals.

““In most cases the excretion of creatinine previous to the electric bath treatment was markedly subnormal, as also in numerous other instances of mental disorder examined by us.

““The same observations apply to the long-continued treatment with electric baths, viz., three weeks; but the tendency in this case is to lower the excretion far below the normal for a short period of time.

““The patients treated with warm baths daily for a similar period of one week showed a very slight, or no rise in the elimination of creatinine during the treatment.

““After cessation of the warm baths the excretion of this body, if at all raised, went down to its former low level, or even slightly below that level.

““There was clearly no real difference in excretion of creatinine as a result of the warm bath treatment.

““These results are confirmatory of the clinical observations made by Dr. Goodall, as regards the general improvement in the patients’ condition.

““The excretion of creatinine does not vary at all with the form of insanity in its acute stages, but it shows the normal variations with age,

weight, and sex. The relationship of creatinine excretion to the disruption of lecithin-molecules in the general metabolic processes, as advocated by Waldemar Koch, seems to be supported by the facts so far obtained.

“ ‘ Throughout this research every possible detail has been considered, and a careful record kept of the dietary, weight, and temperature-changes of each patient.

“ ‘ Fifteen patients in all were examined, 10 having electric baths, and five warm baths.

“ ‘ The work so far attempted is more of the nature of preliminary observations, since the application of bio-chemistry to the problems of insanity has received very little attention in the past.’ ”

#### XV.—FROM THE SUNDERLAND BOROUGH ASYLUM.

Dr. Middlemass writes :—

“ Several cases occurred, during the course of last year, in which the microscopic examination of the brain proved of great value in establishing a correct knowledge of the exact nature of the disease. This procedure is carried out in nearly all cases of a doubtful character, and continues to be of great assistance.

“ The investigation on the *blood pressure in insane patients* has been concluded. The results are, in the main, confirmatory of those published by Dr. John Turner. One observation of interest may be referred to. In several cases where there was an acute inflammation of one hand it was noted that the blood pressure in the brachial artery of that limb was slightly higher (5 to 10 mm. Hg.) than in that of the sound limb. There were, however, one or two exceptions.

“ The *treatment of several cases of general paralysis by means of serum* has been carried out, and has led to some results of interest. As these are to be laid before a forthcoming meeting of the local division of the Medico Psychological Association they need not be further referred to here.

“ A few cases of *dementia præcox* have been subjected to *special treatment*, which has given fairly satisfactory results. In view of these the treatment is to be extended to other cases, and the results will duly be published.”

#### XVI.—FROM THE SCALEBOR PARK ASYLUM.

*The Mental Symptoms in Exophthalmic Goitre*, by J. R. Gilmour, M.B.—During the years 1908 and 1909 several cases of exophthalmic goitre accompanied by mental symptoms have been observed and treated. In addition to the drugs usually employed, the more specific treatment by preparations from the blood of thyroidless animals has been followed. Milk from goats from which the thyroid has been removed was used in four of the cases with benefit. Journ. Ment. Sci., October 1909.

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## LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.

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### REGULATIONS AS TO PATIENTS' WALKING PARTIES.

(Approved by the Asylums Committee on 9th February and 16th March 1909).

1. The patients who are permitted to take walking exercise beyond the Asylum boundary shall be carefully selected under the direction of the Medical Superintendent.

2. The number of patients in any walking party shall not exceed 20, and there shall be a sufficiency of attendants with such party, the minimum being three. In the case of shopping parties the number of patients should not exceed ten, with a minimum of two attendants when the number of patients exceeds two. (This regulation may be varied by resolution of the Asylum sub-committee under special circumstances.)

3. The routes taken by walking parties shall be those authorised by the Medical Superintendent, and it is desirable that as far as possible quiet country roads should be chosen, towns and villages being avoided.

4. During the walk the attendants shall be so stationed that the whole of the patients are under supervision, and no patient shall, under any circumstances, be allowed out of sight. Attendants are expected to exercise the greatest vigilance in the supervision of patients when out walking.

5. The attendants in charge of walking parties shall take every care to ensure that the public shall not suffer molestation or annoyance from the patients forming such parties.

6. Under no circumstances whatever is an attendant with a walking party to enter a licensed house, neither shall he allow a patient to do so. Any attendant transgressing will at once be suspended from duty.

7. Attendants are not allowed to spend a patient's money (except by the direct instruction of the Medical Superintendent), neither are they allowed to receive from a patient any or part of any goods purchased.

8. The attendant actually in charge of the walking party shall make a written report of the route taken by the walking party, calling attention to any special incident which may have occurred, such as noisy or troublesome conduct on the part of a patient, or the occurrence of a fit or other illness.

Approved by the Asylums Committee,

H. F. Keene,

Clerk of the Asylums Committee.

H. V. ROWE,

Chairman.

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Appendix A. - - - - -

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Years **1859, 1869, 1879, 1889,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “Private” and some were “Pauper,” chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically “Private.” The present of years

On 1st January.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).		In Provincial Licensed Houses (including Idiot Establish- ments).		In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.*	Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor (opened in 1863) and Parkhurst (opened in 1906).		
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	M.	F.	
1859	Private -	122	105	750	755	657	624	714	666	164	-	-
	Pauper -	6,887	8,404	102	108	440	794	455	450	-	-	-
	Criminal	242	84	122	18	31	5	137	43	-	-	-
	Total -	7,251	8,593	974	881	1,128	1,423	1,306	1,159	164	-	-
1869	Private -	107	118	995	942	929	731	744	712	209	-	-
	Pauper -	12,148	14,382	204	205	311	709	271	334	-	-	-
	Criminal	79	33	3	3	2	-	42	11	-	375	86
	Total -	12,334	14,533	1,202	1,150	1,242	1,440	1,057	1,057	209	375	86
1879	Private -	216	260	1,421	1,297	1,056	862	788	825	325†	-	-
	Pauper -	17,350	20,885	69	48	174	382	188	296	-	-	-
	Criminal	112	48	1	1	2	-	52	20	-	374	109
	Total -	17,678	21,193	1,491	1,346	1,232	1,244	1,028	1,141	325†	374	109
1889	Private -	396	473	1,767	1,582	834	793	600	794	268‡	-	-
	Pauper -	22,863	27,846	95	66	378	497	230	218	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	24	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	471	147
	Total -	23,351	28,343	1,863	1,648	1,212	1,290	833	1,012	268‡	471	147
1899	Private -	628	806	1,898	1,809	706	876	503	786	246	-	-
	Pauper -	31,709	38,516	306	176	396	517	240	355	-	-	-
	Criminal	116	20	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	481	165
	Total -	32,453	39,342	2,205	1,986	1,102	1,393	744	1,141	246	481	165
1901	Private -	681	951	1,835	1,878	674	909	517	809	242	-	-
	Pauper -	33,490	40,674	344	196	240	198	194	138	-	-	-
	Criminal	99	21	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	482	170
	Total -	34,270	41,646	2,180	2,068	914	1,107	712	947	242	482	170
1902	Private -	748	1,076	1,850	1,852	662	927	506	796	254	-	-
	Pauper -	34,564	41,740	347	205	323	361	224	264	-	-	-
	Criminal	115	17	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	486	179
	Total -	35,427	42,833	2,198	2,057	985	1,288	731	1,060	254	486	179

\* The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was registered as a hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.

† And 17 females.

‡ And 21 females.



Appendix A.

Persons of Unsound Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the **1899**, and **1901—1910**, inclusive.  
and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been arrangement of this Table is made with a view to uniformity and comparison of any year or series with others.

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Increase.		
In ordinary Workhouses.		In Metropolitan District Asylums (first two were opened in 1870).									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
-	-	-	-	49	73	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,449	3,349	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,498	3,422	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-
									Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
-	-	-	-	138	186	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113
4,899	6,282	-	-	2,908	4,079	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533
-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)
4,899	6,282	-	-	3,046	4,265	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641
-	-	-	-	192	280	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,378	3,852	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489
-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,570	4,132	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671
-	-	-	-	187	255	4,052	3,918	7,970	5	38	43
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,426	3,504	33,836	41,796	75,632	669	731	1,400
-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(d)	2
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,613	3,759	38,455	45,885	84,340	677	768	1,445
-	-	-	-	166	249	4,147	4,526	8,673	71	160	231
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,394	3,566	43,085	52,543	95,628	1,393	1,475	2,868
-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	13	2	15
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,560	3,815	47,831	57,255	105,086	1,477	1,637	3,114
-	-	-	-	157	294	4,106	4,841	8,947	3	131	134
5,173	6,216	2,782	2,944	2,276	3,364	44,499	53,724	98,223	651	544	1,195
-	-	-	-	-	-	583	191	774	(b)	6	4
5,173	6,216	2,782	2,944	2,433	3,658	49,188	58,756	107,944	652	681	1,333
-	-	-	-	162	302	4,182	4,953	9,135	76	112	188
5,180	6,224	2,810	2,968	2,193	3,376	45,641	55,138	100,779	1,142	1,414	2,556
-	-	-	-	-	-	603	196	799	20	5	25
5,180	6,224	2,810	2,968	2,355	3,678	50,426	60,287	110,713	1,238	1,531	2,769

(a) Decrease, 3.

(b) Decrease, 2.

(c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year).

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879,

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).		In Provincial Licensed Houses (including Idiot Establish- ments).		In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.*	Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor (opened in 1863) and Parkhurst (opened in 1906).	
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	M.	F.
1903	Private -	799	1,170	1,876	1,850	668	920	505	819	230	-	-
	Pauper -	36,335	43,597	352	203	188	206	137	153	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	188
	Total -	37,226	44,783	2,229	2,053	856	1,126	642	972	230	550	188
1904	Private -	873	1,320	1,860	1,832	659	948	506	837	211	-	-
	Pauper -	37,801	44,436	371	208	179	178	126	168	-	1	-
	Criminal	95	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566	192
	Total -	38,769	45,780	2,231	2,040	838	1,126	632	1,005	211	567	192
1905	Private -	961	1,425	1,807	1,768	645	952	494	855	212	-	-
	Pauper -	39,061	45,490	394	228	110	137	188	300	-	1	-
	Criminal	133	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	197
	Total -	40,155	46,936	2,201	1,996	755	1,089	682	1,155	212	562	197
1906	Private -	1,012	1,511	1,843	1,784	628	942	489	854	211	-	-
	Pauper -	40,170	46,503	409	244	44	76	182	267	-	1	-
	Criminal	124	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	569	206
	Total -	41,306	48,036	2,252	2,028	672	1,018	671	1,121	211	570	206
1907	Private -	1,039	1,589	1,854	1,842	621	952	479	855	164	-	-
	Pauper -	40,936	47,449	399	228	26	86	219	293	-	1	-
	Criminal	126	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	206
	Total -	42,101	49,059	2,253	2,070	647	1,038	698	1,148	164	611	206
1908	Private -	1,112	1,689	1,877	1,861	623	954	479	839	173	-	-
	Pauper -	42,189	48,449	404	237	22	86	4	1	-	1	-
	Criminal	115	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	627	212
	Total -	43,416	50,166	2,281	2,099	645	1,040	483	840	173	628	212
1909	Private -	1,189	1,827	1,868	1,901	615	926	486	857	167	-	-
	Pauper -	43,217	49,524	413	234	28	75	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	137	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	622	224
	Total -	44,543	51,384	2,282	2,135	643	1,001	489	857	167	623	224
1910	Private -	1,293	1,895	1,882	1,893	616	968	475	838	163	-	-
	Pauper -	43,997	50,217	431	233	29	83	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	147	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	637	220
	Total -	45,437	52,143	2,314	2,126	645	1,051	478	838	163	638	220

\* The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was registered as a hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
The average Annual Increase in the Ten years from 1900 to 1910.				52	128	180
				1,127	1,060	2,187
				20	7	27
				1,199	1,195	2,394



Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales, on the 1st January in 1889, 1899, and 1901—1910, inclusive.

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Annual Increase.		
In ordinary Workhouses.		In Metropolitan District Asylums (first two were opened in 1870).									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
-	-	-	-	160	326	4,238	5,085	9,323	56	132	188
5,080	6,184	2,858	2,982	2,152	3,367	47,102	56,692	103,794	1,461	1,554	3,015
-	-	-	-	-	-	643	204	847	40	8	48
5,080	6,184	2,858	2,982	2,312	3,693	51,983	61,981	113,964	1,557	1,694	3,251
-	-	-	-	175	330	4,284	5,267	9,551	46	182	228
5,039	6,220	3,172	3,356	2,091	3,425	48,780	57,991	106,771	1,678	1,299	2,977
-	-	-	-	-	-	661	216	877	18	12	30
5,039	6,220	3,172	3,356	2,266	3,755	53,725	63,474	117,199	1,742	1,493	3,235
-	-	-	-	176	345	4,295	5,345	9,640	11	78	89
5,033	6,131	3,254	3,388	2,139	3,423	50,180	59,097	109,277	1,400	1,106	2,506
-	-	-	-	-	-	694	218	912	33	2	35
5,033	6,131	3,254	3,388	2,315	3,768	55,169	64,660	119,829	1,444	1,186	2,630
-	-	-	-	172	356	4,355	5,447	9,802	60	102	162
4,996	6,155	3,231	3,360	2,183	3,435	51,216	60,040	111,256	1,036	943	1,979
-	-	-	-	-	-	693	228	921	(a)	10	9
4,996	6,155	3,231	3,360	2,355	3,791	56,264	65,715	121,979	1,095	1,055	2,150
-	-	-	-	165	329	4,322	5,567	9,889	(b)	120	87
5,108	6,117	3,250	3,429	2,179	3,416	52,118	61,018	113,136	902	978	1,880
-	-	-	-	-	-	736	227	963	43	(a)	42
5,108	6,117	3,250	3,429	2,344	3,745	57,176	66,812	123,988	912	1,097	2,009
-	-	-	-	163	342	4,427	5,685	10,112	105	118	223
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,164	3,369	53,166	61,823	114,989	1,048	805	1,853
-	-	-	-	-	-	742	241	983	6	14	20
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,327	3,711	58,335	67,749	126,084	1,159	937	2,096
-	-	-	-	181	376	4,506	5,887	10,393	79	202	281
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,154	3,332	54,370	63,007	117,377	1,204	1,184	2,388
-	-	-	-	-	-	760	257	1,017	18	16	34
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,335	3,708	59,636	69,151	128,787	1,301	1,402	2,703
-	-	-	-	193	400	4,622	5,994	10,616	116	107	223
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,181	3,458	55,121	63,780	118,901	751	773	1,524
-	-	-	-	-	-	785	251	1,036	25	(c)	19
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,374	3,858	60,528	70,025	130,553	892	874	1,766

(a) Decrease, 1.

(b) Decrease, 33.

(c) Decrease, 6.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and  
1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “Private,” and some were “Pauper,” chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically “Private.” comparison of any year or

YEAR.	POPULATION			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		CRIMINAL.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	13,768	17,633	532	150	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	20,741	25,991	501 (a)	133 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	27,144	34,483	541	178	31,683	38,202	69,885
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	4,052	3,918	33,836	41,796	567 (b)	171 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	4,147	4,526	43,085	52,543	599	186	47,831	57,255	105,086
1901	15,773,062	16,848,201	32,621,263	4,106	4,841	44,499	53,724	583	191	49,188	58,756	107,944
1902	15,952,154	17,045,472	32,997,626	4,182	4,953	45,641	55,138	603	196	50,426	60,287	110,713
1903	16,133,344	17,244,994	33,378,338	4,238	5,085	47,102	56,692	643	204	51,983	61,981	113,964
1904	16,316,647	17,446,787	33,763,434	4,284	5,267	48,780	57,991	661	216	53,725	63,474	117,199
1905	16,502,094	17,650,883	34,152,977	4,295	5,345	50,180	59,097	694	218	55,169	64,660	119,829
1906	16,689,707	17,857,309	34,547,016	4,355	5,447	51,216	60,040	693	228	56,264	65,715	121,979
1907	16,879,509	18,066,091	34,945,600	4,322	5,567	52,118	61,018	736	227	57,176	66,812	123,988
1908	17,071,524	18,277,256	35,348,780	4,427	5,685	53,166	61,823	742	241	58,335	67,749	126,084
1909	17,265,780	18,490,835	35,756,615	4,506	5,887	54,370	63,007	760	257	59,636	69,151	128,787
1910	17,462,296	18,706,854	36,169,150	4,622	5,994	55,121	63,780	785	251	60,528	70,025	130,553

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be “Criminal,” and became ordinary “Pauper” Lunatics by the operation of the “Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867,” during that year.

(b) In 1880 a number of insane convicts, not previously included in these Tables, were removed from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum.



Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the  
**1889, 1899, and 1901—1910**, inclusive.

and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been  
The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to uniformity and  
series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).									Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.		
Private Lunatics to Population.		Pauper Lunatics to Population.		Criminal Lunatics to Population.		Total Lunatics to Population.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2·56	2·21	14·33	17·49	·55	·15	17·44	19·85	18·67	573	504	536
2·88	2·36	19·17	22·79	·46	·12	22·51	25·27	23·93	444	396	418
3·23	2·72	21·98	26·48	·44	·13	25·65	29·34	27·54	390	341	363
2·94	2·67	24·53	28·52	·41	·12	27·88	31·31	29·65	359	319	337
2·69	2·75	27·94	31·92	·39	·11	31·02	34·78	32·96	322	287	303
2·60	2·37	28·21	31·89	·37	·11	31·18	34·87	33·09	321	287	302
2·62	2·91	28·61	32·35	·38	·11	31·61	35·37	33·55	316	283	298
2·63	2·95	29·19	32·87	·40	·12	32·22	35·94	34·14	310	278	293
2·63	3·02	29·90	33·24	·40	·12	32·93	36·38	34·71	304	275	288
2·60	3·03	30·41	33·48	·42	·12	33·43	36·63	35·09	299	273	285
2·61	3·05	30·69	33·62	·41	·13	33·71	36·80	35·31	297	272	283
2·56	3·08	30·88	33·77	·43	·13	33·87	36·98	35·48	295	270	282
2·59	3·11	31·14	33·83	·44	·13	34·17	37·07	35·67	293	270	280
2·61	3·18	31·49	34·08	·44	·14	34·54	37·40	36·02	290	267	278
2·65	3·20	31·56	34·10	·45	·13	34·66	37·43	36·10	288	267	277

TABLE III. — Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients** Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, Years **1869, 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1900 to 1909**, inclusive. (Excluding Patients rendered necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the

YEAR.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c., as shown in heading).								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.				-	-	5,283	5,189	10,472
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489							6,342	6,759	13,101
1889	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	960	1,027	6,081	6,798	141	40	7,182	7,865	15,047
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	8,261	8,713	130	35	9,360	9,929	19,289
1900	15,596,283	16,652,904	32,249,187	1,057	1,141	8,476	8,975	148	40	9,681	10,156	19,837
1901	15,773,062	16,848,201	32,621,263	1,250	1,181	8,752	9,375	156	55	10,158	10,611	20,769
1902	15,952,154	17,045,472	32,997,626	1,309	1,184	9,725	10,400	183	50	11,217	11,634	22,851
1903	16,133,344	17,244,994	33,378,338	1,124	1,318	9,726	9,817	165	67	11,015	11,202	22,217
1904	16,316,647	17,446,787	33,763,434	1,149	1,306	9,489	9,961	185	52	10,823	11,319	22,142
1905	16,502,094	17,650,883	34,152,977	1,040	1,288	9,307	9,786	146	55	10,493	11,129	21,622
1906	16,689,707	17,857,309	34,547,016	928	1,320	9,250	10,066	212	36	10,390	11,422	21,812
1907	16,879,509	18,066,091	34,945,600	1,001	1,358	9,401	9,840	197	63	10,599	11,261	21,860
1908	17,071,524	18,277,256	35,348,780	1,095	1,435	9,351	10,115	184	64	10,630	11,614	22,244
1909	17,265,780	18,490,835	35,756,615	1,039	1,400	9,208	9,889	190	38	10,437	11,327	21,764



**Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and to the Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the transferred, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Patients admitted into Idiot Establishments.)

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1899, inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> excluding Re admissions of Patients who had been in an Institution before.		Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.									Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.	
		Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·88	4·55	4·71	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·14	5·19	5·16	-	-
-	-	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	·10	·03	5·21	5·37	5·29	-	-
7,835	7,917	·63	·72	5·36	5·29	·08	·02	6·07	6·03	6·05	5·08	4·81
8,075	8,117	·68	·69	5·43	5·39	·10	·02	6·21	6·10	6·15	5·18	4·87
8,663	8,573	·79	·70	5·55	5·57	·10	·03	6·44	6·30	6·37	5·49	5·09
9,578	9,414	·82	·70	6·10	6·10	·11	·03	7·03	6·83	6·93	6·00	5·52
9,340	9,023	·70	·77	6·03	5·69	·10	·04	6·83	6·50	6·66	5·79	5·23
9,232	9,000	·70	·75	5·82	5·71	·11	·03	6·63	6·49	6·56	5·66	5·16
8,878	8,918	·63	·73	5·64	5·54	·09	·03	6·36	6·30	6·33	5·38	5·05
8,705	9,123	·56	·74	5·54	5·64	·13	·02	6·23	6·40	6·31	5·22	5·11
9,044	9,072	·59	·75	5·57	5·45	·12	·03	6·28	6·23	6·26	5·36	5·02
9,022	9,324	·64	·79	5·48	5·53	·11	·03	6·23	6·35	6·29	5·28	5·10
8,862	9,000	·60	·76	5·33	5·35	·11	·02	6·04	6·13	6·09	5·13	4·87

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Idiot Establishments, and Single Patients in

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1900 -	33,245	40,759	1,057	1,432	877	1,041	739	930	252
1901 -	34,270	41,645	1,062	1,470	818	1,056	712	944	242
1902 -	35,427	42,833	1,091	1,444	899	1,238	732	1,056	254
1903 -	37,226	44,783	1,098	1,443	774	1,078	642	968	230
1904 -	38,769	45,780	1,080	1,442	754	1,075	633	1,001	211
1905 -	40,155	46,936	1,053	1,411	672	1,036	682	1,151	214
1906 -	41,306	48,036	1,083	1,432	593	967	671	1,117	211
1907 -	42,101	49,059	1,049	1,445	562	988	699	1,143	164
1908 -	43,415	50,167	1,058	1,469	560	990	483	837	173
1909 -	44,542	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853	167



Hospitals, Licensed Houses, Naval and Military Hospitals, Criminal Asylums and each of the Years 1900 to 1909, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
479	170	160	279	36,809	44,611	81,420	1,239	642	38,048	45,253	83,301
482	170	157	294	37,743	45,579	83,322	1,214	652	38,957	46,231	85,188
486	179	162	302	39,051	47,052	86,103	1,193	666	40,244	47,718	87,962
550	188	160	326	40,680	48,786	89,466	1,213	660	41,893	49,446	91,339
567	192	175	330	42,189	49,820	92,009	1,235	652	43,424	50,472	93,896
562	197	176	345	43,514	51,076	94,590	1,231	642	44,745	51,718	96,463
570	206	172	356	44,606	52,114	96,720	1,248	651	45,854	52,765	98,619
611	206	165	329	45,351	53,170	98,521	1,289	679	46,640	53,849	100,489
628	212	163	342	46,480	54,017	100,497	1,308	684	47,788	54,701	102,489
623	224	181	376	47,617	55,291	102,908	1,310	686	48,927	55,977	104,904

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh admission under the Lunacy Act, 1890.)

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums, Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	M.	F.
1900	8,555	9,047	351	465	239	322	166	242	306	34	
1901	8,771	9,188	363	423	335	542	211	369	419	25	
1902	9,682	10,292	368	458	415	526	177	272	458	91	
1903	9,819	9,996	318	420	335	391	167	314	285	57	
1904	9,727	10,055	256	381	237	349	236	455	269	33	
1905	9,558	9,997	322	442	178	312	154	293	216	31	
1906	9,554	10,354	278	456	152	287	127	257	166	81	
1907	9,750	10,203	320	482	179	294	124	204	140	66	
1908	9,734	10,521	315	492	205	256	127	241	142	47	
1909	9,593	10,255	301	459	189	317	127	210	114	67	

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.



Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1900 to 1909, inclusive.

Reception Order rendered necessary by Previous Reception Order having expired Act, 1890, section 38).

Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions ( <i>see</i> Table III.) excluding Idiot Establishments.		
M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
30	71	9,681	10,156	19,837	139	91	9,820	10,247	20,067	8,075	8,117	16,192
34	65	10,158	10,611	20,769	115	89	10,273	10,700	20,973	8,663	8,573	17,236
26	67	11,217	11,634	22,851	151	82	11,368	11,716	23,084	9,578	9,414	18,992
34	63	11,015	11,202	22,217	159	94	11,174	11,296	22,470	9,340	9,023	18,363
65	61	10,823	11,319	22,142	164	89	10,987	11,408	22,395	9,232	9,000	18,232
34	67	10,493	11,129	21,622	158	80	10,651	11,209	21,860	8,878	8,918	17,796
32	56	10,390	11,422	21,812	179	105	10,569	11,527	22,096	8,705	9,123	17,828
20	60	10,599	11,261	21,860	166	93	10,765	11,354	22,119	9,044	9,072	18,116
60	85	10,630	11,614	22,244	127	76	10,757	11,690	22,447	9,022	9,324	18,346
46	78	10,437	11,327	21,764	160	68	10,597	11,395	21,992	8,862	9,000	17,862

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1900 - - -	42,821	51,041	1,452	1,955	1,136	1,441	927	1,230	558
1901 - - -	44,577	53,105	1,473	1,952	1,180	1,638	941	1,387	661
1902 - - -	47,199	55,588	1,514	1,951	1,347	1,859	935	1,392	712
1903 - - -	49,295	57,358	1,461	1,916	1,163	1,565	927	1,451	515
1904 - - -	50,095	57,614	1,435	1,891	1,042	1,611	918	1,514	480
1905 - - -	51,633	58,798	1,430	1,907	867	1,413	868	1,488	432
1906 - - -	52,255	59,803	1,420	1,987	850	1,346	850	1,445	379
1907 - - -	53,710	61,181	1,426	1,993	794	1,363	841	1,394	304
1908 - - -	54,585	62,319	1,420	2,018	791	1,309	639	1,117	315
1909 - - -	55,858	63,281	1,393	2,031	777	1,336	631	1,096	281



Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1900 to 1909, inclusive.

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year

Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
513	179	207	408	47,614	56,254	103,868	1,378	733	48,992	56,987	105,979
511	194	211	417	49,554	58,693	108,247	1,329	741	50,883	59,434	110,317
582	199	209	430	52,498	61,419	113,917	1,344	749	53,842	62,168	116,010
609	208	229	451	54,199	62,949	117,148	1,372	754	55,571	63,703	119,274
601	211	256	456	54,827	63,297	118,124	1,399	741	56,226	64,038	120,264
597	217	244	496	56,071	64,319	120,390	1,391	722	57,462	65,041	122,503
653	218	238	499	56,645	65,298	121,943	1,427	756	58,072	66,054	124,126
682	224	209	480	57,966	66,635	124,601	1,455	772	59,421	67,407	126,828
677	232	261	521	58,688	67,516	126,204	1,435	760	60,123	68,276	128,399
691	232	268	572	59,899	68,548	128,447	1,470	754	61,369	69,302	130,671

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1900 - -	2,923	3,781	155	211	77	110	69	104	146
1901 - -	3,020	3,650	142	230	87	160	58	122	230
1902 - -	3,193	3,859	154	219	130	205	53	147	265
1903 - -	3,167	4,095	139	232	124	153	70	101	176
1904 - -	3,140	4,030	113	175	87	158	70	161	146
1905 - -	3,176	4,063	132	222	53	114	69	166	136
1906 - -	3,216	4,086	121	221	53	127	52	116	101
1907 - -	3,192	4,087	126	228	50	81	37	115	57
1908 - -	3,160	3,944	119	219	70	108	41	85	84
1909 - -	3,073	4,035	118	227	47	97	47	89	47



Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1900 to 1909, inclusive.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		G R A N D T O T A L.		
Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
12	4	2	17	3,384	4,227	7,611	1	—	3,385	4,227	7,612
7	8	9	18	3,553	4,188	7,741	2	1.	3,555	4,189	7,744
3	5	8	16	3,806	4,451	8,257	—	—	3,806	4,451	8,257
9	4	8	21	3,693	4,606	8,299	—	—	3,693	4,606	8,299
5	7	13	14	3,574	4,545	8,119	—	—	3,574	4,545	8,119
4	4	17	14	3,587	4,583	8,170	—	—	3,587	4,583	8,170
6	7	9	25	3,558	4,582	8,140	—	—	3,558	4,582	8,140
7	8	11	21	3,480	4,540	8,020	—	—	3,480	4,540	8,020
5	7	9	20	3,488	4,383	7,871	—	—	3,488	4,383	7,871
7	9	14	21	3,353	4,478	7,831	—	—	3,353	4,478	7,831

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those											
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	M.	F.
1900 -	1,630	1,887	131	218	145	182	93	139	142	7	-
1901 -	2,136	2,999	151	209	80	127	82	142	157	8	-
1902 -	2,346	2,857	162	219	305	455	190	227	190	11	1
1903 -	2,923	3,359	146	163	153	221	178	306	109	18	5
1904 -	2,223	2,549	209	246	157	314	114	152	98	19	6
1905 -	2,519	2,490	113	173	133	245	73	158	71	7	2
1906 -	2,178	2,325	187	265	172	155	66	123	90	18	-
1907 -	2,316	2,432	134	225	102	206	262	378	61	33	-
1908 -	2,170	2,593	153	232	90	165	77	125	39	23	-
1909 -	2,393	2,472	152	241	89	185	57	126	48	24	1

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.



Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1900 to 1909, inclusive.

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.			(Of the Number Discharged not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
32	76	2,180	2,502	4,682	120	58	2,300	2,560	4,860	1,124	1,487	2,611
30	80	2,644	3,557	6,201	105	45	2,749	3,602	6,351	1,653	2,503	4,156
30	84	3,234	3,843	7,077	93	57	3,327	3,900	7,227	2,230	2,734	4,964
36	87	3,563	4,141	7,704	96	64	3,659	4,205	7,864	2,504	2,961	5,465
55	78	2,875	3,345	6,220	118	69	2,993	3,414	6,407	1,815	2,158	3,973
45	102	2,961	3,170	6,131	106	47	3,067	3,217	6,284	2,066	2,114	4,180
41	116	2,752	2,984	5,736	111	53	2,863	3,037	5,900	1,649	1,762	3,411
23	104	2,931	3,345	6,276	117	66	3,048	3,411	6,459	2,016	2,204	4,220
53	104	2,605	3,219	5,824	91	65	2,696	3,284	5,980	1,578	1,885	3,463
43	130	2,806	3,155	5,961	83	51	2,889	3,206	6,095	1,845	1,930	3,775

Appendix A. to Sixty-fourth Report

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.
1900 -	4,018	3,748	107	66	97	99	57	53	28
1901 -	4,030	3,642	92	75	116	119	72	72	20
1902 -	4,474	4,145	104	79	140	134	58	61	27
1903 -	4,471	4,149	102	85	134	125	49	52	19
1904 -	4,597	4,127	66	65	130	107	54	68	24
1905 -	4,656	4,236	106	81	89	91	59	61	14
1906 -	4,795	4,364	67	61	64	81	41	74	24
1907 -	4,808	4,521	108	78	84	96	61	75	13
1908 -	4,735	4,432	97	68	75	94	34	66	25
1909 -	4,980	4,659	91	68	84	61	52	57	23

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

1900 -	33,630	41,144	1,060	1,453	843	1,032	713	929	229
1901 -	34,900	42,270	1,075	1,459	855	1,158	717	979	238
1902 -	36,497	43,874	1,105	1,442	782	1,109	660	1,000	229
1903 -	37,823	45,172	1,110	1,448	791	1,071	668	993	202
1904 -	39,543	46,400	1,040	1,374	728	1,081	648	1,060	198
1905 -	40,729	47,478	1,079	1,427	631	1,014	669	1,124	195
1906 -	41,843	48,714	1,073	1,454	568	974	696	1,119	175
1907 -	42,680	49,508	1,052	1,465	565	945	577	960	165
1908 -	43,934	50,778	1,067	1,502	568	965	456	865	171
1909 -	44,960	51,728	1,052	1,487	560	976	476	848	159



Hospitals, &c., &c. in each of the Years 1900 to 1909, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
12	5	16	22	4,335	3,993	8,328	43	23	4,378	4,016	8,394
10	7	10	19	4,350	3,934	8,284	29	29	4,379	3,963	8,342
18	5	12	9	4,833	4,433	9,266	38	31	4,871	4,464	9,335
15	7	10	15	4,800	4,433	9,233	41	38	4,841	4,471	9,312
15	1	12	19	4,898	4,387	9,285	50	30	4,948	4,417	9,365
16	5	12	24	4,952	4,498	9,450	37	24	4,989	4,522	9,511
18	5	24	30	5,033	4,615	9,648	27	24	5,060	4,639	9,699
14	4	13	15	5,101	4,789	9,890	30	22	5,131	4,811	9,942
26	1	18	21	5,010	4,682	9,692	34	9	5,044	4,691	9,735
22	2	18	21	5,270	4,868	10,138	26	25	5,296	4,893	10,189

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

476	169	158	286	37,109	45,013	82,122	1,201	631	38,310	45,644	83,954
485	174	159	298	38,429	46,338	84,767	1,185	648	39,614	46,986	86,600
509	184	161	314	39,943	47,923	87,866	1,193	658	41,136	48,581	89,717
556	188	167	328	41,317	49,200	90,517	1,215	650	42,532	49,850	92,382
561	194	176	337	42,894	50,446	93,340	1,229	645	44,123	51,091	95,214
565	198	174	350	44,042	51,591	95,633	1,233	644	45,275	52,235	97,510
586	205	169	342	45,110	52,808	97,918	1,260	655	46,370	53,463	99,833
622	207	164	335	45,825	53,420	99,245	1,287	666	47,112	54,086	101,198
622	219	172	359	46,990	54,688	101,678	1,311	682	48,301	55,370	103,671
630	220	187	388	48,024	55,647	103,671	1,328	688	49,352	56,335	105,687

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having (Establishments) in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1900 to 1909, inclusive, together with the proportion (per Cent.)

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	35·58	44·33	39·61	51·62	26·79	32·17	31·26	37·76
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	35·82	44·27	39·53	53·26	29·36	40·26	31·09	40·43
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	35·07	41·94	41·59	53·54	30·98	39·01	31·87	41·15
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	33·38	39·97	42·30	49·61	32·32	36·97	35·46	44·15
1900 - -	34·17	41·79	44·16	45·38	32·22	34·16	41·57	42·98
1901 - -	34·43	39·73	39·12	54·37	25·97	29·52	27·49	33·06
1902 - -	32·98	37·50	41·85	47·82	31·33	38·97	29·94	54·04
1903 - -	32·25	40·97	43·71	55·24	37·01	39·13	41·92	32·17
1904 - -	32·28	40·08	44·14	45·93	36·71	45·27	29·66	35·38
1905 - -	33·23	40·64	40·99	50·23	29·78	36·54	44·81	56·66
1906 - -	33·66	39·46	43·53	48·46	34·87	44·25	40·94	45·14
1907 - -	32·74	40·06	39·38	47·30	27·92	27·55	29·84	56·37
1908 - -	32·46	37·49	37·78	44·51	34·15	42·19	32·28	35·27
1909 - -	32·03	39·35	39·20	49·46	24·87	30·60	37·01	42·38
Averages of the 10 years, 1900 to 1909, inclusive.	33·02	39·71	41·39	48·87	31·48	36·82	35·55	43·35

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.



Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Admissions into Idiot 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908, and also in each of the Years of stated Recoveries to the Total Number under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.								Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.		
Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)	Criminal Asylums, Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (b)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).					
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
43·36	23·34	42·07	12·11	16·00	34·81	42·84	38·84	8·17	9·13	8·67
57·82	8·77	20·73	12·92	16·70	35·64	43·99	39·91	7·63	8·57	8·14
48·76	27·40	44·49	18·45	20·33	35·22	42·17	38·81	7·47	8·12	7·82
54·85	16·24	34·70	26·53	27·06	34·06	40·22	37·22	6·67	7·14	6·92
47·71	35·29	44·44	6·67	23·94	34·96	41·62	38·37	7·11	7·51	7·33
54·89	28·00	33·33	26·47	27·69	34·98	39·47	37·27	7·17	7·14	7·15
57·86	3·30	26·32	30·77	23·88	33·93	38·26	36·13	7·25	7·25	7·25
61·75	15·79	22·22	23·53	33·33	33·53	41·12	37·35	6·81	7·32	7·08
54·28	15·15	38·89	20·00	22·95	33·02	40·15	36·67	6·52	7·18	6·87
62·96	12·90	22·22	50·00	20·90	34·18	41·18	37·79	6·40	7·13	6·79
60·84	7·41	58·33	28·13	44·64	34·24	40·12	37·32	6·28	7·02	6·68
40·71	10·61	44·44	55·00	35·00	32·83	40·32	36·69	6·00	6·81	6·44
59·15	10·64	36·84	15·00	23·53	32·81	37·74	35·38	5·94	6·49	6·24
41·23	10·45	112·50	30·43	26·92	32·13	39·53	35·98	5·60	6·53	6·10
54·14	14·95	43·95	28·60	28·28	33·66	39·95	36·90	6·51	7·04	6·79

(b) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average  
1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908 ;

YEAR.		Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.								
		County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.		13·00	8·61	10·73	6·36	12·55	9·07	10·79	7·40	9·38*
Averages, 1879 to 1888.		12·09	8·19	8·69	4·87	13·31	8·64	9·64	7·45	6·97†
Averages, 1889 to 1898.		12·01	8·37	9·19	4·59	15·01	9·86	10·78	6·60	6·76‡
Averages, 1899 to 1908.		11·62	8·98	9·05	4·99	14·80	9·76	8·44	6·60	10·60
1900	- -	11·95	9·11	10·09	4·54	11·51	9·59	7·99	5·71	12·23
1901	- -	11·55	8·62	8·56	5·14	13·57	10·28	10·04	7·35	8·40
1902	- -	12·26	9·45	9·41	5·48	17·90	12·08	8·79	6·10	11·79
1903	- -	11·82	9·18	9·19	5·87	16·94	11·67	7·34	5·24	9·41
1904	- -	11·63	8·89	6·35	4·73	17·86	9·90	8·33	6·42	12·12
1905	- -	11·43	8·92	9·82	5·68	14·10	8·97	8·82	5·43	7·18
1906	- -	11·46	8·96	6·24	4·20	11·27	8·32	5·89	6·61	13·71
1907	- -	11·27	9·13	10·27	5·32	14·87	10·16	10·57	7·81	7·88
1908	- -	10·78	8·73	9·09	4·53	13·20	9·74	7·46	7·63	14·62
1909	- -	11·08	9·01	8·65	4·57	15·00	6·25	10·92	6·72	14·47
Averages of the 10 years, 1900 to 1909, inclusive.		11·52	9·00	8·77	5·01	14·62	9·70	8·62	6·50	11·18

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

\* Females, '66.

† Females, 1·58.

‡ Females, 2·61.



Number Resident in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to and also in each of the 10 Years 1900 to 1909.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

Criminal Asylums, Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (b)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2·73	3·30	7·54	4·93	12·43	8·40	10·28	5·10	5·16	12·19	8·35	10·17
3·58	2·60	6·73	6·00	11·70	8·01	9·70	3·86	5·16	11·40	7·96	9·55
3·37	1·50	7·12	5·41	11·79	8·29	9·82	3·35	4·33	11·47	8·13	9·66
2·81	2·25	8·29	5·92	11·42	8·78	9·99	2·90	3·87	11·18	8·72	9·85
2·52	2·96	10·13	7·69	11·68	8·87	10·14	3·58	3·65	11·43	8·80	10·00
2·06	4·02	6·29	6·38	11·32	8·49	9·77	2·45	4·48	11·05	8·43	9·63
3·54	2·72	7·45	2·87	12·10	9·25	10·55	3·19	4·71	11·84	9·19	10·40
2·72	3·72	5·99	4·57	11·62	9·01	10·20	3·37	5·85	11·38	8·97	10·08
2·67	·52	6·82	5·64	11·42	8·70	9·95	4·07	4·65	11·21	8·65	9·84
2·83	2·53	6·90	6·86	11·24	8·72	9·88	3·00	3·73	11·02	8·66	9·75
3·07	2·44	14·20	8·77	11·16	8·74	9·85	2·14	3·66	10·91	8·68	9·72
2·25	1·93	7·93	4·48	11·13	8·96	9·97	2·33	3·30	10·89	8·90	9·82
4·18	·46	10·47	5·85	10·66	8·56	9·53	2·59	1·32	10·44	8·47	9·39
3·49	·91	9·63	5·41	10·97	8·75	9·78	1·96	3·63	10·73	8·69	9·64
2·93	2·22	8·58	5·85	11·33	8·81	9·96	2·87	3·90	11·09	8·74	9·83

(b) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders into Idiot Establishments ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT (excluding Idiot Establishments) in relating to Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals,

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.		Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	32·46	41·34	34·78	42·75	12·27	8·26
1874 - - -	35·85	45·21			12·25	8·51
1875 - - -	36·10	42·77			13·15	8·80
1876 - - -	36·12	43·18			12·05	8·32
1877 - - -	33·39	41·25			12·03	8·01
1878 - - -	36·02	43·85	36·11	43·68	12·17	8·08
1879 - - -	37·25	43·54			12·30	8·88
1880 - - -	37·06	43·28			10·80	7·58
1881 - - -	34·85	44·46			11·33	7·43
1882 - - -	35·39	43·27			11·11	7·37
1883 - - -	34·79	42·00	35·55	44·47	11·67	7·60
1884 - - -	35·34	45·17			11·45	7·86
1885 - - -	38·14	45·56			10·70	8·24
1886 - - -	35·55	46·55			11·90	8·43
1887 - - -	33·93	43·05			11·14	8·20
1888 - - -	34·10	43·04	35·36	42·82	11·62	8·03
1889 - - -	35·57	41·78			11·59	8·00
1890 - - -	34·77	42·08			12·03	8·54
1891 - - -	37·49	44·36			12·03	8·33
1892 - - -	34·89	42·85			11·40	8·46
1893 - - -	35·04	41·63	35·23	42·09	11·33	8·34
1894 - - -	35·06	45·23			11·19	7·72
1895 - - -	34·36	41·80			11·99	8·33
1896 - - -	36·47	40·47			10·70	7·65
1897 - - -	35·24	41·31			11·36	7·81
1898 - - -	33·34	40·21	34·67	40·35	11·09	8·08
1899 - - -	36·16	42·17			11·58	8·43
1900 - - -	34·96	41·62			11·43	8·80
1901 - - -	34·98	39·47			11·05	8·43
1902 - - -	33·93	38·26			11·84	9·19
1903 - - -	33·53	41·12	33·56	40·58	11·38	8·97
1904 - - -	33·02	40·15			11·21	8·65
1905 - - -	34·18	41·18			11·02	8·66
1906 - - -	34·24	40·12			10·91	8·68
1907 - - -	32·83	40·32			10·89	8·90
1908 - - -	32·81	37·74	—	—	10·44	8·47
1909 - - -	32·13	39·53	—	—	10·73	8·69



ADMISSIONS, excluding Transfers, Re-admissions (from 1891) on fresh having expired under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and Admissions RESIDENT (including Idiot Establishments); and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY Five-Year Periods, from 1873 to 1907 inclusive, and in 1908 and 1909 Licensed Houses, State Asylums, and Private Single Patients.

Year.	Averages of each Five-Year Period.		Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	12·35	8·38	9·90	11·44	11·03	11·99
1874 - - -			11·40	12·70		
1875 - - -			11·62	12·14		
1876 - - -			11·60	12·33		
1877 - - -			10·63	11·32		
1878 - - -	11·54	7·87	11·28	11·90	10·63	11·41
1879 - - -			10·91	11·59		
1880 - - -			10·66	11·41		
1881 - - -			10·20	11·31		
1882 - - -			10·09	10·84		
1883 - - -	11·37	8·07	10·18	10·88	9·70	10·61
1884 - - -			10·04	11·03		
1885 - - -			9·76	10·49		
1886 - - -			9·32	10·58		
1887 - - -			9·19	10·08		
1888 - - -	11·73	8·27	9·19	10·33	9·78	10·52
1889 - - -			9·34	10·02		
1890 - - -			9·65	10·57		
1891 - - -			10·66	11·06		
1892 - - -			10·08	10·60		
1893 - - -	11·31	7·97	9·90	10·49	9·71	10·22
1894 - - -			9·65	11·01		
1895 - - -			9·67	10·32		
1896 - - -			9·91	9·67		
1897 - - -			9·42	9·63		
1898 - - -	11·40	8·59	8·80	9·28	9·19	9·29
1899 - - -			9·25	9·46		
1900 - - -			9·12	9·37		
1901 - - -			9·25	9·04		
1902 - - -			9·53	9·29		
1903 - - -	11·08	8·77	8·94	9·36	8·18	8·89
1904 - - -			8·33	9·01		
1905 - - -			8·14	8·88		
1906 - - -			7·89	8·68		
1907 - - -			7·59	8·50		
1908 - - -	—	—	7·42	8·01	—	—
1909 - - -	—	—	6·98	8·05	—	—

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act,

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is :

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY) :									
Anglesey - - -	65	46	111	1	-	1	11	26	37
Beds - - -	220	248	468	-	-	-	8	10	18
Berks - - -	233	260	493	-	-	-	20	29	49
Brecknock - -	63	87	150	1	-	1	4	4	8
Bucks - - -	265	329	594	3	-	3	13	30	43
Cambridge - -	101	160	261	-	-	-	4	14	18
Isle of Ely - -	68	114	182	-	-	-	3	5	8
Cardigan - - -	65	70	135	-	-	-	12	18	30
Carmarthen - -	146	144	290	1	-	1	19	16	35
Carnarvon - - -	106	118	224	1	-	1	14	23	37
Chester - - -	703	754	1,457	4	6	10	82	111	193
Cornwall - - -	431	475	906	4	3	7	33	78	111
Isles of Scilly -	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cumberland - -	318	257	575	5	1	6	68	34	102
Denbigh - - -	130	114	244	-	-	-	15	20	35
Derby - - -	356	396	752	-	2	2	80	92	172
Devon - - -	514	662	1,176	20	14	34	86	92	178
Dorset - - -	293	339	632	4	4	8	27	48	75
Durham - - -	674	604	1,278	8	4	12	84	127	211
Essex - - -	878	1,309	2,187	22	58	80	76	79	155
Flint - - -	92	84	176	-	-	-	9	13	22
Glamorgan - -	728	531	1,259	-	2	2	33	33	66
Gloucester - -	433	576	1,009	4	-	4	45	60	105
Hereford - - -	201	227	428	-	1	1	22	36	58
Herts - - -	427	554	981	2	-	2	17	17	34
Hunts - - -	59	83	142	-	-	-	6	6	12
Kent - - -	1,191	1,323	2,514	8	4	12	121	157	278
Lancaster - - -	1,384	1,439	2,823	26	18	44	358	369	727
Leicester - - -	238	279	517	-	-	-	24	48	72
Lincoln :									
Holland Division -	58	87	145	-	-	-	14	7	21
Kesteven Division	106	129	235	-	-	-	19	13	32
Lindsey Division -	200	230	430	-	-	-	21	18	39



Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st of January 1910.

shown by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendix B. This is caused by the fact that the compiled from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
12	25	37	89	97	186	—	—	—	89	97	186	Anglesey.
11	28	39	239	286	525	1	—	1	240	286	526	Beds.
17	13	30	270	302	572	6	1	7	276	303	579	Berks.
7	8	15	75	99	174	6	1	7	81	100	181	Brecknock.
18	23	41	299	382	681	3	2	5	302	384	686	Bucks.
12	20	32	117	194	311	2	—	2	119	194	313	Cambridge.
5	6	11	76	125	201	1	—	1	77	125	202	Isle of Ely.
27	38	65	104	126	230	—	1	1	104	127	231	Cardigan.
50	80	130	216	240	456	6	—	6	222	240	462	Carmarthen.
28	57	85	149	198	347	1	—	1	150	198	348	Carnarvon.
47	58	105	836	929	1,765	12	6	18	848	935	1,783	Chester.
17	19	36	485	575	1,060	5	2	7	490	577	1,067	Cornwall.
—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	Isles of Scilly.
8	11	19	399	303	702	13	2	15	412	305	717	Cumberland.
27	33	60	172	167	339	1	—	1	173	167	340	Denbigh.
34	51	85	470	541	1,011	—	2	2	470	543	1,013	Derby
76	93	169	696	861	1,557	5	4	9	701	865	1,566	Devon.
16	36	52	340	427	767	3	—	3	343	427	770	Dorset.
25	39	64	791	774	1,565	6	3	9	797	777	1,574	Durham.
52	84	136	1,028	1,530	2,558	23	7	30	1,051	1,537	2,588	Essex.
11	11	22	112	108	220	—	1	1	112	109	221	Flint.
48	89	137	809	655	1,464	18	5	23	827	660	1,487	Glamorgan.
48	72	120	530	708	1,238	4	—	4	534	708	1,242	Gloucester.
22	22	44	245	286	531	1	—	1	246	286	532	Hereford.
7	22	29	453	593	1,046	7	1	8	460	594	1,054	Herts.
1	—	1	66	89	155	—	—	—	66	89	155	Hunts.
47	44	91	1,367	1,528	2,895	31	13	44	1,398	1,541	2,939	Kent.
26	44	70	1,794	1,870	3,664	108	55	163	1,902	1,925	3,827	Lancaster.
37	43	80	299	370	669	1	—	1	300	370	670	Leicester.
												Lincoln :
19	9	28	91	103	194	1	—	1	92	103	195	Holland Div.
7	18	25	132	160	292	3	—	3	135	160	295	Kesteven Div.
36	55	91	257	303	560	4	—	4	261	303	564	Lindsey Div.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Paupers

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>									
Merioneth - -	44	42	86	-	-	-	19	20	39
Middlesex - -	1,084	1,381	2,465	16	15	31	73	117	190
Monmouth - -	439	308	747	3	-	3	19	24	43
Montgomery - -	86	81	167	-	1	1	12	19	31
Norfolk - - -	368	511	879	1	-	1	29	45	74
Northampton - -	253	328	581	1	-	1	14	35	49
Soke of Peterborough	63	62	125	-	-	-	8	16	24
Northumberland -	311	245	556	2	-	2	21	20	41
Notts - - -	256	241	497	2	1	3	30	55	85
Oxford - - -	193	266	459	2	-	2	23	41	64
Pembroke - - -	110	87	197	-	-	-	3	18	21
Radnor - - -	38	48	86	-	-	-	3	5	8
Rutland - - -	25	27	52	-	-	-	3	1	4
Salop - - -	263	296	559	-	-	-	26	48	74
Somerset - - -	518	710	1,228	9	11	20	51	89	140
Southampton - -	568	577	1,145	1	1	2	34	49	83
Isle of Wight -	105	154	259	3	-	3	19	23	42
Stafford - - -	737	753	1,490	4	3	7	134	200	334
Suffolk, East - -	242	287	529	3	2	5	25	32	57
„ West - - -	115	154	269	-	-	-	10	16	26
Surrey - - -	605	822	1,427	18	6	24	67	94	161
Sussex, East - -	365	417	782	1	-	1	24	35	59
„ West - - -	271	357	628	-	-	-	14	20	34
Warwick - - -	345	466	811	15	6	21	27	57	84
Westmorland - -	54	67	121	2	1	3	26	23	49
Wilts - - -	441	517	958	3	1	4	60	89	149
Worcester - - -	465	598	1,063	3	1	4	38	65	103
York (East Riding) -	205	212	417	1	1	2	7	18	25
„ (North Riding)	319	350	669	5	1	6	12	21	33
„ (West Riding) -	1,266	1,245	2,511	7	3	10	126	183	309
TOTAL of Administrative Counties (excluding London County) -	20,902	23,637	44,539	217	171	388	2,305	3,111	5,416
II.—LONDON COUNTY - -	8,022	10,702	18,724	4	8	12	3,340	3,583	6,923
GRAND TOTAL (of Ad- ministrative Counties)	28,924	34,339	63,263	221	179	400	5,645	6,694	12,339



Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	13	20	70	75	145	1	—	1	71	75	146	Merioneth.
11	17	28	1,184	1,530	2,714	24	21	45	1,208	1,551	2,759	Middlesex.
20	30	50	481	362	843	6	2	8	487	364	851	Monmouth.
9	10	19	107	111	218	1	—	1	108	111	219	Montgomery.
33	72	105	431	628	1,059	2	1	3	433	629	1,062	Norfolk.
8	13	21	276	376	652	3	—	3	279	376	655	Northampton.
—	2	2	71	80	151	—	—	—	71	80	151	Soke of Peter- borough.
18	19	37	352	284	636	7	2	9	359	286	645	Northumberl'd.
44	35	79	332	332	664	2	—	2	334	332	666	Notts.
19	24	43	237	331	568	—	1	1	237	332	569	Oxford.
17	32	49	130	137	267	2	—	2	132	137	269	Pembroke.
8	5	13	49	58	107	—	—	—	49	58	107	Radnor.
3	1	4	31	29	60	—	—	—	31	29	60	Rutland.
9	14	23	298	358	656	—	1	1	298	359	657	Salop.
57	94	151	635	904	1,539	2	2	4	637	906	1,543	Somerset.
27	34	61	630	661	1,291	26	5	31	656	666	1,322	Southampton.
10	16	26	137	193	330	—	—	—	137	193	330	Isle of Wight.
69	107	176	944	1,063	2,007	6	2	8	950	1,065	2,015	Stafford.
37	46	83	307	367	674	2	—	2	309	367	676	Suffolk, East.
25	22	47	150	192	342	1	—	1	151	192	343	„ West
12	25	37	702	947	1,649	22	14	36	724	961	1,685	Surrey.
6	15	21	396	467	863	7	2	9	403	469	872	Sussex, East.
9	21	30	294	398	692	—	2	2	294	400	694	„ West.
20	34	54	407	563	970	6	2	8	413	565	978	Warwick.
1	7	8	83	98	181	1	—	1	84	98	182	Westmorland.
25	50	75	529	657	1,186	6	1	7	535	658	1,193	Wilts.
16	30	46	522	694	1,216	1	—	1	523	694	1,217	Worcester.
12	18	30	225	249	474	4	1	5	229	250	479	York, E. Rid.
27	21	48	363	393	756	9	—	9	372	393	765	„ N. Rid.
59	86	145	1,458	1,517	2,975	21	6	27	1,479	1,523	3,002	„ W. Rid.
1,416	2,064	3,480	24,840	28,983	53,823	434	171	605	25,274	29,154	54,428	
56	121	177	11,422	14,414	25,836	327	232	559	11,749	14,646	26,395	{ London County.
1,472	2,185	3,657	36,262	43,397	79,659	761	403	1,164	37,023	43,800	80,823	TOTAL.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHES :									
Barrow-in-Furness -	68	58	126	-	-	-	7	6	13
Bath - - -	92	116	208	-	-	-	25	42	67
Birkenhead - -	149	170	319	2	-	2	20	37	57
Birmingham - -	852	809	1,661	2	4	6	66	80	146
Blackburn - -	142	143	285	-	2	2	52	58	110
Blackpool - -	51	53	104	1	-	1	1	-	1
Bolton - - -	298	299	597	5	5	10	3	2	5
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	81	105	186	-	-	-	12	6	18
Bournemouth - -	56	77	133	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bradford - - -	285	281	566	-	-	-	110	91	201
Brighton - - -	270	387	657	-	-	-	39	33	72
Bristol - - -	404	451	855	15	5	20	207	331	538
Burnley - - -	116	140	256	-	-	-	42	42	84
Burton-on-Trent -	49	51	100	4	3	7	20	18	38
Bury - - -	54	49	103	-	-	-	20	16	36
Canterbury - -	55	51	106	-	-	-	4	4	8
Cardiff - - -	269	303	572	7	3	10	12	13	25
Chester - - -	26	41	67	2	1	3	32	42	74
Coventry - - -	76	86	162	-	-	-	9	24	33
Croydon - - -	168	261	429	-	-	-	20	14	34
Derby - - -	161	170	331	-	-	-	13	16	29
Devonport - -	67	84	151	-	-	-	18	14	32
Dudley - - -	63	58	121	1	-	1	15	38	53
Exeter - - -	70	113	183	3	1	4	11	10	21
Gateshead - -	134	117	251	-	-	-	20	22	42
Gloucester - -	52	65	117	-	-	-	3	3	6
Great Yarmouth -	41	53	94	5	2	7	40	44	84
Grimsby - - -	87	71	158	-	-	-	3	9	12
Halifax - - -	130	116	246	-	2	2	3	1	4
Hanley - - -	82	93	175	-	-	-	16	15	31
Hastings - - -	56	129	185	-	-	-	4	9	13
Huddersfield - -	130	125	255	-	-	-	14	21	35
Ipswich - - -	90	99	189	4	-	4	16	18	34
Kingston-upon-Hull -	255	305	560	4	5	9	12	25	37
Leeds - - -	542	540	1,082	11	10	21	94	77	171



Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
2	7	9	77	71	148	-	-	-	77	71	148	Barrow-in-Furness.
3	7	10	120	165	285	1	-	1	121	165	286	Bath.
17	19	36	188	226	414	-	-	-	188	226	414	Birkenhead.
8	9	17	928	902	1,830	2	-	2	930	902	1,832	Birmingham.
-	-	-	194	203	397	1	-	1	195	203	398	Blackburn.
-	-	-	53	53	106	-	-	-	53	53	106	Blackpool.
1	11	12	307	317	624	-	-	-	307	317	624	Bolton.
-	-	-	93	111	204	12	2	14	105	113	218	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
4	8	12	60	86	146	-	-	-	60	86	146	Bournemouth.
5	5	10	400	377	777	-	-	-	400	377	777	Bradford.
29	65	94	338	485	823	4	3	7	342	488	830	Brighton.
47	75	122	673	862	1,535	-	-	-	673	862	1,535	Bristol.
1	2	3	159	184	343	-	-	-	159	184	343	Burnley.
5	9	14	78	81	159	-	-	-	78	81	159	Burton-on-Trent.
2	1	3	76	66	142	-	-	-	76	66	142	Bury.
4	7	11	63	62	125	2	1	3	65	63	128	Canterbury.
44	74	118	332	393	725	58	12	70	390	405	795	Cardiff.
4	2	6	64	86	150	-	-	-	64	86	150	Chester.
-	-	-	85	110	195	-	-	-	85	110	195	Coventry.
-	1	1	188	276	464	5	5	10	193	281	474	Croydon.
2	3	5	176	189	365	-	-	-	176	189	365	Derby.
-	-	-	85	98	183	-	-	-	85	98	183	Devonport.
12	29	41	91	125	216	-	-	-	91	125	216	Dudley.
16	17	33	100	141	241	-	-	-	100	141	241	Exeter.
2	1	3	156	140	296	-	-	-	156	140	296	Gateshead.
1	2	3	56	70	126	-	-	-	56	70	126	Gloucester.
6	10	16	92	109	201	-	-	-	92	109	201	Great Yarmouth.
12	12	24	102	92	194	-	-	-	102	92	194	Grimsby
4	4	8	137	123	260	2	-	2	139	123	262	Halifax.
14	18	32	112	126	238	-	-	-	112	126	238	Hanley.
-	-	-	60	138	198	1	1	2	61	139	200	Hastings.
-	-	-	144	146	290	-	-	-	144	146	290	Huddersfield.
4	9	13	114	126	240	-	-	-	114	126	240	Ipswich.
10	18	28	281	353	634	16	4	20	297	357	654	Kingston-upon-Hull.
15	22	37	662	649	1,311	7	5	12	669	654	1,323	Leeds.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>									
Leicester . . .	317	361	678	—	—	—	32	26	58
Lincoln . . .	64	75	139	—	—	—	10	16	26
Liverpool . . .	1,107	1,520	2,627	9	5	14	182	174	356
Manchester . . .	820	869	1,689	2	2	4	285	293	578
Merthyr Tydfil . . .	100	77	177	—	—	—	11	5	16
Middlesbrough . . .	134	128	262	—	—	—	2	6	8
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	474	353	827	8	1	9	1	1	2
Newport (Mon.) . . .	130	124	254	1	—	1	5	3	8
Northampton . . .	144	128	272	—	—	—	10	10	20
Norwich . . .	184	211	395	—	—	—	36	44	80
Nottingham . . .	366	440	806	2	—	2	116	90	206
Oldham . . .	119	132	251	2	7	9	84	90	174
Oxford . . .	67	94	161	1	—	1	11	9	20
Plymouth . . .	167	198	365	11	3	14	40	60	100
Portsmouth . . .	272	267	539	7	8	15	85	76	161
Preston . . .	144	193	337	—	—	—	83	67	150
Reading . . .	77	100	177	—	—	—	18	26	44
Rochdale . . .	79	93	172	2	3	5	33	34	67
Rotherham . . .	90	83	173	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helens . . .	94	82	176	—	—	—	27	29	56
Salford . . .	364	289	653	8	6	14	127	127	254
Sheffield . . .	492	514	1,006	5	3	8	122	131	253
Smethwick . . .	80	64	144	—	—	—	3	3	6
Southampton . . .	162	149	311	1	1	2	61	61	122
Southport . . .	31	53	84	—	—	—	3	8	11
South Shields . . .	93	82	175	—	—	—	40	21	61
Stockport . . .	143	155	298	1	1	2	53	80	133
Sunderland . . .	210	146	356	—	1	1	37	45	82
Swansea . . .	131	131	262	—	—	—	12	22	34
Tynemouth . . .	80	65	145	—	—	—	—	6	6
Walsall . . .	134	106	240	—	—	—	1	13	14
Warrington . . .	73	75	148	1	2	3	28	21	49
West Bromwich . . .	82	87	169	—	—	—	37	25	62
West Ham . . .	441	551	992	—	—	—	13	19	32
West Hartlepool . . .	40	44	84	—	—	—	19	21	40
Wigan . . .	95	101	196	—	—	—	22	15	37
Wolverhampton . . .	137	127	264	—	—	—	23	41	64
Worcester . . .	74	99	173	—	—	—	3	8	11
York . . .	108	105	213	—	—	—	20	30	50
TOTAL (of County Boroughs) }	13,440	14,540	27,980	127	86	213	2,678	2,938	5,616



Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	21	28	356	408	764	—	—	—	356	408	764	Leicester.
6	7	13	80	98	178	—	—	—	80	98	178	Lincoln.
3	16	19	1,301	1,715	3,016	109	67	176	1,410	1,782	3,192	Liverpool.
2	5	7	1,109	1,169	2,278	28	30	58	1,137	1,199	2,336	Manchester.
6	25	31	117	107	224	—	—	—	117	107	224	Merthyr Tydfil.
1	2	3	137	136	273	5	—	5	142	136	278	Middlesbrough.
5	8	13	488	363	851	—	—	—	488	363	851	Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
4	10	14	140	137	277	7	1	8	147	138	285	Newport(Mon.).
8	19	27	162	157	319	—	—	—	162	157	319	Northampton.
36	88	124	256	343	599	—	—	—	256	343	599	Norwich.
35	68	103	519	598	1,117	—	—	—	519	598	1,117	Nottingham.
5	4	9	210	233	443	—	—	—	210	233	443	Oldham.
2	—	2	81	103	184	—	—	—	81	103	184	Oxford.
48	92	140	266	353	619	—	—	—	266	353	619	Plymouth.
51	154	205	415	505	920	—	—	—	415	505	920	Portsmouth.
—	1	1	227	261	488	4	2	6	231	263	494	Preston.
—	1	1	95	127	222	1	1	2	96	128	224	Reading.
1	—	1	115	130	245	—	—	—	115	130	245	Rochdale.
1	6	7	91	89	180	—	—	—	91	89	180	Rotherham.
10	13	23	131	124	255	—	—	—	131	124	255	St. Helens.
2	1	3	501	423	924	—	1	1	501	424	925	Salford.
27	38	65	646	686	1,332	4	—	4	650	686	1,336	Sheffield.
3	5	8	86	72	158	—	—	—	86	72	158	Smethwick.
53	59	112	277	270	547	—	—	—	277	270	547	Southampton.
—	—	—	34	61	95	—	—	—	34	61	95	Southport.
5	3	8	138	106	244	1	—	1	139	106	245	South Shields.
7	24	31	204	260	464	—	1	1	204	261	465	Stockport.
2	2	4	249	194	443	—	1	1	249	195	444	Sunderland.
16	28	44	159	181	340	—	—	—	159	181	340	Swansea.
2	1	3	82	72	154	10	2	12	92	74	166	Tynemouth.
37	41	78	172	160	332	—	—	—	172	160	332	Walsall.
5	1	6	107	99	206	—	—	—	107	99	206	Warrington.
9	20	29	128	132	260	—	—	—	128	132	260	West Brom- wich.
15	10	25	469	580	1,049	6	—	6	475	580	1,055	West Ham.
—	—	—	59	65	124	—	—	—	59	65	124	West Hartle- pool.
1	8	9	118	124	242	1	—	1	119	124	243	Wigan.
—	—	—	160	168	328	—	—	—	160	168	328	Wolverhamp- ton.
1	1	2	78	108	186	—	—	—	78	108	186	Worcester.
1	4	5	129	139	268	—	—	—	129	139	268	York.
691	1,233	1,924	16,936	18,797	35,733	287	139	426	17,223	18,936	36,159	TOTAL.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF LUNACY ACT, 1890 :									
Barnstaple - -	10	29	39	-	-	-	1	9	10
Bedford - -	39	60	99	-	-	-	2	8	10
Bury St. Edmunds -	22	30	52	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cambridge - -	45	72	117	3	-	3	-	1	1
Colchester - -	41	65	106	5	-	5	3	3	6
Doncaster - -	22	21	43	2	-	2	9	14	23
Grantham - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	9	6	15
Gravesend - -	39	38	77	-	-	-	7	7	14
Guildford - -	35	40	75	-	-	-	2	4	6
Hereford - -	33	45	78	-	-	-	4	5	9
King's Lynn - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	10	8	18
London, City of -	78	122	200	-	-	-	98	72	170
Newbury - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle - under Lyme. -	17	26	43	-	-	-	1	4	5
New Windsor - -	18	21	39	-	-	-	2	7	9
Shrewsbury - -	43	52	95	-	-	-	6	9	15
Tiverton - -	20	22	42	1	2	3	-	-	-
Warwick - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wenlock - -	30	26	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (of Scheduled Boroughs) - - }	573	771	1,344	11	2	13	156	157	313
GRAND TOTAL -	42,937	49,650	92,587	359	267	626	8,479	9,789	18,268



Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						BOROUGHHS.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	11	38	49	-	-	-	11	38	49	Barnstaple.
-	-	-	41	68	109	-	2	2	41	70	111	Bedford.
2	4	6	25	34	59	-	-	-	25	34	59	Bury St. Ed- munds.
2	3	5	50	76	126	-	-	-	50	76	126	Cambridge.
5	5	10	54	73	127	-	-	-	54	73	127	Colchester.
2	1	3	35	36	71	-	-	-	35	36	71	Doncaster.
2	2	4	33	31	64	-	-	-	33	31	64	Grantham.
-	-	-	46	45	91	-	-	-	46	45	91	Gravesend.
-	3	3	37	47	84	-	-	-	37	47	84	Guildford.
3	7	10	40	57	97	-	-	-	40	57	97	Hereford.
2	6	8	31	38	69	-	-	-	31	38	69	King's Lynn.
-	-	-	176	194	370	59	18	77	235	212	447	London, City of.
-	1	1	22	32	54	-	-	-	22	32	54	Newbury.
-	-	-	18	30	48	-	-	-	18	30	48	Newcastle- under-Lyme.
-	-	-	20	28	48	-	-	-	20	28	48	New Windsor.
-	-	-	49	61	110	-	-	-	49	61	110	Shrewsbury.
-	5	5	21	29	50	-	-	-	21	29	50	Tiverton.
-	-	-	19	24	43	-	-	-	19	24	43	Warwick.
-	3	3	30	29	59	-	-	-	30	29	59	Wenlock.
18	40	58	758	970	1,728	59	20	79	817	990	1,807	TOTAL.
2,181	3,458	5,639	53,956	63,164	117,120	1,107	562	1,669	55,063	63,726	118,789	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, and 1901—1910**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including, since 1870, Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1894	83,025	60,457	16,869	5,699	72·82	20·32	6·86
1899	95,628	72,215	17,453	5,960	75·52	18·25	6·23
1901	98,223	75,468	17,115	5,640	76·83	17·43	5·74
1902	100,779	78,028	17,182	5,569	77·42	17·05	5·53
1903	103,794	81,171	17,104	5,519	78·20	16·48	5·32
1904	106,771	83,468	17,787	5,516	78·17	16·66	5·17
1905	109,277	85,909	17,806	5,562	78·62	16·29	5·09
1906	111,256	87,896	17,742	5,618	79·00	15·95	5·05
1907	113,136	89,637	17,904	5,595	79·23	15·82	4·95
1908	114,989	91,393	18,063	5,533	79·48	15·71	4·81
1909	117,377	93,495	18,396	5,486	79·65	15·67	4·68
1910	118,901	94,994	18,268	5,639	79·89	15·37	4·74



TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1909, and 1st January 1910; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1910, as compared with 1st January 1909.

(Increase or decrease is in some cases due to changes in area.)

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1909.			1st January 1910.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY):													
Anglesey . . . . .	90	94	184	89	97	186	—	3	1	—	2	—	
Beds . . . . .	232	275	507	240	286	526	8	11	—	—	19	—	
Berks . . . . .	260	292	552	276	303	579	16	11	—	—	27	—	
Brecknock . . . . .	78	105	183	81	100	181	3	—	—	5	—	2	
Bucks . . . . .	301	379	680	302	384	686	1	5	—	—	6	—	
Cambridge . . . . .	121	203	324	119	194	313	—	—	2	9	—	11	
Isle of Ely . . . . .	82	124	206	77	125	202	—	1	5	—	—	4	
Cardigan . . . . .	99	130	229	104	127	231	5	—	—	3	2	—	
Carmarthen . . . . .	219	256	475	222	240	462	3	—	—	16	—	13	
Carnarvon . . . . .	157	194	351	150	198	348	—	4	7	—	—	3	
Chester . . . . .	828	906	1,734	848	935	1,783	20	29	—	—	49	—	
Cornwall . . . . .	474	553	1,027	490	577	1,067	16	24	—	—	40	—	
Isles of Scilly . . . . .	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cumberland . . . . .	395	307	702	412	305	717	17	—	—	2	15	—	
Denbigh . . . . .	153	163	316	173	167	340	20	4	—	—	24	—	
Derby . . . . .	451	513	964	470	543	1,013	19	30	—	—	49	—	
Devon . . . . .	696	872	1,568	701	865	1,566	5	—	—	7	—	2	
Dorset . . . . .	342	432	774	343	427	770	1	—	—	5	—	4	
Durham . . . . .	759	737	1,496	797	777	1,574	38	40	—	—	78	—	
Essex . . . . .	1,043	1,535	2,578	1,051	1,537	2,588	8	2	—	—	10	—	
Flint . . . . .	111	103	214	112	109	221	1	6	—	—	7	—	
Glamorgan . . . . .	808	633	1,441	827	660	1,487	19	27	—	—	46	—	
Gloucester . . . . .	532	726	1,258	534	708	1,242	2	—	—	18	—	16	
Hereford . . . . .	251	277	528	246	286	532	—	9	5	—	4	—	
Herts . . . . .	430	563	993	460	594	1,054	30	31	—	—	61	—	
Hunts . . . . .	63	87	150	66	89	155	3	2	—	—	5	—	
Kent . . . . .	1,365	1,593	2,958	1,398	1,541	2,939	33	—	—	52	—	19	
Lancaster . . . . .	1,955	1,994	3,949	1,902	1,925	3,827	—	—	53	69	—	122	
Part transferred to Manchester County Borough in 1909. Population transferred was 38,049 (Census 1901).													
Leicester . . . . .	295	376	671	300	370	670	5	—	—	6	—	1	
Lincoln :													
Holland Division . . . . .	91	103	194	92	103	195	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Kesteven Division . . . . .	130	146	276	135	160	295	5	14	—	—	19	—	
Lindsey Division . . . . .	270	295	565	261	303	564	—	8	9	—	—	1	



TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—continued.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1909.			1st January 1910.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.													
Merioneth - - - -	75	80	155	71	75	146	-	-	4	5	-	9	
Middlesex - - - -	1,151	1,478	2,629	1,208	1,551	2,759	57	73	-	-	130	-	
Monmouth - - - -	483	375	858	487	364	851	4	-	-	11	-	7	
Montgomery - - - -	104	114	218	108	111	219	4	-	-	3	1	-	
Norfolk - - - -	425	614	1,039	433	629	1,062	8	15	-	-	23	-	
Northampton - - - -	282	363	645	279	376	655	-	13	3	-	10	-	
Soke of Peterborough - - - -	68	73	141	71	80	151	3	7	-	-	10	-	
Northumberland - - - -	353	284	637	359	286	645	6	2	-	-	8	-	
Notts - - - -	323	331	654	334	332	666	11	1	-	-	12	-	
Oxford - - - -	243	339	582	237	332	569	-	-	6	7	-	13	
Pembroke - - - -	125	135	260	132	137	269	7	2	-	-	9	-	
Radnor - - - -	58	57	115	49	58	107	-	1	9	-	-	8	
Rutland - - - -	32	28	60	31	29	60	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Salop - - - -	294	360	654	298	359	657	4	-	-	1	3	-	
Somerset - - - -	643	889	1,532	637	906	1,543	-	17	6	-	11	-	
Southampton - - - -	638	631	1,269	656	666	1,322	18	35	-	-	53	-	
Isle of Wight - - - -	128	177	305	137	193	330	9	16	-	-	25	-	
Stafford - - - -	984	1,072	2,056	950	1,065	2,015	-	-	34	7	-	41	
Suffolk, East - - - -	317	363	680	309	367	676	-	4	8	-	-	4	
„ West - - - -	144	178	322	151	192	343	7	14	-	-	21	-	
Surrey - - - -	696	954	1,650	724	961	1,685	28	7	-	-	35	-	
Sussex, East - - - -	394	465	859	403	469	872	9	4	-	-	13	-	
„ West - - - -	290	382	672	294	400	694	4	18	-	-	22	-	
Warwick - - - -	433	553	986	413	565	978	-	12	20	-	-	8	
Westmorland - - - -	95	93	188	84	98	182	-	5	11	-	-	6	
Wilts - - - -	522	651	1,173	535	658	1,193	13	7	-	-	20	-	
Worcester - - - -	511	681	1,192	523	694	1,217	12	13	-	-	25	-	
York (East Riding) - - - -	225	239	464	229	250	479	4	11	-	-	15	-	
„ (North Riding) - - - -	373	385	758	372	393	765	-	8	1	-	7	-	
„ (West Riding) - - - -	1,436	1,453	2,889	1,479	1,523	3,002	43	70	-	-	113	-	
II.—LONDON COUNTY -	11,757	14,529	26,286	11,749	14,646	26,395	-	117	8	-	109	-	
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHs:													
Barrow-in-Furness - - - -	75	74	149	77	71	148	2	-	-	3	-	1	
Bath - - - -	126	166	292	121	165	286	-	-	5	1	-	6	
Birkenhead - - - -	187	230	417	188	226	414	1	-	-	4	-	3	
Birmingham - - - -	924	915	1,839	930	902	1,832	6	-	-	13	-	7	
Blackburn - - - -	201	196	397	195	203	398	-	7	6	-	1	-	
Blackpool - - - -	50	49	99	53	53	106	3	4	-	-	7	-	
Bolton - - - -	313	316	629	307	317	624	-	1	6	-	-	5	
Bootle-cum-Linacre - - - -	101	118	219	105	113	218	4	-	-	5	-	1	
Bournemouth - - - -	54	82	136	60	86	146	6	4	-	-	10	-	
Bradford - - - -	387	370	757	400	377	777	13	7	-	-	20	-	
Brighton - - - -	327	478	805	342	488	830	15	10	-	-	25	-	
Bristol - - - -	647	862	1,509	673	862	1,535	26	-	-	-	26	-	
Burnley - - - -	157	188	345	159	184	343	2	-	-	4	-	2	
Burton-on-Trent - - - -	74	88	162	78	81	159	4	-	-	7	-	3	
Bury - - - -	75	72	147	76	66	142	1	-	-	6	-	5	
Canterbury - - - -	59	51	110	65	63	128	6	12	-	-	18	-	
Cardiff - - - -	381	398	779	390	405	795	9	7	-	-	16	-	
Chester - - - -	55	87	142	64	86	150	9	-	-	1	8	-	
Coventry - - - -	81	105	186	85	110	195	4	5	-	-	9	-	
Croydon - - - -	178	282	460	193	281	474	15	-	-	1	14	-	



TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued*.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1909.			1st January 1910.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>continued</i> .												
Derby - - - - -	172	190	362	176	189	365	4	-	-	1	3	-
Devonport - - - - -	88	97	185	85	98	183	-	1	3	-	-	2
Dudley - - - - -	100	116	216	91	125	216	-	9	9	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	108	142	250	100	141	241	-	-	8	1	-	9
Gateshead - - - - -	145	128	273	156	140	296	11	12	-	-	23	-
Gloucester - - - - -	56	72	128	56	70	126	-	-	-	2	-	2
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	81	112	193	92	109	201	11	-	-	3	8	-
Grimsby - - - - -	105	83	188	102	92	194	-	9	3	-	6	-
Halifax - - - - -	127	117	244	139	123	262	12	6	-	-	18	-
Hanley - - - - -	115	118	233	112	126	238	-	8	3	-	5	-
Hastings - - - - -	47	135	182	61	139	200	14	4	-	-	18	-
Huddersfield - - - - -	130	143	273	144	146	290	14	3	-	-	17	-
Ipswich - - - - -	113	127	240	114	126	240	1	-	-	1	-	-
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	297	326	623	297	357	654	-	31	-	-	31	-
Leeds - - - - -	649	631	1,280	669	654	1,323	20	23	-	-	43	-
Leicester - - - - -	358	405	763	356	408	764	-	3	2	-	1	-
Lincoln - - - - -	85	97	182	80	98	178	-	1	5	-	-	4
Liverpool - - - - -	1,425	1,774	3,199	1,410	1,782	3,192	-	8	15	-	-	7
Manchester - - - - -	1,094	1,117	2,211	1,137	1,199	2,336	43	82	-	-	125	-
Part of Lancaster County transferred to Manchester County Borough in 1909. Population transferred was 38,049 (Census 1901).												
Merthyr Tydfil - - - - -	112	99	211	117	107	224	5	8	-	-	13	-
Middlesbrough - - - - -	117	138	255	142	136	278	25	-	-	2	23	-
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	451	366	817	488	363	851	37	-	-	3	34	-
Newport (Mon.) - - - - -	144	141	285	147	138	285	3	-	-	3	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	162	157	319	162	157	319	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	236	348	584	256	343	599	20	-	-	5	15	-
Nottingham - - - - -	519	621	1,140	519	598	1,117	-	-	-	23	-	23
Oldham - - - - -	208	228	436	210	233	443	2	5	-	-	7	-
Oxford - - - - -	74	106	180	81	103	184	7	-	-	3	4	-
Plymouth - - - - -	244	343	587	266	353	619	22	10	-	-	32	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	397	462	859	415	505	920	18	43	-	-	61	-
Preston - - - - -	213	253	466	231	263	494	18	10	-	-	28	-
Reading - - - - -	95	119	214	96	128	224	1	9	-	-	10	-
Rochdale - - - - -	111	140	251	115	130	245	4	-	-	10	-	6
Rotherham - - - - -	91	88	179	91	89	180	-	1	-	-	1	-
St. Helens - - - - -	131	130	261	131	124	255	-	-	-	6	-	6
Salford - - - - -	496	454	950	501	424	925	5	-	-	30	-	25
Sheffield - - - - -	613	646	1,259	650	686	1,336	37	40	-	-	77	-
Smethwick - - - - -	77	67	144	86	72	158	9	5	-	-	14	-
Southampton - - - - -	268	243	511	277	270	547	9	27	-	-	36	-
Southport - - - - -	30	60	90	34	61	95	4	1	-	-	5	-
South Shields - - - - -	123	112	235	139	106	245	16	-	-	6	10	-
Stockport - - - - -	195	257	452	204	261	465	9	4	-	-	13	-
Sunderland - - - - -	233	192	425	249	195	444	16	3	-	-	19	-
Swansea - - - - -	175	181	356	159	181	340	-	-	16	-	-	16
Tynemouth - - - - -	95	74	169	92	74	166	-	-	3	-	-	3
Walsall - - - - -	160	152	312	172	160	332	12	8	-	-	20	-
Warrington - - - - -	102	103	205	107	99	206	5	-	-	4	1	-
West Bromwich - - - - -	126	121	247	128	132	260	2	11	-	-	13	-

TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—continued.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1909.			1st January 1910.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>continued.</i>													
West Ham - - - -	435	581	1,016	475	580	1,055	40	-	-	1	39	-	
West Hartlepool - - -	54	63	117	59	65	124	5	2	-	-	7	-	
Wigan - - - -	119	117	236	119	124	243	-	7	-	-	7	-	
Wolverhampton - - -	162	167	329	160	168	328	-	1	2	-	-	1	
Worcester - - - -	71	102	173	78	108	186	7	6	-	-	13	-	
York - - - -	120	138	258	129	139	268	9	1	-	-	10	-	
IV.—BOROUGHS SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890:													
Barnstaple - - - -	14	39	53	11	38	49	-	-	3	1	-	4	
Bedford - - - -	37	61	98	41	70	111	4	9	-	-	13	-	
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	30	31	61	25	34	59	-	3	5	-	-	2	
Cambridge - - - -	55	76	131	50	76	126	-	-	5	-	-	5	
Colchester - - - -	55	73	128	54	73	127	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Doncaster - - - -	40	41	81	35	36	71	-	-	5	5	-	10	
Grantham - - - -	38	34	72	33	31	64	-	-	5	3	-	8	
Gravesend - - - -	44	42	86	46	45	91	2	3	-	-	5	-	
Guildford - - - -	39	54	93	37	47	84	-	-	2	7	-	9	
Hereford - - - -	42	60	102	40	57	97	-	-	2	3	-	5	
King's Lynn - - - -	34	39	73	31	38	69	-	-	3	1	-	4	
London, City of - - -	241	218	459	235	212	447	-	-	6	6	-	12	
Newbury - - - -	24	31	55	22	32	54	-	1	2	-	-	1	
Newcastle-under-Lyme - -	19	26	45	18	30	48	-	4	1	-	3	-	
New Windsor - - - -	17	31	48	20	28	48	3	-	-	3	-	-	
Shrewsbury - - - -	57	59	116	49	61	110	-	2	8	-	-	6	
Tiverton - - - -	22	32	54	21	29	50	-	-	1	3	-	4	
Warwick - - - -	16	26	42	19	24	43	3	-	-	2	1	-	
Wenlock - - - -	26	24	50	30	29	59	4	5	-	-	9	-	



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TABLE XI.

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TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, the Increase in the numbers on 1st January 1910, as compared with

Note.—The increase or decrease shown in this Table for each area does not instances due to increase or decrease in

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1905.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1910.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY):						
Anglesey - - - - -	76	85	161	89	97	186
Beds - - - - -	234	280	514	240	286	526
Berks - - - - -	259	306	565	276	303	579
Brecknock - - - - -	75	105	180	81	100	181
Bucks - - - - -	287	374	661	302	384	686
Cambridge - - - - -	127	182	309	119	194	313
Isle of Ely - - - - -	79	130	209	77	125	202
Cardigan - - - - -	90	135	225	104	127	231
Carmarthen - - - - -	201	246	447	222	240	462
Carnarvon - - - - -	149	160	309	150	198	348
Chester - - - - -	698	803	1,501	848	935	1,783
Cornwall - - - - -	443	552	995	490	577	1,067
Isles of Scilly - - - - -	3	1	4	3	—	3
Cumberland - - - - -	368	327	695	412	305	717
Denbigh - - - - -	165	169	334	173	167	340
Derby - - - - -	481	494	975	470	543	1,013
Devon - - - - -	645	871	1,516	701	865	1,566
Dorset - - - - -	354	416	770	343	427	770
Durham - - - - -	697	665	1,362	797	777	1,574
Essex - - - - -	901	1,408	2,309	1,051	1,537	2,588
Flint - - - - -	97	109	206	112	109	221
Glamorgan - - - - -	823	700	1,523	827	660	1,487
Part transferred to Merthyr Tydfil County Borough in 1908. Population transferred was 69,228.						
Gloucester - - - - -	508	662	1,170	534	708	1,242
Hereford - - - - -	247	267	514	246	286	532
Herts - - - - -	386	500	886	460	594	1,054
Hunts - - - - -	51	88	139	66	89	155
Kent - - - - -	1,211	1,483	2,694	1,398	1,541	2,939
Lancaster - - - - -	1,851	1,981	3,832	1,902	1,925	3,827
Part transferred to Southport County Borough in 1905. Population transferred was 48,083 (Census 1901); and part transferred to Manchester County Borough in 1909. Population transferred was 38,049 (Census 1901).						
Leicester - - - - -	281	341	622	300	370	670



Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and the Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1905 and 1st January 1910; together with 1st January 1905, and the Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.

necessarily indicate an increase or decrease in *Lunacy*, as it is in some the *Population* caused by changes in area.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
13	12	25	3	2	5	3.9	2.4	3.1	Anglesey.
6	6	12	1	1	2	.4	.4	.4	Beds.
17	(a)	14	3	—	3	1.2	—	.5	Berks.
6	(a)	1	1	—	—	1.3	—	—	Brecknock.
15	10	25	3	2	5	1.0	.5	.8	Bucks.
(a)	12	4	—	2	1	—	1.1	.3	Cambridge.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Isle of Ely.
14	(a)	6	3	—	1	3.3	—	.4	Cardigan.
21	(a)	15	4	—	3	2.0	—	.7	Carmarthen.
1	38	39	—	8	8	—	5.0	2.6	Carnarvon.
150	132	282	30	26	56	4.3	3.2	3.7	Chester.
47	25	72	9	5	14	2.0	.9	1.4	Cornwall.
—	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Isles of Scilly.
44	(a)	22	9	—	4	2.4	—	.6	Cumberland.
8	(a)	6	2	—	1	1.2	—	.3	Denbigh.
(a)	49	38	—	10	8	—	2.0	.8	Derby.
56	(a)	50	11	—	10	1.7	—	.7	Devon.
(a)	11	—	—	2	—	—	.5	—	Dorset.
100	112	212	20	22	42	2.9	3.3	3.1	Durham.
150	129	279	30	26	56	3.3	1.8	2.4	Essex.
15	—	15	3	—	3	3.1	—	1.5	Flint.
4	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	(b)	—	—	Glamorgan.
26	46	72	5	9	14	1.0	1.4	1.2	Gloucester
(a)	19	18	—	4	4	—	1.5	.8	Hereford.
74	94	168	15	19	34	3.9	3.8	3.8	Herts.
15	1	16	3	—	3	5.9	—	2.2	Hunts.
187	58	245	37	12	49	3.1	.8	1.8	Kent.
51	(a)	(a)	10	—	—	(b)	—	—	Lancaster.
19	29	48	4	6	10	1.4	1.8	1.6	Leicester.

(a) Decrease.

(b) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1905.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1910.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>cont</i></b>						
Lincoln :—						
Holland Division - - - -	87	116	203	92	103	195
Kesteven „ - - - -	116	158	274	135	160	295
Lindsey „ - - - -	234	289	523	261	303	564
Merioneth - - - -	60	79	139	71	75	146
Middlesex - - - -	882	1,197	2,079	1,208	1,551	2,759
Monmouth - - - -	402	402	804	487	364	851
Montgomery - - - -	90	118	208	108	111	219
Norfolk - - - -	433	567	1,000	433	629	1,062
Part transferred to Norwich County Borough in 1907. Population trans- ferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).						
Northampton - - - -	261	358	619	279	376	655
Soke of Peterborough - - -	61	57	118	71	80	151
Northumberland - - - -	361	278	639	359	286	645
Notts - - - -	282	278	560	334	332	666
Oxford - - - -	241	335	576	237	332	569
Pembroke - - - -	118	128	246	132	137	269
Radnor - - - -	55	59	114	49	58	107
Rutland - - - -	31	25	56	31	29	60
Salop - - - -	290	358	648	298	359	657
Somerset - - - -	640	844	1,484	637	906	1,543
Southampton - - - -	590	604	1,194	656	666	1,322
Isle of Wight - - - -	110	178	288	137	193	330
Stafford - - - -	1,016	1,093	2,109	950	1,065	2,015
Part transferred to Smethwick County Borough in 1907. Popu- lation transferred was 54,539 (Census 1901).						
Suffolk (East) - - - -	284	349	633	309	367	676
„ (West) - - - -	149	165	314	151	192	343
Surrey - - - -	624	860	1,484	724	961	1,685
Sussex (East) - - - -	318	424	742	403	469	872
„ (West) - - - -	265	361	626	294	400	694
Warwick - - - -	407	528	935	413	565	978
Westmorland - - - -	98	82	180	84	98	182
Wilts - - - -	516	661	1,177	535	658	1,193
Worcester - - - -	456	627	1,083	523	694	1,217
York (East Riding) - - - -	209	249	458	229	250	479
„ (North „ ) - - - -	357	376	733	372	393	765
„ (West „ ) - - - -	1,323	1,324	2,647	1,479	1,523	3,002
<b>II.—LONDON COUNTY - - -</b>	<b>10,988</b>	<b>13,630</b>	<b>24,618</b>	<b>11,749</b>	<b>14,646</b>	<b>26,395</b>
<b>III.—COUNTY BOROUGHs.</b>						
Barrow-in-Furness - - - -	63	64	127	77	71	148
Bath - - - -	113	159	272	121	165	286
Birkenhead - - - -	185	228	413	188	226	414
Birmingham - - - -	904	898	1,802	930	902	1,832
Blackburn - - - -	192	200	392	195	203	398
Blackpool - - - -	39	45	84	53	53	106
Bolton - - - -	299	283	582	307	317	624
Bootle-cum-Linacre - - - -	101	96	197	105	113	218
Bournemouth - - - -	48	59	107	60	86	146



Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
5	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	1.1	—	—	Lincoln :—
19	2	21	4	—	4	3.4	—	1.5	Holland Division.
27	14	41	5	3	8	2.1	1.0	1.5	Kesteven „
11	(a)	7	2	—	1	3.3	—	.7	Lindsey „
326	354	680	65	71	136	7.4	5.9	6.5	Merioneth.
85	(a)	47	17	—	9	4.2	—	1.1	Middlesex.
18	(a)	11	4	—	2	4.4	—	1.0	Monmouth.
—	62	62	—	12	12	—	(b)	(b)	Montgomery.
									Norfolk.
18	18	36	4	4	7	1.5	1.1	1.1	Northampton.
10	23	33	2	5	7	3.3	8.8	5.9	Soke of Peterborough.
(a)	8	6	—	2	1	—	.7	.2	Northumberland.
52	54	106	10	11	21	3.5	4.0	3.8	Notts.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oxford.
14	9	23	3	2	5	2.5	1.6	2.0	Fembroke.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Radnor.
—	4	4	—	1	1	—	4.0	1.8	Rutland.
8	1	9	2	—	2	.7	—	.3	Salop.
(a)	62	59	—	12	12	—	1.4	.8	Somerset.
66	62	128	13	12	26	2.2	2.0	2.2	Southampton.
27	15	42	5	3	8	4.5	1.7	2.8	Isle of Wight.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stafford.
25	18	43	5	4	9	1.8	1.1	1.4	Suffolk (East).
2	27	29	—	5	6	—	3.0	1.9	„ (West).
100	101	201	20	20	40	3.2	2.3	2.7	Surrey.
85	45	130	17	9	26	5.3	2.1	3.5	Sussex (East).
29	39	68	6	8	14	2.3	2.2	2.2	„ (West).
6	37	43	1	7	9	.2	1.3	1.0	Warwick.
(a)	16	2	—	3	—	—	3.7	—	Westmorland.
19	(a)	16	4	—	3	.8	—	.3	Wilts.
67	67	134	13	13	27	2.9	2.1	2.5	Worcester.
20	1	21	4	—	4	1.9	—	.9	York (E. Riding).
15	17	32	3	3	6	.8	.8	.8	„ (N. „ ).
156	199	355	31	40	71	2.3	3.0	2.7	„ (W. „ ).
761	1,016	1,777	152	203	355	1.4	1.5	1.4	
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all Counties						1.7	1.4	1.5	
14	7	21	3	1	4	4.8	1.6	3.1	Barrow-in-Furness.
8	6	14	2	1	3	1.8	.6	1.1	Bath.
3	(a)	1	1	—	—	.5	—	—	Birkenhead.
26	4	30	5	1	6	.6	.1	.3	Birmingham.
3	3	6	1	1	1	.5	.5	.5	Blackburn.
14	8	22	3	2	4	7.7	4.4	4.8	Blackpool.
8	34	42	2	7	8	.7	2.5	1.4	Bolton.
4	17	21	1	3	4	1.0	3.1	2.0	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
12	27	39	2	5	8	4.2	8.5	7.5	Bournemouth.

(a) Decrease.

(b) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1905.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1910.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHs— <i>cont.</i>						
Bradford - - - - -	389	346	735	400	377	777
Brighton - - - - -	305	397	702	342	488	830
Bristol - - - - -	660	848	1,508	673	862	1,535
Burnley - - - - -	147	161	308	159	184	343
Burton-on-Trent - - - - -	69	72	141	78	81	159
Bury - - - - -	81	76	157	76	66	142
Canterbury - - - - -	54	44	98	65	63	128
Cardiff - - - - -	319	353	672	390	405	795
Chester - - - - -	54	82	136	64	86	150
Coventry - - - - -	89	103	192	85	110	195
Croydon - - - - -	142	242	384	193	281	474
Derby - - - - -	150	174	324	176	189	365
Devonport - - - - -	86	90	176	85	98	183
Dudley - - - - -	95	108	203	91	125	216
Exeter - - - - -	110	137	247	100	141	241
Gateshead - - - - -	132	132	264	156	140	296
Gloucester - - - - -	52	66	118	56	70	126
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	83	98	181	92	109	201
Grimsby - - - - -	89	78	167	102	92	194
Halifax - - - - -	143	117	260	139	123	262
Hanley - - - - -	98	100	198	112	126	238
Hastings - - - - -	53	101	154	61	139	200
Huddersfield - - - - -	104	126	230	144	146	290
Ipswich - - - - -	103	127	230	114	126	240
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	289	304	593	297	357	654
Leeds - - - - -	540	572	1,112	669	654	1,323
Leicester - - - - -	317	361	678	356	408	764
Lincoln - - - - -	79	83	162	80	98	178
Liverpool - - - - -	1,320	1,727	3,047	1,410	1,782	3,192
Manchester - - - - -	911	1,077	1,988	1,137	1,199	2,336
Part of Lancaster County transferred to Manchester County Borough in 1909. Population transferred was 38,049 (Census 1901).						
Merthyr Tydfil - - - - -	—	—	—	117	107	224
Made a County Borough in 1908.						
Middlesbrough - - - - -	121	122	243	142	136	278
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	440	372	812	488	363	851
Newport (Mon.) - - - - -	117	121	238	147	138	285
Northampton - - - - -	142	144	286	162	157	319
Norwich - - - - -	214	308	522	256	343	599
Part of Norfolk transferred to Norwich County Borough in 1907. Population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).						
Nottingham - - - - -	471	564	1,035	519	598	1,117
Oldham - - - - -	181	198	379	210	233	443
Oxford - - - - -	54	115	169	81	103	184
Plymouth - - - - -	214	281	495	266	353	619
Portsmouth - - - - -	348	448	796	415	505	920
Preston - - - - -	198	239	437	231	263	494
Reading - - - - -	85	96	181	96	128	224
Rochdale - - - - -	113	136	249	115	130	245
Rotherham - - - - -	99	74	173	91	89	180
St. Helens - - - - -	143	118	261	131	124	255
Salford - - - - -	413	401	814	501	424	925



## Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &amp;c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
11	31	42	2	6	8	·5	1·7	1·1	Bradford.
37	91	128	7	18	26	2·3	4·5	3·7	Brighton.
13	14	27	3	3	5	·5	·4	·3	Bristol.
12	23	35	2	5	7	1·4	3·1	2·3	Burnley.
9	9	18	2	2	4	2·9	2·8	2·8	Burton-on-Trent.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bury.
11	19	30	2	4	6	3·7	9·1	6·1	Canterbury.
71	52	123	14	10	25	4·4	2·8	3·7	Cardiff.
10	4	14	2	1	3	3·7	1·2	2·2	Chester.
(a)	7	3	—	1	1	—	1·0	·5	Coventry.
51	39	90	10	8	18	7·0	3·3	4·7	Croydon.
26	15	41	5	3	8	3·3	1·7	2·5	Derby.
(a)	8	7	—	2	1	—	2·2	·6	Devonport.
(a)	17	13	—	3	3	—	2·8	1·5	Dudley.
(a)	4	(a)	—	1	—	—	·7	—	Exeter.
24	8	32	5	2	6	3·8	1·5	2·7	Gateshead.
4	4	8	1	1	2	1·9	1·5	1·7	Gloucester.
9	11	20	2	2	4	2·4	2·0	2·2	Great Yarmouth.
13	14	27	3	3	5	3·4	3·8	3·0	Grimsby.
(a)	6	2	—	1	—	—	·9	—	Halifax.
14	26	40	3	5	8	3·1	5·0	4·0	Hanley.
8	38	46	2	8	9	3·8	7·9	5·8	Hastings.
40	20	60	8	4	12	7·7	3·2	5·2	Huddersfield.
11	(a)	10	2	—	2	1·9	—	·9	Ipswich.
8	53	61	2	11	12	·7	3·6	2·0	Kingston-upon-Hull.
129	82	211	26	16	42	4·8	2·8	3·8	Leeds.
39	47	86	8	9	17	2·5	2·5	2·5	Leicester.
1	15	16	—	3	3	—	3·6	1·9	Lincoln.
90	55	145	18	11	29	1·4	·6	1·0	Liverpool.
226	122	348	45	24	70	(b)	(b)	(b)	Manchester.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Merthyr Tydvil.
21	14	35	4	3	7	3·3	2·5	2·9	Middlesbrough.
48	(a)	39	10	—	8	2·3	—	1·0	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
30	17	47	6	3	9	5·1	2·5	3·8	Newport (Mon.).
20	13	33	4	3	7	2·8	2·1	2·4	Northampton.
42	35	77	8	7	15	(b)	(b)	(b)	Norwich.
48	34	82	10	7	16	2·1	1·2	1·5	Nottingham.
29	35	64	6	7	13	3·3	3·5	3·4	Oldham.
27	(a)	15	5	—	3	9·3	—	1·8	Oxford.
52	72	124	10	14	25	4·7	5·0	5·1	Plymouth.
67	57	124	13	11	25	3·7	2·5	3·1	Portsmouth.
33	24	57	7	5	11	3·5	2·1	2·5	Preston.
11	32	43	2	6	9	2·4	6·3	5·0	Reading.
2	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rochdale.
(a)	15	7	—	3	1	—	4·1	·6	Rotherham.
(a)	6	(a)	—	1	—	—	·8	—	St. Helens.
88	23	111	18	5	22	4·4	1·2	2·7	Salford.

(a) Decrease.

(b) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1905.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1910.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>						
Sheffield - - - - -	532	577	1,109	650	686	1,336
Smethwick - - - - -	—	—	—	86	72	158
Made a County Borough in 1907.						
Southampton - - - - -	200	237	437	277	270	547
Southport - - - - -	—	—	—	34	61	95
Made a County Borough in 1905.						
South Shields - - - - -	114	90	204	139	106	245
Stockport - - - - -	184	233	417	204	261	465
Sunderland - - - - -	218	195	413	249	195	444
Swansea - - - - -	178	188	366	159	181	340
Tynemouth - - - - -	84	65	149	92	74	166
Walsall - - - - -	138	120	258	172	160	332
Warrington - - - - -	86	87	173	107	99	206
West Bromwich - - - - -	107	131	238	128	132	260
West Ham - - - - -	412	521	933	475	580	1,055
West Hartlepool - - - - -	41	44	85	59	65	124
Wigan - - - - -	109	113	222	119	124	243
Wolverhampton - - - - -	184	182	366	160	168	328
Worcester - - - - -	72	94	166	78	108	186
York - - - - -	120	125	245	129	139	268
IV.—BOROUGHS SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.						
Barnstaple - - - - -	12	29	41	11	38	49
Bedford - - - - -	31	43	74	41	70	111
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	19	26	45	25	34	59
Cambridge - - - - -	67	89	156	50	76	126
Colchester - - - - -	48	69	117	54	73	127
Doncaster - - - - -	48	36	84	35	36	71
Grantham - - - - -	30	43	73	33	31	64
Gravesend - - - - -	40	45	85	46	45	91
Guildford - - - - -	30	37	67	37	47	84
Hereford - - - - -	44	64	108	40	57	97
King's Lynn - - - - -	25	25	50	31	38	69
London, City of - - - - -	246	236	482	235	212	447
Newbury - - - - -	26	25	51	22	32	54
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	15	50	45	18	30	48
New Windsor - - - - -	17	28	45	20	28	48
Shrewsbury - - - - -	51	57	108	49	61	110
Tiverton - - - - -	16	26	42	21	29	50
Warwick - - - - -	11	16	27	19	24	43
Wenlock - - - - -	24	26	50	30	29	59



## Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &amp;c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
118	109	227	24	22	45	4.5	3.8	4.1	Sheffield.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smethwick.
77	33	110	15	7	22	7.5	3.0	5.0	Southampton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Southport.
25	16	41	5	3	8	4.4	3.3	3.9	South Shields.
20	28	48	4	6	10	2.2	2.6	2.4	Stockport.
31	—	31	6	—	6	2.8	—	1.5	Sunderland.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Swansea.
8	9	17	2	2	3	2.4	3.1	2.0	Tynemouth.
34	40	74	7	8	15	5.1	6.7	5.8	Walsall.
21	12	33	4	2	7	4.7	2.3	4.0	Warrington.
21	1	22	4	—	4	3.7	—	1.7	West Bromwich.
63	59	122	13	12	24	3.2	2.3	2.6	West Ham.
18	21	39	4	4	8	9.8	9.1	9.4	West Hartlepool.
10	11	21	2	2	4	1.8	1.8	1.8	Wigan.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wolverhampton
6	14	20	1	3	4	1.4	3.2	2.4	Worcester.
9	14	23	2	3	5	1.7	2.4	2.0	York.
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all county boroughs.						2.8	2.2	2.4	
(a)	9	8	—	2	2	—	6.9	4.9	Barnstaple.
10	27	37	2	5	7	6.5	11.6	9.5	Bedford.
6	8	14	1	2	3	5.3	7.7	6.7	Bury St. Edmunds.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cambridge.
6	4	10	1	1	2	2.1	1.4	1.7	Colchester.
(a)	—	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doncaster.
3	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	3.3	—	—	Grantham.
6	—	6	1	—	1	2.5	—	1.2	Gravesend.
7	10	17	1	2	3	3.3	5.4	4.5	Guildford.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hereford
6	13	19	1	3	4	4.0	12.0	8.0	King's Lynn.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	London, City of.
(a)	7	3	—	1	1	—	4.0	2.0	Newbury.
3	—	3	1	—	1	6.7	—	2.2	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
3	—	3	1	—	1	5.9	—	2.2	New Windsor.
(a)	4	2	—	1	—	—	1.8	—	Shrewsbury.
5	3	8	1	1	2	6.3	3.8	4.8	Tiverton.
8	8	16	2	2	3	18.2	12.5	11.1	Warwick.
6	3	9	1	1	2	4.2	3.8	4.0	Wenlock.
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all scheduled boroughs.						.4	.8	.6	
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all counties, county boroughs, and scheduled boroughs.						2.0	1.6	1.8	

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES, any ASYLUM, REGISTERED HOSPITAL, or LICENSED

NOTE.—The Patients in this Table are confined to those of the Local Authorities not own an Asylum, and whose Patients are in the various Asylums, mostly under accommodation column shown in this Table may, consequently, be much in excess of vacancies are shown in Appendix B., Table IX.

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS.								
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	604	739	631	775	634	800	677	801
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	329	368	330	374	323	377	337	384
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	106	135	114	139	118	136	116	135
Bucks - - - - -	260	312	261	302	257	310	258	311
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - -	247	351	237	351	239	364	241	352
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C. - - -	288	292	294	286	302	305	308	293
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport C.B. (part).	836	964	871	991	872	1,011	949	1,030
Cornwall - - - - -	401	446	411	446	402	450	427	459
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	346	321	361	324	364	318	370	316
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	407	367	419	377	429	386	422	388
Derby C. - - - - -	376	374	351	382	350	380	356	394
Devon - - - - -	488	658	515	659	520	677	504	679
Dorset - - - - -	306	329	300	330	304	332	291	326
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B., and West Hartlepool C.B. (the Asylum ceased to belong to these boroughs in 1907).	824	728	828	772	863	780	649	567
Essex, and Colchester B. - - - - -	791	1,263	875	1,338	919	1,347	953	1,387

(a) Decrease.  
(b) i.e., Accommodation at both Three Counties Asylum and at Herts Asylum.



to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, who were resident in HOUSE on 1st January 1905 to 1910 inclusive.

*which own the Asylums: there are many other Patients of Local Authorities which do Reception Contracts, and most of the Asylums have Private Patients. The surplus the actual vacancies at the Asylums of the several Local Authorities: these actual*

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1910.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
1909.		1910.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
676	830	716	886	22	29	(b)869	(b)1,051	153	165	—	—
341	395	356	414	5	9	370	432	14	18	—	—
114	136	108	136	—	—	192	182	84	46	—	—
267	325	271	331	2	4	320	365	49	34	—	—
232	349	220	346	(a)	(a)	255	378	(c)35	(c)32	—	—
320	307	330	302	8	2	287	313	—	11	43	—
964	1,061	981	1,075	29	22	995	1,114	14	39	—	—
416	468	440	480	8	7	517	583	77	103	—	—
389	324	393	328	9	1	441	436	48	108	—	—
440	390	442	405	7	8	433	506	—	101	9	—
345	379	356	400	(a)	5	372	370	16	—	—	30
523	687	539	680	10	4	568	785	29	105	—	—
293	347	300	343	(a)	3	425	475	125	132	—	—
653	591	688	611	(a)	(a)	882	751	194	140	—	—
958	1,409	969	1,439	36	35	735	1,137	—	—	234	302

(c) In addition, there was accommodation to a maximum number of 8 beds, provided at the Mildenhall Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890: (not at present used).

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>								
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B. - - -	722	555	765	597	777	597	794	593
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. - - -	456	558	467	573	464	617	467	616
Hants - - - - -	518	508	527	509	548	514	589	521
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - - - -	234	241	240	255	238	253	246	251
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	See Beds, Herts,	
Kent, and Gravesend B. - - - - -	1,091	1,340	1,144	1,347	1,147	1,353	1,168	1,383
Lancaster C., all its County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part).	4,945	5,662	5,132	5,731	5,226	5,838	5,329	5,893
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	237	279	248	275	240	278	247	295
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	374	420	377	409	401	433	418	438
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) - - - - -	97	124	101	118	100	116	105	117
London C. - - - - -	7,678	10,051	7,771	10,325	7,851	10,502	8,104	10,659
Middlesex - - - - -	815	1,101	898	1,168	972	1,221	1,025	1,300
Monmouth C. - - - - -	347	313	354	311	401	317	422	309
Norfolk - - - - -	351	454	363	460	358	460	344	474
Part of Norfolk was transferred to Norwich County Borough in 1907. Population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).								
Northampton C. - - - - -	235	298	240	292	234	296	237	302
Northumberland, and Tynemouth C.B. - - -	407	296	384	293	390	290	394	297
Nottingham C.- - - - -	224	207	229	210	236	234	233	229

(a) At one of the Lancaster County Asylums much of the bed space (allowing 50 feet superficial per bed) cannot for sanitary reasons be used; consequently, the real vacant accommodation is much less than that shown.



to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &amp;c.—continued.

Local Authorities.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Accommodation, 1st January 1910.					
Years.						Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occu- pied by beds, or not) was pro- vided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).	Surplus Accommo- dation.		Deficiency of Accommo- dation.		
1909.		1910.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
801	590	846	615	25	12	858	835	12	220	—	—
495	649	493	641	7	17	507	761	14	120	—	—
575	543	595	583	15	15	595	595	—	12	—	—
239	271	235	273	—	6	233	313	—	40	2	—
and Hunts				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,237	1,445	1,269	1,378	36	8	1,264	1,550	—	172	5	—
5,451	5,930	5,472	5,918	105	51	(a)5,497	(a)6,002	25 (a) (b)	84 (a) (b)	—	—
266	310	264	306	5	5	308	380	44	74	—	—
423	440	414	463	8	9	453	453	39	—	—	10
104	117	109	129	2	1	215	215	106	86	—	—
8,330	10,829	8,353	10,942	135	178	8,467	11,160	114	218	—	—
1,063	1,346	1,124	1,417	62	63	1,078	1,377	—	—	46	40
443	313	448	310	20	(c)	535	492	87	182	—	—
359	499	371	512	4	12	450	550	79	38	—	—
253	311	257	328	4	6	424	524	167	196	—	—
409	312	410	314	1	4	460	343	50	29	—	—
244	242	260	242	7	7	226	226	—	—	34	16

(b) In addition, there was accommodation for 80 of both sexes provided at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under the provisions of sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(c) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>								
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	238	360	247	355	249	350	254	350
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.	382	432	400	448	388	463	399	455
Somerset, and Bath C.B. - - - - -	605	768	600	791	609	781	607	802
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.	850	835	853	865	863	880	884	910
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	321	371	333	384	324	409	340	430
Surrey, and Guildford B. - - - - -	578	776	598	805	608	849	637	850
Sussex, E. - - - - -	280	358	296	378	316	401	350	405
Sussex, W. - - - - -	232	306	240	303	236	327	245	325
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. - -	453	540	443	535	444	537	448	548
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	90	155	96	151	92	139	100	147
Wilts - - - - -	431	520	430	520	417	513	427	521
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. -	520	667	555	681	568	692	581	684
York, North Riding - - - - -	318	324	328	325	329	344	327	327
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and Doncaster B.	2,585	2,550	2,662	2,634	2,737	2,712	2,766	2,744
York, East Riding - - - - -	190	204	201	211	208	203	191	207
COUNTY BOROUGHS AND CITY OF LONDON.								
Birmingham - - - - -	805	780	834	774	828	776	860	811
Brighton - - - - -	236	332	243	334	251	357	249	371
Bristol - - - - -	436	476	430	461	437	473	430	471

(a) In addition, there was accommodation for 25 males provided at the Forden Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.  
(b) The actual accommodation is much less than that shown, owing to the deficient height of many of the dormitories at one of the Somerset Asylums.



to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &c.—*continued*.

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1910.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
1909.		1910.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
261	364	263	361	5	—	318	401	55	40	—	—
416	448	423	457	8	5	330	421	—	—	(a)93	36
628	822	622	839	3	14	(b)759	(b)958	(b)137	(b)119	—	—
911	893	897	902	9	13	1,416	1,429	519	527	—	—
369	421	363	443	8	14	427	473	64	(c)30	—	—
638	871	680	882	20	21	935	1,392	255	510	—	—
369	411	373	419	19	12	506	633	133	214	—	—
265	338	271	359	8	11	336	476	65	117	—	—
470	569	461	584	2	9	468	602	7	18	—	—
100	145	108	154	4	(d)	111	207	3	53	—	—
432	516	450	519	4	(d)	440	564	—	45	10	—
585	735	607	756	17	18	787	949	180	193	—	—
329	338	333	351	3	5	378	385	45	34	—	—
2,913	2,826	3,016	2,954	86	81	3,403	3,317	387	363	—	—
203	202	210	214	4	2	319	304	109	90	—	—
847	821	856	813	10	7	1,060	1,065	204	252	—	—
263	388	274	390	8	12	361	503	87	113	—	—
409	448	419	456	(d)	(d)	495	550	76	94	—	—

(c) In addition, there was accommodation for 12 females provided at the Mildenhall Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 : (not at present used).

(d) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act 1890.								
COUNTY BOROUGHs AND CITY OF LONDON— <i>cont.</i>								
Canterbury - - - - -	47	36	46	39	44	36	50	42
Cardiff - - - - -	287	309	302	306	320	300	309	316
Croydon - - - - -	133	229	134	238	147	256	154	264
Derby - - - - -	139	158	141	165	150	160	153	170
Exeter - - - - -	76	107	80	112	85	111	80	117
Hull - - - - -	261	275	263	280	273	281	269	286
Ipswich - - - - -	84	104	85	103	92	111	91	99
Leicester - - - - -	283	319	305	307	310	335	313	342
London (City of) - - - - -	128	158	138	154	121	153	123	152
Middlesbrough - - - - -	120	117	122	115	120	110	121	114
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	427	352	422	348	440	351	449	357
Newport - - - - -	110	107	110	112	118	123	131	130
Norwich - - - - - Part of Norfolk was transferred to Norwich County Borough in 1907. Population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).	149	184	157	187	156	205	168	218
Nottingham - - - - -	321	387	324	396	340	405	367	426
Plymouth - - - - -	127	151	136	162	153	177	161	175
Portsmouth - - - - -	249	268	255	260	256	270	256	269
Sunderland - - - - -	182	156	189	156	188	160	189	156
West Ham - - - - -	392	496	400	508	443	514	418	534
York - - - - -	66	72	60	75	75	83	86	94



to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &c.—continued.

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1909.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
1909.		1910.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
53	43	57	52	2	3	72	90	15	38	—	—
344	329	334	318	9	2	347	414	13	96	—	—
161	267	173	266	8	7	194	243	21	—	—	23
157	175	161	170	4	2	156	194	—	24	5	—
81	118	73	114	(a)	1	178	200	105	86	—	—
266	284	275	314	3	8	353	353	78	39	—	—
93	103	94	99	2	(a)	145	176	51	77	—	—
311	365	317	361	7	8	348	508	31	147	—	—
134	144	137	140	2	(a)	255	316	118	176	—	—
115	130	139	128	4	2	212	218	73	90	—	—
444	358	482	354	11	—	485	430	3	76	—	—
133	130	138	125	6	4	191	196	53	71	—	—
166	219	184	211	7	5	214	265	30	54	—	—
362	441	368	440	9	11	356	415	—	—	12	25
161	194	178	201	10	10	218	259	40	58	—	—
266	273	279	275	6	1	505	417	226	142	—	—
196	148	210	148	6	(a)	227	194	17	46	—	—
409	556	447	551	11	11	350	450	—	—	97	101
97	102	108	105	8	7	160	219	52	114	—	—

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XIII.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—

- (a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Licensed Houses who were living in those Institutions on 31st December
- (b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1908.
- (c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1908 to the Number
- (d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population General).

Arranged

	AGES.			
	Under 15.		15-19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1908, in—</b>				
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	555	326	969	812
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	10	5
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	1	4	3
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments) -	-	-	2	4
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	-	-	1	-
Criminal Asylums - - - - -	-	-	1	-
TOTAL - - - - -	555	327	987	824
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	395	233	333	152
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	950	560	1,320	976
<b>(b) Number of Patients who died during the year 1908 in—</b>				
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	37	20	75	52
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	1	1
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments) -	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylums - - - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	37	20	76	53
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	8	3	8	4
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	45	23	84	57
<b>(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1908, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1908, in—</b>				
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	66·7	61·3	77·4	64·0
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	*	*
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments) -	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylums - - - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	66·7	61·2	77·0	64·3
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	20·3	12·9	24·0	26·3
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	47·4	41·1	63·6	58·4
<b>(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the year 1908 - - - - -</b>				
	17·3	14·6	2·7	2·5

\* The number of patients in these divisions being so few, the ratios are not given, as they would be likely to mislead.



Hospitals, Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and 1908.

of Patients living, on 31st December 1908, in the same Institutions.  
to the whole Population during the Year 1908 (kindly furnished by the Registrar  
according to AGES.

AGES.												TOTAL.	
20-24.		25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
2,332	1,975	8,188	7,829	10,613	11,263	9,829	12,111	7,258	9,610	4,799	7,458	44,543	51,384
48	51	143	167	236	256	237	377	227	308	156	341	1,057	1,505
12	13	47	72	113	155	130	218	135	233	117	254	558	949
10	11	61	71	92	147	116	218	103	186	105	216	489	853
4	-	33	-	43	-	18	-	30	-	38	-	167	-
18	7	89	42	135	51	156	59	121	43	103	22	623	224
2,424	2,057	8,561	8,181	11,232	11,872	10,486	12,983	7,874	10,380	5,318	8,291	47,437	54,915
182	94	183	93	105	44	62	42	35	19	15	9	1,310	686
2,606	2,151	8,744	8,274	11,337	11,916	10,548	13,025	7,909	10,399	5,333	8,300	48,747	55,601
136	129	569	480	966	667	932	835	801	812	1,219	1,437	4,735	4,432
-	-	8	3	17	4	20	10	27	17	24	33	97	68
-	1	7	2	7	9	18	14	9	23	34	45	75	94
1	-	2	1	5	3	3	9	11	9	12	44	34	66
-	-	8	-	13	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	25	-
-	-	3	-	2	-	2	1	4	-	15	-	26	1
137	130	597	486	1,010	683	976	869	853	861	1,306	1,559	4,992	4,661
5	1	4	-	3	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	34	9
142	131	601	486	1,013	683	978	869	856	862	1,307	1,559	5,026	4,670
58.3	65.3	69.5	61.3	91.0	59.2	94.8	68.9	110.4	84.5	254.0	192.7	106.3	86.2
-	-	55.9	18.0	72.0	15.6	84.4	26.5	118.9	55.2	153.8	96.8	91.8	45.2
-	*	148.9	27.8	61.9	58.1	138.5	64.2	66.7	98.7	290.6	177.2	134.4	99.1
*	-	32.8	14.1	54.3	20.4	25.9	41.3	106.8	48.4	114.3	203.7	69.5	77.4
-	-	*	-	302.3	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	149.7	-
-	-	33.7	-	14.8	-	12.8	16.9	33.1	-	145.6	-	41.7	4.5
56.5	63.2	69.7	59.4	89.9	57.5	93.1	66.9	108.3	82.9	245.6	188.0	105.2	84.9
27.5	10.6	21.9	-	28.6	-	32.3	-	*	*	*	-	26.0	13.1
54.5	60.9	68.7	58.7	89.4	57.3	92.7	66.7	108.2	82.9	245.1	187.8	103.1	84.0
3.7	3.1	5.4	4.5	9.1	7.4	16.4	12.8	33.0	25.0	93.5	83.6	15.7	13.7

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole POPULATION of England and Wales at the time of the Census of the 1st April 1901 ; the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the two Years 1907 and 1908 ; and the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Direct Admissions during the two years to the whole Population on the 1st April 1901 ; arranged according to their OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.						
<i>National Government.</i>						
Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)	42,475	14,312	44	9	10·4	6·3
Civil Service (Messengers, &c.) -	57,864	1,762	30	1	5·2	*
<i>Local Government.</i>						
Police - - - - -	44,904	-	31	-	6·9	-
Municipal, Parish, and other Local or County Officers.	26,444	10,426	13	-	4·9	-
DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.						
<i>Army (at Home).</i>						
Army Officers (Effective and Retired).	13,115	-	25	-	†	-
Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	99,707	-	193	-	†	-
<i>Navy and Marines (Ashore and in Port).</i>						
Officers of the Navy and Marines (Effective and Retired).	4,797	-	16	-	*	-
Men of the Navy and Marines -	50,619	-	56	-	†	-
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES.						
<i>Clerical.</i>						
Clergymen (Established Church)	25,235	-	33	-	13·1	-
Roman Catholic Priests - -	2,849	-	3	-	*	-
Ministers, Priests, of other re- ligious bodies.	11,572	-	11	-	9·5	-
Missionaries, Scripture Readers, Itinerant Preachers.	5,293	4,803	3	3	*	*
Monks, Nuns, Sisters of Charity	239	6,219	2	7	*	*
Church, Chapel, Cemetery— Officers, &c.	5,721	485	3	1	*	*

\* This percentage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column, being under 10,000, is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

† This percentage is not given, as it is unreliable.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Legal.</i>						
Barristers, Solicitors - - -	20,998	-	32	-	15·2	-
Law Clerks - - - -	34,066	367	35	-	10·3	-
<i>Medical.</i>						
Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners.	22,486	212	29	1	12·9	*
Dentists (including Assistants) -	5,169	140	10	1	*	*
Veterinary Surgeons - - -	2,938	3	5	-	*	-
Midwives - - - -	-	3,055	-	10	-	*
Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants	1,092	64,214	4	73	*	11·4
Subordinate Medical Service -	3,358	1,360	3	4	*	*
<i>Teaching.</i>						
Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers.	58,675	171,670	44	136	7·5	7·9
Others concerned in Teaching -	3,224	1,203	6	57	*	*
<i>Literary and Scientific.</i>						
Authors, Editors, Journalists, Reporters, Shorthand Writers.	9,811	1,249	16	7	*	*
Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits.	3,176	66	2	-	*	-
Others connected with Literature, &c.	1,441	636	3	3	*	*
<i>Engineers and Surveyors.</i>						
Civil and Mining Engineers -	11,052	-	58	-	52·5	-
Land, House, Ship—Surveyors -	6,414	-	9	-	*	-
<i>Art, Music, Drama.</i>						
Painters, Engravers, Sculptors (Artists).	10,250	3,699	28	8	27·3	*
Architects - - - -	10,775	6	21	1	19·5	*
Photographers - - - -	11,148	3,851	14	2	12·6	*
Musicians, Music Masters, Singers	20,605	22,644	34	18	16·5	7·9
Actors - - - -	6,044	6,443	9	9	*	*
Art, Music, Theatre—Service, &c.	5,471	1,369	12	7	*	*
<i>Exhibitions, Games, &amp;c.</i>						
Performers, Showmen ; Exhibition, Games—Service.	12,516	948	4	-	3·2	-
DOMESTIC OFFICES OR SERVICES.						
<i>Domestic Indoor Service.</i>						
Domestic Indoor Servants in Hotels, Lodging, and Eating Houses.	16,253	45,711	28	115	17·2	25·2
Other Domestic Indoor Servants	47,893	1,285,072	35	1,894	7·3	14·7

\* See note (\*). first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Domestic Outdoor Service.</i>						
Domestic Coachmen, Grooms -	75,355	-	61	-	8.1	-
Domestic Gardeners - - -	87,900	36	107	1	12.2	*
Gamekeepers - - - -	16,677	-	10	-	6.0	-
<i>Other Service.</i>						
College, Club—Service - -	6,765	1,680	5	1	*	*
Hospital and Institution Service	10,653	26,341	9	25	8.4	9.5
Caretakers; Office, Park, Lodge, Gate, &c., Keepers (not Government).	17,290	13,314	17	12	9.8	9.0
Cooks (not Domestic) - -	6,900	8,615	24	10	*	*
Charwomen - - - -	-	111,841	-	347	-	31.0
Laundry and Washing Service -	8,874	196,141	9	131	*	6.7
Others engaged in Service -	9,635	1,971	9	73	*	*
COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.						
<i>Merchants, Agents, and Accountants.</i>						
Merchants (commodity undefined)	5,133	18	18	1	*	*
Brokers, Agents, Factors - -	41,108	1,279	51	1	12.4	*
Salesmen, Buyers (not otherwise described).	1,913	549	15	4	*	*
Commercial Travellers - -	63,940	382	99	1	15.5	*
Accountants - - - -	9,026	2	17	1	*	*
Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, House Agents.	13,934	86	11	-	7.9	-
Officers of Commercial Company, Guild, Society, &c.	1,680	190	3	-	*	-
<i>Commercial or Business Clerks.</i>						
Commercial or Business Clerks -	307,889	55,784	275	28	8.9	5.0
<i>Dealers in Money.</i>						
Bankers; Bank—Officials, Clerks	30,069	223	28	-	9.3	-
Bill Discounters, Brokers, Finance Agents.	980	56	3	-	*	-
<i>Insurance.</i>						
Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance —Officials, Clerks, &c.	21,030	931	14	1	6.7	*
Insurance Agents - - - -	33,983	444	31	1	9.1	*
CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS AND MESSAGES.						
<i>On Railways.</i>						
Railway Officials or Clerks -	68,110	431	36	1	5.3	*
Railway Engine Drivers, Stokers	66,135		33	-	5.0	-



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Conveyance of Men, &amp;c.—On Railways—cont.</i>						
Railway Guards - - -	20,828	-	14	-	6·7	-
Signalmen - - -	24,996	-	10	-	4·0	-
Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men -	13,954	265	2	-	1·4	-
Platelayers, Gangers, Packers -	46,860	-	29	-	6·2	-
Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers).	29,562	-	27	-	9·1	-
Railway Porters and Servants -	81,466	745	44	1	5·4	*
<i>On Roads.</i>						
Livery Stable Keepers; Coach, Cab—Proprietors.	12,479	397	25	1	20·0	*
Coachmen, Grooms (not Domestic); Cabmen.	113,465	-	93	-	8·2	-
Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm).	272,300	660	153	1	5·6	*
Omnibus Service - - -	11,974	8	6	-	5·0	-
Tramway Service - - -	18,172	72	11	-	6·1	-
Motor Car Drivers - - -	623	-	2	-	*	-
Others on Roads - - -	1,452	49	4	-	*	-
<i>On Seas, Rivers, and Canals.</i>						
Merchant Service; Seamen, Pilots; Boatmen on Seas.	97,461	420	165	1	16·9	*
Bargemen, Lightermen, Watermen.	29,818	362	30	-	10·1	-
Navigation Service (on shore) -	4,150	60	3	1	*	*
<i>In Docks, Harbours, and Lighthouses.</i>						
Dock Labourers, Wharf Labourers	88,631	-	61	-	6·9	-
Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse—Officials and Servants.	11,510	8	6	-	5·2	-
<i>In Storage, Portage, and Messages.</i>						
Warehousemen - - -	14,872	1,101	70	6	47·1	*
Coalheavers; Coal — Porters, Labourers.	26,123	-	42	-	16·1	-
Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government).	180,496	4,991	119	-	6·6	-
Telegraph, Telephone—Service -	13,563	9,256	13	5	9·6	*

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>						
<i>On Farms, Woods, and Gardens.</i>						
Farmers, Graziers - - - -	202,751	21,548	136	5	6·7	2·3
Farmers', Graziers' — Sons, Daughters, or other Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned).	89,165	18,618	25	13	2·8	7·0
Farm Bailiffs, Foremen - - -	22,623	39	12	-	5·3	-
Shepherds - - - - -	25,354	12	9	-	3·5	-
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Cattle.	81,302	3,797	40	-	4·9	-
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Horses.	154,377	5	25	-	1·6	-
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—not otherwise dis- tinguished.	348,072	8,149	441	16	12·7	*
Woodmen - - - - -	12,034	1	9	-	7·5	-
Gardeners (not Domestic) ; Nur- serymen, Seedsmen, Florists.	123,125	5,104	72	2	5·8	*
Agricultural Machines—Pro- prietors, Attendants.	6,480	65	2	-	*	-
Others engaged in or connected with Agriculture.	5,757	226	7	3	*	-
<b>FISHING.</b>						
<i>In Fishing.</i>						
Fishermen - - - - -	23,725	166	26	-	11·0	-
<b>IN AND ABOUT, AND DEALING IN THE PRODUCTS OF, MINES AND QUARRIES.</b>						
<i>Mines,</i>						
Coal and Shale Mine—Hewers -	409,529	-	218	-	5·3	-
Coal and Shale Mine—Other Workers below ground.	178,915	-	96	-	5·4	-
Coal and Shale Mine—Workers above ground.	52,545	2,665	38	1	7·2	*
Coke Burners, Patent Fuel Makers.	7,903	291	1	-	*	-
Ironstone Miners - - - - -	17,008	-	6	-	3·5	-
Copper Miners - - - - -	789	-	-	-	-	-
Tin Miners - - - - -	6,577	381	7	-	*	-
Lead Miners - - - - -	4,375	-	2	-	*	-
Miners in other Minerals - - -	2,457	19	3	1	*	*
Mine—Owners, Agents, Managers	4,789	13	2	-	*	-
Other Mine Service - - - - -	2,680	-	6	-	*	-
Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers	23,613	1,040	19	-	8·0	-



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Quarries.</i>						
Stone — Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers.	55,756	—	36	—	6·5	—
Slate—Quarriers, Workers - -	16,064	—	7	—	4·4	—
Limeburners - - - -	2,917	—	2	—	*	—
Clay Sand, Gravel, Chalk— Labourers.	10,258	—	8	—	7·8	—
Other Workers in Products of Quarries.	1,625	516	3	—	*	—
Dealers in Stone, Slate, &c. -	2,379	81	1	—	*	—
METALS, MACHINES, IMPLE- MENTS, AND CONVEYANCES.						
<i>Iron and Steel Manufacture.</i>						
Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces).	12,742	(a)	2	—	1·6	—
Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills.	42,422	(a)	18	—	4·2	—
Steel Smelting and Founding -	30,738	(a)	12	—	3·9	—
<i>Manufacture of Other, Mixed, or Unspecified Metals.</i>						
Tinplate Manufacture - -	13,048	1,967	8	3	6·1	*
Copper Manufacture - - -	4,437	(a)	—	—	—	—
Lead Manufacture - - -	1,363	(a)	2	1	*	—
Zinc Manufacture - - -	667	(a)	—	2	—	—
Brass, Bronze—Manufacture -	98	(a)	1	1	*	—
Manufacture of other or un- specified Metals.	586	(a)	14	—	*	—
<i>Engineering, and Machine Making.</i>						
Patternmakers - - - -	12,092	—	14	—	11·6	—
Millwrights - - - -	5,285	—	6	—	*	—
Ironfounders - - - -	100,217	339	24	—	2·4	—
Brassfounders - - - -	16,639	440	4	1	2·4	*
Blacksmiths, Strikers - -	136,752	316	102	—	7·5	—
Erectors, Fitters, Turners -	159,173	—	85	—	5·3	—
Brass Finishers - - - -	16,268	145	24	1	14·8	*
Coppersmiths - - - -	4,743	—	6	—	*	—
Metal Machinists - - - -	28,877	211	8	—	2·8	—
Boiler Makers - - - -	46,432	—	26	—	5·6	—
Other or undefined Engine and Machine Makers.	99,785	1,312	31	—	3·1	—
<i>Tools.</i>						
Tool Makers - - - -	16,395	481	12	—	7·3	—
File Makers - - - -	6,450	1,718	8	1	*	*
Saw Makers - - - -	2,297	155	2	—	*	—

\* See note (\*) first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Engineering, &amp;c.—Tools—cont.</i>						
Cutlers and Scissors—Makers -	15,226	2,527	11	1	7·2	*
Needle, Pin—Makers - -	2,095	2,506	2	2	*	*
Steel Pen Makers - - -	429	3,626	1	3	*	*
<i>Types, Dies, Medals, Coins.</i>						
Type—Cutters, Founders - -	1,287	183	2	—	*	—
Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Makers	2,274	137	2	1	*	*
<i>Arms.</i>						
Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers -	10,001	188	9	—	9·0	—
Sword, Bayonet — Makers, Cutlers.	402	6	1	—	—	*
<i>Miscellaneous Metal Trades.</i>						
Nail Manufacture - - -	3,163	2,604	5	2	*	*
Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple —Makers.	7,727	4,454	5	—	*	—
Anchor, Chain—Manufacture -	4,757	1,911	5	3	*	*
Stove, Grate, Range, Fire Iron— Makers.	5,989	222	2	—	*	—
Bedstead Makers (Iron or Brass)	3,178	1,042	3	—	*	—
Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable.	19,128	—	88	—	46·0	—
Wire — Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers.	13,631	1,802	9	2	6·6	*
Lock, Key—Makers - - -	4,927	593	2	—	*	—
Gas Fittings Makers - - -	1,982	1,190	3	1	*	*
Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick— Makers.	2,244	987	1	1	*	*
White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pew- terers.	11,378	5,152	5	1	4·4	*
Tinplate Goods Makers - -	22,100	5,376	10	3	4·5	*
Copper Workers - - -	1,297	44	1	—	*	—
Leaden Goods Makers - -	1,316	249	2	—	*	—
Zinc Workers - - -	1,441	8	2	—	*	—
Brass, Bronze—Workers - -	11,450	4,298	12	1	10·5	*
Other Metal Workers - -	36,360	10,100	17	3	4·7	3·0
<i>Ships and Boats.</i>						
Ship—Platers, Rivetters, &c. -	22,616	(a)	10	—	4·4	—
Other Workers in Iron - -	2,301	(a)	2	—	*	—
Shipwrights - - -	27,363	(a)	16	—	5·8	—
Other Workers in Wood - -	2,657	(a)	3	—	*	—
Others in Ship and Boat Building	31,587	(a)	9	1	2·8	—



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Vehicles.</i>						
Cycle and Motor Manufacture -	28,537	2,929	19	2	6·7	*
Railway—Coach, Wagon Makers	23,278	21	7	—	3·0	—
Coach, Carriage—Makers - -	30,117	112	11	—	3·7	—
Wheelwrights - - - -	28,844	79	15	—	5·2	—
Others in Construction of Vehicles	4,307	254	6	—	*	—
<i>Dealers.</i>						
Ironmongers ; Hardware — Dealers, Merchants	26,096	2,110	15	—	5·7	—
Other Dealers in Metals, Machines, &c.	5,189	1,075	2	—	*	—
PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS, AND GAMES.						
<i>Precious Metals and Jewellery.</i>						
Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewel- lers.	23,730	5,170	26	6	11·0	*
Lapidaries and other Workers -	2,330	1,579	2	1	*	*
<i>Watches and Scientific Instru- ments.</i>						
Watchmakers, Clockmakers -	20,248	1,746	18	—	8·9	—
Scientific Instrument Makers ; Opticians.	5,420	534	5	1	*	*
Electrical Apparatus Makers	47,028	2,490	7	1	1·5	*
Weighing and Measuring Appa- ratus Makers.	4,199	462	1	1	*	*
Surgical Instrument Makers -	3,267	1,222	1	1	*	*
<i>Musical Instruments.</i>						
Musical Instrument Makers -	13,747	342	11	—	8·0	—
<i>Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>						
Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers.	4,026	2,411	2	1	*	*
<i>Dealers.</i>						
Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches.	3,855	908	2	—	*	—
Dealers in Instruments, Toys, &c.	2,881	1,843	—	1	—	*

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.</b>						
<i>House Building, &amp;c.</i>						
Builders - - - - -	40,187	177	31	-	7·7	-
Builders' Labourers - - - -	27,436	-	23	-	8·4	-
Carpenters, Joiners - - - -	270,660	53	201	-	7·4	-
Bricklayers - - - - -	115,995	-	91	-	7·8	-
Bricklayers' Labourers - - -	97,779	-	23	-	2·4	-
Masons - - - - -	73,012	42	47	-	6·4	-
Masons' Labourers - - - -	23,019	-	8	-	3·5	-
Slaters, Tilers - - - - -	9,796	-	3	-	*	-
Plasterers - - - - -	31,301	-	22	-	7·0	-
Plasterers' Labourers - - -	6,853	-	2	-	*	-
Paperhangers, Whitewashers -	6,437	99	9	-	*	-
Painters, Decorators, Glaziers -	160,201	186	198	-	12·4	-
Plumbers - - - - -	64,924	115	39	-	6·0	-
Gasfitters - - - - -	16,328	-	10	-	6·1	-
Locksmiths, Bellhangers - -	1,256	-	3	-	*	-
Others in House Building, &c. -	-	19	-	-	-	-
<i>Other Works of Construction, and Roads.</i>						
Railway, Canal, Harbour, &c., Contractors.	573	(a)	2	-	-	-
Navvies, Railway Contractors' Labourers.	41,645	(a)	13	-	3·1	-
Well, Mine—Sinkers, Borers -	2,918	(a)	3	-	*	-
Road—Contractors, Surveyors, Inspectors.	2,174	(a)	4	-	*	-
Paviours, Road Labourers -	50,370	(a)	20	-	4·0	-
<b>WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS.</b>						
<i>Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.</i>						
Cabinet Makers - - - - -	51,903	757	40	1	7·7	*
French Polishers - - - - -	16,607	4,325	22	4	13·3	*
Upholsterers - - - - -	16,944	8,877	14	5	8·3	*
House and Shop Fittings Makers	6,930	449	2	-	*	-
Undertakers; Funeral Furniture Makers.	2,891	279	3	-	*	-
Wood Carvers: Carvers and Gilders.	13,969	770	9	-	6·4	-
Willow, Cane, Rush—Workers; Basket Makers.	9,626	1,894	12	1	*	*
Dealers in Works of Art - -	2,169	464	3	-	*	-
Furniture, &c., Dealers - -	17,543	2,223	15	2	8·6	*



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Wood and Bark.</i>						
Sawyers - - - - -	32,315	-	13	-	4·0	-
Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle—Makers.	2,228	-	1	-	*	-
Wood Turners - - - - -	9,683	525	10	-	*	-
Wooden Box, Packing Case—Makers.	9,521	1,702	13	3	*	*
Coopers ; Hoop—Makers, Benders	15,749	-	12	-	7·6	-
Cork, Bark—Cutters, Workers -	1,586	503	2	-	*	-
Other Workers in Wood - - -	14,918	1,579	17	2	11·4	*
Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark—Merchants, Dealers.	8,418	245	8	-	*	-
 BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS.						
<i>Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.</i>						
Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-cotta—Makers.	60,856	3,071	13	-	2·1	-
Plaster, Cement—Manufacture -	9,646	15	4	-	*	-
Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture.	37,998	24,477	20	10	5·3	4·1
Sheet, Plate—Glass Manufacture	5,257	320	3	-	*	-
Glass Bottle Manufacture - - -	10,591	748	5	-	4·7	-
Other Workers in Glass Manufacture.	11,870	1,295	8	-	6·7	-
Brick, Cement, Pottery, Glass—Dealers.	6,147	3,222	5	-	*	-
 CHEMICALS, OIL, GREASE, SOAP, RESIN, &C.						
<i>Colouring Matter.</i>						
Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking—Manufacture.	5,613	1,290	2	1	*	*
 <i>Explosives and Matches.</i>						
Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance—Manufacture.	3,084	506	-	-	-	-
Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture.	3,613	3,766	1	1	*	*
Lucifer Match Manufacture -	541	1,865	-	1	-	*
 <i>Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds.</i>						
Salt Makers - - - - -	2,728	280	3	-	*	-
Manufacturing Chemists - - -	13,608	3,907	4	-	2·9	-
Alkali Manufacture - - - - -	9,685	20	1	-	*	-
Chemists, Druggists - - - - -	25,343	3,105	26	1	10·3	*

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio per (10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &amp;c.</i>						
Oil Millers, Oil Cake Makers -	5,400	77	2	-	*	-
Candle, Grease—Manufacture -	2,211	235	2	-	*	-
Soap—Boilers, Makers -	4,534	2,403	1	-	*	-
Manure Manufacture -	1,635	43	2	-	*	-
India Rubber, Gutta Percha— Workers.	7,673	4,591	4	1	*	*
Waterproof Goods Makers -	3,474	2,778	3	1	*	*
Glue, Size, Varnish, &c.—Makers	2,269	806	1	-	*	-
Oil and Colourmen -	8,089	610	5	-	*	-
Other Dealers in Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	2,438	420	4	1	*	*
 SKINS, LEATHER, HAIR, AND FEATHERS.						
<i>Skins and Leather.</i>						
Furriers, Skinners -	5,876	3,855	5	4	*	*
Tanners -	9,537	71	5	-	*	-
Curriers; Leather Goods Makers	23,620	5,743	15	3	6·4	*
 <i>Saddlery and Harness.</i>						
Saddlers; Harness, Whip— Makers.	25,954	4,730	18	2	6·9	*
 <i>Hair and Feathers.</i>						
Brush, Broom—Makers; Hair, Bristle—Workers.	9,259	7,005	9	6	*	*
Quill, Feather—Dressers -	458	3,372	1	2	*	*
 <i>Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.</i>						
Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.	5,367	494	4	1	*	*
 PAPER, PRINTS, BOOKS, AND STATIONERY.						
<i>Paper and Stationery.</i>						
Paper Manufacture -	15,359	8,851	5	1	3·3	*
Paper Stainers -	2,032	287	-	-	-	-
Stationery Manufacture -	4,381	4,698	2	-	*	-
Envelope Makers -	370	3,143	-	2	-	*
Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers -	3,310	25,209	3	14	*	5·6
Other Workers in Paper, &c. -	4,528	2,799	2	4	*	*
Stationers, Law Stationers -	12,652	9,683	6	4	4·7	*



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Prints and Books.</i>						
Printers - - - - -	96,488	9,693	74	2	7·7	*
Lithographers; Copper and Steel Plate Printers.	10,682	1,043	11	1	10·3	*
Bookbinders - - - - -	12,664	19,223	17	13	13·4	6·8
Publishers, Booksellers - -	12,235	2,553	8	1	6·5	*
Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers.	13,356	3,718	22	1	16·5	*
<b>TEXTILE FABRICS.</b>						
<i>Cotton and Flax.</i>						
Cotton—Card and Blowing Room Processes.	13,840	46,135	3	6	2·2	1·3
Cotton—Spinning Processes -	64,127	34,553	19	7	3·0	2·0
Cotton—Winding, Warping, &c. Processes.	18,279	64,742	10	20	5·5	3·1
Cotton—Weaving Processes -	66,130	175,158	23	39	3·5	2·2
Cotton—Workers in other pro- cesses, or undefined.	34,522	11,645	13	9	3·8	7·7
Fustian Manufacture - -	2,060	3,552	1	1	*	*
Flax, Linen, Manufacture - -	1,146	3,347	1	1	*	*
<i>Wool and Worsted.</i>						
Wool—Sorting Processes - -	4,495	483	4	1	*	*
Wool—Combing Processes - -	8,507	5,542	5	1	*	*
Wool and Worsted—Spinning Processes.	19,129	35,782	3	5	1·6	1·4
Wool and Worsted—Weaving Processes.	21,319	67,067	9	18	4·2	2·7
Wool and Worsted—Workers in other processes, or undefined.	34,221	13,195	25	18	7·3	13·6
<i>Silk.</i>						
Silk—Spinning Processes - -	1,859	8,381	-	6	-	*
Silk—Weaving Processes - -	4,751	13,165	2	5	*	3·8
Silk—Workers in other pro- cesses, or undefined.	3,770	2,921	3	4	*	*
<i>Hemp and Other Fibrous Materials.</i>						
Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre— Manufacture.	905	1,845	2	-	*	-
Rope, Twine, Cord—Makers -	6,881	3,239	5	2	*	*
Mat Makers - - - - -	2,241	848	3	-	*	-
Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Net, &c.—Manufacture.	2,325	6,052	6	4	*	*

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Mixed or Unspecified Materials.</i>						
Hosiery Manufacture - -	13,893	34,481	10	10	7·2	2·9
Lace Manufacture - - -	12,632	23,807	14	32	11·1	13·4
Other Weavers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, &c.	869	849	5	3	*	*
Other Workers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, &c.	148	150	5	6	*	*
Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	7,150	7,652	6	3	*	*
Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c.—Manufacture.	3,521	17,115	—	7	—	4·1
Weavers (undefined) - - -	483	908	14	69	*	*
Factory Hands (Textile), unde- fined.	1,264	1,558	17	36	*	*
<i>Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &amp;c.</i>						
Textile Bleachers - - -	10,229	2,791	4	1	3·9	*
Textile Printers - - -	11,826	1,266	2	1	1·7	*
Textile Dyers - - -	24,236	2,596	10	1	4·1	*
Textile Calenderers, Finishers, &c.	5,178	1,907	3	2	*	*
<i>Dealers.</i>						
Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers	67,220	8,437	55	29	8·2	4·2
Other Dealers in Textile Fabrics	23,019	2,053	2	1	·9	*
<i>DRESS.</i>						
<i>Dress.</i>						
Straw Plait Manufacture - -	493	1,354	—	1	—	*
Straw Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture	3,378	9,520	4	4	*	*
Felt Hat Manufacture -	6,634	4,716	5	—	*	—
Makers of other Hats, Caps, &c.	5,434	7,205	3	4	*	*
Milliners - - -	472	48,759	1	39	*	8·0
Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, &c., Dealers.	3,815	1,936	2	2	*	*
Tailors - - -	119,545	117,640	132	64	11·0	5·4
Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers) -	17,701	4,406	13	2	7·3	*
Dressmakers - - -	1,017	340,582	1	223	*	6·5
Staymakers - - -	1,321	12,273	1	4	*	3·3
Shirt Makers, Seamstresses -	4,039	83,627	1	73	*	8·7
Button Makers - - -	1,240	2,964	2	2	*	*
Glove Makers - - -	2,433	7,753	2	8	*	*
Hosiery, Haberdashers - -	6,786	1,841	4	2	*	*
Boot, Shoe—Makers - - -	174,806	43,775	183	21	10·5	4·8
Slipper Makers - - -	2,999	1,349	3	1	*	*
Patten, Clog—Makers - -	6,276	52	3	—	*	—
Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog—Dealers	14,223	7,663	4	2	2·8	*
Artificial Flower Makers -	474	2,664	2	5	*	*
Wig Makers, Hairdressers - -	33,911	1,745	31	2	9·1	*
Umbrella, Parasol, Stick— Makers.	4,935	4,607	5	2	*	*
Other Workers in Dress - -	690	1,116	4	44	*	*
Other Dealers in Dress - -	2,015	3,414	1	2	*	*

\* See note (1), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK, AND LODGING.						
<i>Food.</i>						
Creamery Workers - - -	568	364	1	-	*	-
Milksellers, Dairymen - -	35,338	5,563	27	8	7·6	*
Provision Curers - - -	3,523	849	5	-	*	-
Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Pro- vision Dealers.	16,510	4,372	12	1	7·3	*
Slaughterers - - - -	3,577	3	3	-	*	-
Butchers, Meat Salesmen - -	105,165	3,850	90	1	8·6	*
Fish Curers - - - -	2,255	608	4	-	*	-
Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers.	28,746	3,521	26	1	9·0	*
Millers; Cereal Food Manufac- ture.	22,830	775	10	-	4·4	-
Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers.	15,486	971	13	1	8·4	*
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.— Makers.	71,775	4,974	49	3	6·8	*
Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers)	30,402	41,795	35	14	11·5	3·3
Sugar Refiners - - - -	2,378	38	3	-	*	-
Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers -	6,232	15,899	-	5	-	3·1
Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers -	2,381	5,220	2	2	*	*
Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate —Dealers.	151,184	42,385	94	6	6·2	1·4
Greengrocers, Fruiterers - -	40,700	11,927	37	3	9·1	2·5
Ginger Beer, Mineral Water— Manufacture.	9,199	2,169	5	-	*	-
Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle, &c.—Makers.	2,006	2,184	1	1	*	*
Other Dealers in Food - -	3,618	266	5	2	*	-
<i>Tobacco.</i>						
Tobacco Manufacture - - -	7,524	19,972	3	9	*	4·5
Tobacconists - - - -	10,200	6,670	7	2	6·9	*
<i>Maker of Spirituous Drinks.</i>						
Maltsters - - - - -	9,595	12	6	-	*	-
Brewers - - - - -	27,822	97	17	1	6·1	*
Distillers; Spirit Manufacture -	706	6	1	-	-	-
<i>Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks.</i>						
Coffee, Eating House—Keepers	11,870	7,243	7	2	5·9	*
Lodging, Boarding House— Keepers.	6,543	43,527	8	43	*	9·9
Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans, Beer-sellers, Cider Dealers.	76,210	23,705	80	10	10·5	4·2
Cellarmen - - - - -	14,078	1,316	7	-	5·0	-

\* See note (\*) first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Food, Tobacco, &amp;c.—Board, Lodging, &amp;c.—cont.</i>						
Barmen - - - - -	28,625	27,707	35	9	12·2	3·2
Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service.	18,849	21,106	27	14	14·3	6·6
Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents.	8,396	424	7	—	*	—
GAS, WATER, AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, AND SANITARY SERVICE.						
<i>Gas, Water, Electricity.</i>						
Gas Works Service - - -	47,028	3	21	—	4·5	—
Waterworks Service - - -	5,701	1	3	—	*	—
Electricity Supply - - -	2,888	27	12	—	*	—
<i>Sanitary Service.</i>						
Drainage and Sanitary Service -	7,189	—	6	—	*	—
Scavengers, Crossing Sweepers -	8,478	110	8	—	*	—
OTHER, GENERAL, AND UNDEFINED WORKERS AND DEALERS.						
<i>About Animals.</i>						
Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealers, Salesmen.	5,342	19	10	—	*	—
Drovers - - - - -	2,838	—	8	—	*	—
Dog, Bird, Animal — Keepers, Dealers.	1,065	102	2	1	*	*
Knackers ; Catsmeat Dealers -	944	136	1	1	*	*
<i>Sundry Specified Industries.</i>						
Tobacco-Pipe, Snuff-Box, &c., Makers.	1,347	670	3	1	*	*
Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoise-shell —Workers.	1,697	375	7	—	*	—
Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manu- facture.	3,397	94	1	—	*	—
Japanners - - - - -	964	1,632	1	2	*	*
Chimney Sweepers - - -	6,801	54	14	—	*	—
Rag—Gatherers, Dealers - -	2,572	1,831	10	7	*	*
Other Workers in Sundry Indus- tries.	2,910	554	13	3	*	*
Other Dealers in Sundry Indus- tries.	1,116	68	2	—	*	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years 1907 and 1908.		Ratio (per 10,000) of the Yearly Average Number of Patients in each Group, admitted during the two Years 1907 and 1908, to the whole Population in each Group at the time of the Census of 1901.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Makers and Dealers (General or Undefined).</i>						
General Shopkeepers, Dealers -	23,539	28,037	45	44	19·1	15·7
Pawnbrokers - - - -	10,769	1,761	8	1	7·4	*
Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers.	46,941	14,398	134	53	28·5	36·8
Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers, Superintendents (undefined).	6,646	594	17	1	*	*
<i>Mechanics and Labourers (General or Undefined).</i>						
General Labourers - - -	409,773	305	1,603	6	39·1	*
Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural).	106,320	-	103	-	9·7	-
Artizans, Mechanics, Apprentices (undefined).	17,330	899	28	-	16·2	-
Factory Labourers (undefined) -	23,663	9,149	24	3	10·1	*
Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined).	5,042	825	18	29	*	*
WITHOUT SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS OR UNOCCUPIED.						
Retired from Business (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine).	262,175	81,635	41	4	1·6	·5
Pensioners - - - -	25,567	1,142	93	2	36·4	*
Living on Own Means - -	93,381	361,996	70	246	7·5	6·8
Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students and Housewives).	1,596,160	8,573,061	853	6,693	5·3	7·8
Children under 10 years of age -	3,594,354	3,609,645	82	56	·2	·2
TOTAL - - -	15,728,613	16,799,230	10,511	11,302	6·7	6·7

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS of Insanity in the Cases of all DIRECT Admissions of Patients into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the Two Years 1907 and 1908, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be PRINCIPAL.

(The yearly average number of these admissions during the two years was 10,511 of the male and 11,302 of the female sex.)

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.				Of the Total Number of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, Number of Instances in which the Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Admissions during the two Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
HEREDITY (EXCLUDING COUSINS, NEPHEWS, NIECES, AND OFF- SPRING)—						
Insane Heredity - - - - -	2,164	2,846	20·6	25·2	1,064	1,459
Epileptic Heredity - - - - -	143	209	1·4	1·8	38	48
Neurotic Heredity (including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea).	114	186	1·1	1·6	31	74
Eccentricity (in marked degree) -	37	70	·4	·6	14	24
Alcoholism - - - - -	529	623	5·0	5·5	109	117
MENTAL INSTABILITY AS REVEALED BY—						
Moral Deficiency - - - - -	84	70	·8	·6	53	39
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility.	368	392	3·5	3·5	206	189
Eccentricity - - - - -	37	66	·4	·6	15	30
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—						
Smell and Taste (either or both) -	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hearing - - - - -	22	45	·2	·4	5	16
Sight - - - - -	31	24	·3	·2	12	11
CRITICAL PERIODS—						
Puberty and Adolescence - - -	321	433	3·1	3·8	163	222
Climacteric - - - - -	13	931	·1	8·2	10	527
Senility - - - - -	812	972	7·7	8·6	510	624
CHILD BEARING—						
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	125	—	1·1	—	90
Puerperal state (not septic) - -	—	506	—	4·5	—	415
Lactation - - - - -	—	132	—	1·6	—	122
MENTAL STRESS—						
Sudden Mental Stress - - - -	357	667	3·4	5·9	254	472
Prolonged Mental Stress - - - -	1,613	2,004	15·3	17·7	1,065	1,341
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—						
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.).	25	30	·2	·3	10	9
Privation and Starvation - - -	226	223	2·2	2·0	98	104
Over-exertion (physical) - - -	63	94	·6	·8	34	59
Masturbation - - - - -	243	36	2·3	·3	91	12
Sexual Excess - - - - -	66	25	·6	·2	28	10



TABLE XV.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of  
Insanity, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.				Of the Total Number of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, Number of Instances in which the Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Admissions during the two Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
TOXIC—						
Alcohol - - - - -	2,373	1,001	22·6	8·9	1,589	709
Drug Habit (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) -	22	26	·2	·2	11	12
Lead and other such Poisons - -	35	12	·3	·1	16	5
Tuberculosis - - - - -	98	98	·9	·9	37	37
Influenza - - - - -	308	309	2·9	2·7	204	209
Puerperal Sepsis - - - - -	—	27	—	·2	—	26
Other Specific Fevers - - - - -	60	49	·6	·4	29	25
*Syphilis, acquired - - - - -	841	135	8·0	1·2	424	63
* „ congenital - - - - -	23	28	·2	·2	11	11
Other Toxins - - - - -	52	57	·5	·5	19	23
TRAUMATIC—						
Injuries - - - - -	450	120	4·3	1·1	245	65
Operations - - - - -	35	69	·3	·6	17	37
Sunstroke - - - - -	101	18	1·0	·2	49	9
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—						
Lesions of the Brain - - - - -	219	170	2·1	1·5	178	133
„ Spinal Cord and Nerves -	78	40	·7	·4	35	16
Epilepsy - - - - -	693	562	6·6	5·0	499	396
Other defined Neuroses (limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea).	51	138	·5	1·2	25	57
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors).	20	26	·2	·2	10	5
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—						
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.) -	30	196	·3	1·7	9	47
Cardio-Vascular Degeneration - -	364	331	3·5	2·9	69	50
Valvular Heart Disease - - - -	106	193	1·0	1·7	29	45
Respiratory System (excluding Tuber- culosis).	60	71	·6	·6	23	20
Gastro-intestinal System - - - -	48	71	·5	·6	20	27
Renal and Vesical System- - - -	53	96	·5	·8	16	26
Generative System (excluding Syphilis)	15	55	·1	·5	4	25
Other General Affections not above included ( <i>i.e.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœ- dema, &c.).	55	95	·5	·8	28	33
Instances in which no Principal Factor could, with certainty, be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.	1,305	1,296	12·4	11·5	—	—
No Factor assignable, notwithstanding full history and observation.	773	949	7·4	8·4	—	—
No Factor ascertained, history defective	1,040	944	9·9	8·4	—	—

\* Including all patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease

TABLE XVI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED of all DIRECT Admissions of Patients into County and Borough Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the two

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of			
	PRIVATE.			
	The Yearly Average Number of Private Patients admitted during the two Years was 1,191 Males and 1,358 Females.			
	Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Private Admissions during the two Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>HEREDITY (EXCLUDING COUSINS, NEPHEWS, NIECES, AND OFFSPRING)—</b>				
Insane Heredity - - - - -	220	362	18·5	26·1
Epileptic Heredity - - - - -	5	14	·4	1·0
Neurotic Heredity [including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea].	16	51	1·3	3·7
Eccentricity (in marked degree) - -	8	14	·7	1·0
Alcoholism - - - - -	28	28	2·4	2·0
<b>MENTAL INSTABILITY AS REVEALED BY—</b>				
Moral Deficiency - - - - -	16	7	1·3	·5
Congenital Mental Deficiency not amounting to Imbecility.	51	41	4·3	3·0
Eccentricity - - - - -	12	14	1·0	1·0
<b>DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—</b>				
Smell and Taste (either or both) - -	—	—	—	—
Hearing - - - - -	3	4	·3	·3
Sight - - - - -	3	2	·3	·1
<b>CRITICAL PERIODS—</b>				
Puberty and Adolescence - - - - -	28	28	2·4	2·0
Climacteric - - - - -	3	156	·3	11·3
Senility - - - - -	69	92	5·8	6·6
<b>CHILD BEARING—</b>				
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	10	—	·7
Puerperal state (not Septic) - - -	—	53	—	3·8
Lactation - - - - -	—	11	—	·8
<b>MENTAL STRESS—</b>				
Sudden Mental Stress - - - - -	55	130	4·6	9·4
Prolonged Mental Stress - - - - -	283	304	23·8	21·9
<b>PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—</b>				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.).	3	1	·3	·1
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	12	7	1·0	·5
Over-exertion (Physical) - - - - -	8	8	·7	·6
Masturbation - - - - -	51	12	4·3	·9
Sexual excess - - - - -	8	2	·7	·1



CAUSES and ASSOCIATED FACTORS of INSANITY in the Cases Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Years 1907 and 1908, arranged according to the CLASS of the PATIENTS.

instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.

PAUPER.			
The Yearly Average Number of Pauper Patients admitted during the two Years was 9,320 Males and 9,945 Females.			
Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Pauper Admissions during the two Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
1,944	2 485	20·9	25·0
138	195	1·5	2·0
98	135	1·1	1·4
29	56	·3	·6
501	595	5·4	6·0
68	63	·7	·6
317	351	3·4	3·5
26	53	·3	·5
1	1	—	—
20	41	·2	·4
29	22	·3	·2
293	405	3·1	4·1
11	776	·1	7·8
743	881	8·0	8·9
—	115	—	1·2
—	453	—	4·6
—	172	—	1·7
302	538	3·2	5·4
1,330	1,701	14·3	17·1
22	29	·2	·3
214	216	2·3	2·2
55	87	·6	·9
192	24	2·1	·2
58	23	·6	·2

TABLE XVI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of			
	PRIVATE.			
	The Yearly Average Number of Private Patients admitted during the two Years was 1,191 Males and 1,358 Females.			
	Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Private Admissions during the two Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>TOXIC—</b>				
Alcohol - - - - -	196	96	16·5	6·9
Drug Habit (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) -	8	11	·7	·8
Lead and other such Poisons - - -	2	1	·2	·1
Tuberculosis - - - - -	8	6	·7	·4
Influenza - - - - -	36	60	3·0	4·3
Puerperal Sepsis - - - - -	—	4	—	·3
Other Specific Fevers - - - - -	11	10	·9	·7
*Syphilis, acquired - - - - -	134	8	11·3	·6
*" congenital - - - - -	1	1	·1	·1
Other Toxins - - - - -	8	13	·7	·9
<b>TRAUMATIC—</b>				
Injuries - - - - -	26	7	2·2	·5
Operations - - - - -	4	12	·3	·9
Sunstroke - - - - -	13	4	1·1	·3
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—</b>				
Lesions of the Brain - - - - -	21	12	1·8	·9
" Spinal Cord and Nerves - - -	8	4	·7	·3
Epilepsy - - - - -	23	20	1·9	1·4
Other defined Neuroses (limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea).	9	24	·8	1·7
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night Terrors).	2	1	·2	·1
<b>OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—</b>				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.) -	4	26	·3	1·9
Cardio-Vascular Degeneration - - -	19	18	1·6	1·3
Valvular Heart Disease - - - - -	8	12	·7	·9
Respiratory System (excluding Tubercu- losis).	4	4	·3	·3
Gastro-intestinal System - - - - -	15	16	1·3	1·2
Renal and Vesical System - - - - -	6	9	·5	·6
Generative System (excluding Syphilis) -	2	13	·2	·9
Other General Affections not above in- cluded ( <i>i.e.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.).	8	17	·7	1·2
Instances in which no Principal Factor could, with certainty, be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascer- tained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated	118	104	9·9	7·5
No Factor assignable, notwithstanding full history and observation.	106	112	8·9	8·1
No Factor ascertained, history defective -	82	51	6·9	3·7

\* Including all patients believed to have suffered at



CAUSES and ASSOCIATED FACTORS of INSANITY, &c.—*cont.*

instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.

PAUPER.			
The Yearly Average Number of Pauper Patients admitted during the two Years was 9,320 Males and 9,945 Females.			
Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Pauper Admissions during the two Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
2,177	905	23·4	9·1
14	16	·2	·2
34	11	·4	·1
90	93	1·0	·9
272	249	2·9	2·5
—	24	—	·2
50	40	·5	·4
707	128	7·6	1·3
23	28	·3	·3
44	44	·5	·4
424	113	4·5	1·1
31	57	·3	·6
89	14	1·0	·1
199	158	2·1	1·6
70	36	·8	·4
671	542	7·2	5·4
42	115	·5	1·2
18	26	·2	·3
26	170	·3	1·7
345	313	3·7	3·1
98	181	1·1	1·8
56	68	·6	·7
33	56	·4	·6
47	87	·5	·9
14	42	·2	·4
47	78	·5	·8
1,188	1,192	12·8	12·0
667	837	7·2	8·4
958	894	10·3	9·0

any time in their lives from this disease.





CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Instances which each Cause was assigned without any correlation Cause or Factor in the Case of any One Patient	Heredity (excluding Cousins, Nephews, Nieces, and Offspring).					Mental Instability as revealed by	
		Insane Heredity.	Epileptic Heredity.	Neurotic Heredity [including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea].	Eccentricity (in marked degree).	Alcoholism.	Moral Deficiency.	Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility.
HEREDITY (EXCLUDING COUSINS, NEPHEWS, NIECES, AND OFFSPRING)—								
Insane Heredity - - - - -	426	-	23	15	2	98	4	30
Epileptic Heredity - - - - -	17	23	-	3	1	13	1	5
Neurotic Heredity [including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea].	15	15	3	-	1	15	2	5
Eccentricity (in marked degree) - - - - -	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	3
Alcoholism - - - - -	51	98	13	15	1	-	4	16
MENTAL INSTABILITY AS REVEALED BY—								
Moral Deficiency - - - - -	14	4	1	2	-	4	-	7
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility	53	30	5	5	3	16	7	-
Eccentricity - - - - -	4	6	1	1	1	2	-	-
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—								
Smell and Taste (either or both) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hearing - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sight - - - - -	8	3	1	-	1	3	1	2
CRITICAL PERIODS—								
Puberty and Adolescence - - - - -	77	74	8	5	3	17	3	21
Climacteric - - - - -	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Senility - - - - -	319	73	2	3	2	19	-	5
CHILD BEARING—								
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal State (not Septic) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lactation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENTAL STRESS—								
Sudden Mental Stress - - - - -	113	52	4	2	1	10	1	6
Prolonged Mental Stress - - - - -	547	210	9	16	7	48	1	14
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—								
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.) - - -	3	3	1	-	-	2	-	2
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	32	26	-	3	-	3	2	9
Over-exertion (Physical) - - - - -	20	9	-	-	1	2	-	1
Masturbation - - - - -	49	43	3	4	1	7	3	14
Sexual excess - - - - -	13	9	2	2	-	3	1	2
TOXIC—								
Alcohol - - - - -	692	289	20	13	4	136	10	27
Drug Habit (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) - - - - -	4	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Lead and other such Poisons - - - - -	7	2	1	1	-	1	-	2
Tuberculosis - - - - -	23	13	2	4	-	8	1	7
Influenza - - - - -	101	49	4	2	1	16	-	5
Puerperal Sepsis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Specific Fevers - - - - -	18	9	1	-	-	3	-	1
Syphilis, acquired { including all Patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from Syphilis. }	252	91	8	7	2	42	3	13
„ congenital { }	3	3	-	2	-	2	2	2
Other Toxins - - - - -	9	7	-	-	1	2	-	-
TRAUMATIC—								
Injuries - - - - -	132	48	2	4	1	12	1	7
Operations - - - - -	7	4	-	1	-	1	-	1
Sunstroke - - - - -	22	10	1	1	-	3	-	1
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—								
Lesions of the Brain - - - - -	90	21	1	2	-	7	-	1
„ „ Spinal Cord and Nerves - - - - -	22	6	-	1	-	1	-	1
Epilepsy - - - - -	217	60	27	8	1	28	3	23
Other defined Neuroses (limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea).	12	6	1	2	-	1	-	1
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night Terrors).	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—								
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.) - - - - -	5	2	1	1	-	1	-	1
Cardio-vascular Degeneration - - - - -	29	34	5	5	1	17	2	9
Valvular Heart Disease - - - - -	18	16	-	2	-	4	-	2
Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis) - - - -	13	6	1	1	-	2	-	1
Gastro-Intestinal System - - - - -	14	5	-	1	-	1	-	1
Renal and Vesical System - - - - -	11	7	-	-	-	1	-	1
Generative System (excluding Syphilis) - - - - -	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	-
Other General Affections not above included ( <i>e.g.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.).	19	6	1	1	-	1	-	2





CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.		Yearly Average of the Total Number of Instances in which each Cause was assigned without any correlated Cause or Factor in the Case of any One Patient.	Heredity (excluding Cousins, Nephews, Nieces, and Offspring).					Mental Instability revealed by—	
			Insane Heredity.	Epileptic Heredity.	Neurotic Heredity [including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea].	Eccentricity (in marked degree).	Alcoholism.	Moral Deficiency.	Congenital Mental Deficiency, not
HEREDITY (EXCLUDING COUSINS, NEPHEWS, NIECES, AND OFFSPRING)—									
Insane Heredity	- - - - -	522	-	39	14	7	130	3	
Epileptic Heredity	- - - - -	18	39	-	5	2	26	1	
Neurotic Heredity [including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea].	- - - - -	24	14	5	-	1	16	2	
Eccentricity (in marked degree)	- - - - -	12	7	2	1	-	5	-	
Alcoholism	- - - - -	45	130	26	16	5	-	6	
MENTAL INSTABILITY AS REVEALED BY—									
Moral Deficiency	- - - - -	8	3	1	2	-	6	-	
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility	- - - - -	55	50	8	6	3	23	3	
Eccentricity	- - - - -	8	7	1	-	1	3	-	
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—									
Smell and Taste (either or both)	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hearing	- - - - -	4	5	-	1	1	2	-	
Sight	- - - - -	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	
CRITICAL PERIODS—									
Puberty and Adolescence	- - - - -	106	101	12	11	2	28	2	
Climacteric	- - - - -	255	137	10	9	3	28	1	
Senility	- - - - -	407	89	5	3	5	12	-	
CHILD BEARING—									
Pregnancy	- - - - -	45	30	3	2	1	6	-	
Puerperal State (not Septic)	- - - - -	209	89	7	6	2	23	1	
Lactation	- - - - -	53	32	3	1	1	7	-	
MENTAL STRESS—									
Sudden Mental Stress	- - - - -	180	115	6	9	3	20	1	
Prolonged Mental Stress	- - - - -	629	321	15	23	7	86	6	
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—									
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.)	- - - - -	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	
Privation and Starvation	- - - - -	47	29	3	1	1	8	1	
Over-exertion (Physical)	- - - - -	29	13	1	2	1	3	-	
Masturbation	- - - - -	6	7	-	2	1	1	-	
Sexual excess	- - - - -	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	
TOXIC—									
Alcohol	- - - - -	246	120	12	8	1	85	8	
Drug Habit (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.)	- - - - -	4	3	-	1	-	1	-	
Lead and other such Poisons	- - - - -	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	
Tuberculosis	- - - - -	15	17	2	3	-	5	1	
Influenza	- - - - -	83	53	3	4	1	10	-	
Puerperal Sepsis	- - - - -	14	5	1	1	-	2	-	
Other Specific Fevers	- - - - -	9	9	1	2	-	4	1	
Syphilis, acquired	including all Patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from Syphilis.	35	16	5	3	-	7	1	
„ congenital		3	4	-	-	-	2	1	
Other Toxins	- - - - -	11	12	-	1	1	3	-	
TRAUMATIC—									
Injuries	- - - - -	29	12	2	2	-	5	-	
Operations	- - - - -	19	9	-	1	-	2	-	
Sunstroke	- - - - -	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—									
Lesions of the Brain	- - - - -	59	19	5	2	1	9	-	
„ „ Spinal Cord and Nerves	- - - - -	8	6	2	1	-	1	-	
Epilepsy	- - - - -	159	61	24	8	2	26	2	
Other defined Neuroses (limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea).	- - - - -	32	27	1	5	1	6	1	
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors).	- - - - -	3	4	-	-	-	2	-	
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—									
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.)	- - - - -	29	34	7	6	1	10	-	
Cardio-vascular Degeneration	- - - - -	27	42	3	3	2	14	-	
Valvular Heart Disease	- - - - -	25	25	5	5	1	7	-	
Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis)	- - - - -	13	11	1	2	-	3	-	
Gastro-Intestinal System	- - - - -	22	10	1	1	-	3	-	
Renal and Vesical System	- - - - -	12	10	1	1	1	5	-	
Generative System (excluding Syphilis)	- - - - -	11	9	1	1	1	2	1	
Other General Affections not above included ( <i>e.g.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.).	- - - - -	21	14	2	2	1	3	-	





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TABLE XIX.

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TABLE XIX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY  
1907 and 1908 into County and Borough Asylums, Registered  
Licensed Houses ; arranged  
(Private and Pauper are given separately

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>I. CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—</b>								
Intellectual { With Epilepsy.	81	43	54	37	45	33	40	44
{ Without Epilepsy.	96	48	90	71	89	66	111	91
Moral - - - - -	1	1	3	5	5	4	6	6
<b>II. INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—</b>								
Insanity with Epilepsy -	12	5	53	31	77	67	158	129
General Paralysis of the Insane.	3	1	4	5	7	5	228	52
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	1	-	2	1	2	1	10	6
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	-	1	-	2	1	7	9	16
Confusional Insanity -	1	1	9	12	19	23	56	75
Stupor - - - - -	-	1	10	18	19	21	23	30
Primary Dementia - -	1	2	26	28	56	45	59	46
Mania { Recent -	7	4	136	169	268	369	605	754
{ Chronic -	-	-	5	6	15	19	49	62
{ Recurrent -	1	-	14	13	36	38	105	147
Melancholia { Recent -	2	1	54	78	167	220	419	700
{ Chronic -	1	-	4	3	16	12	32	52
{ Recurrent -	-	-	4	6	20	25	54	91
Alternating Insanity -	-	-	2	2	3	4	3	5
Delusional Insanity. { Systematised	-	-	3	2	25	10	102	53
{ Non - Sys -	-	1	7	7	36	12	119	81
{ tematised.	-	-	1	2	3	5	5	8
Volitional Insanity. { Impulse -	-	-	1	2	3	5	5	8
{ Obsession -	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	2
{ Doubt -	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Moral Insanity - - -	-	-	5	2	1	3	7	4
Dementia { Senile - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Secondary or	-	-	4	3	14	5	40	24
{ Terminal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	203	108	483	499	915	991	2,252	2,480



*of the Commissioners in Lunacy.*

175

in the cases of all DIRECT Admissions during the two Years  
Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and  
according to Ages.

in the following four pages.)

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
23	25	8	10	3	1	1	—	252	191	443
61	52	25	26	9	16	5	2	485	369	854
6	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	21	20	41
126	93	75	52	46	37	24	13	568	425	993
579	83	393	70	87	13	8	1	1,307	229	1,536
19	16	35	22	50	25	32	21	149	90	239
9	13	7	9	4	4	1	2	29	54	82
70	96	77	83	50	47	19	13	299	348	647
11	21	5	14	4	5	1	1	71	110	181
19	38	25	36	21	16	3	7	208	215	423
540	641	396	466	251	251	138	144	2,339	2,796	5,135
46	58	49	66	40	58	39	60	242	327	569
112	178	93	152	73	75	27	42	459	643	1,102
368	713	377	703	374	416	156	190	1,915	3,019	4,934
29	54	38	68	49	50	26	32	193	270	463
46	123	60	137	55	88	23	43	260	512	771
6	10	5	7	5	4	—	2	22	31	53
100	100	67	103	42	53	20	29	358	347	705
112	110	79	121	51	49	27	37	430	416	846
4	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	13	21	33
2	3	2	2	1	4	1	1	7	13	20
4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	5	4	9
4	2	2	3	1	1	1	—	20	13	33
—	—	11	9	95	67	477	531	583	607	1,189
37	30	66	64	80	65	42	47	282	237	519
2,319	2,460	1,885	2,218	1,398	1,347	1,057	1,201	10,511	11,302	21,813

TABLE XIXA.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY  
1907 and 1908 into County and Borough Asylums, Registered  
Licensed Houses ; arranged

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—								
Intellectual { With Epilepsy.	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	1
{ Without Epilepsy.	1	—	7	3	8	3	9	6
Moral - - - -	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	1
II. INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—								
Insanity with Epilepsy -	—	—	2	1	2	3	5	5
General Paralysis of the Insane.	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	4
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	5
Confusional Insanity -	1	—	1	3	9	8	6	16
Stupor - - - -	—	—	1	1	4	3	4	4
Primary Dementia - -	—	1	3	2	15	12	20	10
Mania { Recent -	1	—	11	12	30	34	57	88
{ Chronic -	—	—	1	—	4	2	7	7
{ Recurrent -	—	—	2	1	3	2	15	17
Melancholia { Recent -	—	—	4	3	28	22	51	85
{ Chronic -	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	4
{ Recurrent -	—	—	1	—	8	2	12	7
Alternating Insanity -	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Delusional { Systematised	—	—	1	—	11	2	30	11
Insanity. { Non - Sys -	—	—	1	1	11	2	24	9
{ tematised.	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2
Volitional { Impulse -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insanity. { Obsession -	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
{ Doubt -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Moral Insanity - - -	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	2
Dementia { Senile - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Secondary or	—	—	1	—	5	1	9	4
{ Terminal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - -	4	1	37	27	145	100	287	285



in the cases of all DIRECT Private Admissions during the two Years Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and according to Ages.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
4	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	30	14	44
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10
4	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	14	15	29
69	3	45	6	16	2	2	-	157	14	171
1	-	2	2	3	2	2	2	8	6	14
4	6	2	2	3	1	-	1	11	15	26
6	19	10	17	6	8	5	3	42	73	115
2	2	1	5	2	1	1	-	13	15	28
3	5	2	1	3	-	1	2	46	32	78
44	74	34	57	18	33	8	17	202	313	514
6	4	6	6	4	4	3	4	29	26	55
9	27	15	22	11	10	3	8	58	86	144
39	91	44	109	51	74	22	31	238	414	651
3	9	5	9	6	8	4	8	25	38	63
7	18	10	17	6	11	3	12	45	65	110
2	3	1	2	2	1	-	2	4	8	12
20	24	13	22	7	9	5	5	85	72	157
17	18	13	18	7	4	3	8	74	59	133
2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	6	10
1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	4	3	7
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	4
2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	6	4	10
-	-	2	1	8	5	45	44	54	50	104
3	8	6	8	5	4	4	5	31	29	60
245	316	212	303	155	178	108	150	1,191	1,358	2,548

TABLE XIXB.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY  
1907 and 1908 into County and Borough Asylums, Registered  
Licensed Houses ; arranged

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>I.—CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED—</b>								
Intellectual { With Epilepsy.	80	43	53	37	43	32	39	43
{ Without Epilepsy.	95	48	83	68	81	63	102	85
Moral - - - -	1	1	2	4	4	4	3	6
<b>II.—INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE—</b>								
Insanity with Epilepsy -	12	5	51	31	76	64	153	124
General Paralysis of the Insane.	2	1	4	5	7	5	202	49
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	1	—	2	1	2	—	10	6
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	—	1	—	2	1	6	7	11
Confusional Insanity -	1	1	8	9	10	15	50	59
Stupor - - - -	—	1	9	17	15	18	19	26
Primary Dementia - -	1	1	23	26	41	33	39	36
Mania { Recent - -	6	4	126	157	238	336	549	667
{ Chronic - -	—	—	5	6	11	17	42	55
{ Recurrent - -	1	—	13	12	33	36	90	130
Melancholia { Recent - -	2	1	50	75	140	198	368	615
{ Chronic - -	1	—	4	3	12	12	28	49
{ Recurrent - -	—	—	3	6	12	24	42	84
Alternating Insanity -	—	—	1	2	3	3	3	4
Delusional Insanity. { Systematised	—	—	3	2	15	9	72	42
{ Non - Sys - tematised.	—	1	6	6	26	10	95	72
{ Impulse -	—	—	1	2	2	3	3	7
Volitional Insanity. { Obsession -	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
{ Doubt -	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Moral Insanity - - -	—	—	4	2	1	3	6	2
Dementia - { Senile -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Secondary or Terminal.	—	—	3	3	9	4	31	20
TOTAL - - - -	199	105	448	471	775	893	1,949	2,189



in the cases of all DIRECT Pauper Admissions during the two Years Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and according to Ages.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
23	23	7	10	3	1	1	—	248	187	435
57	51	24	25	9	15	5	2	455	356	810
4	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	14	18	31
122	90	75	50	45	36	23	12	555	410	965
511	81	348	65	72	11	7	1	1,150	216	1,366
18	16	33	20	47	24	30	19	141	84	225
5	8	5	8	2	3	1	2	18	39	57
64	77	67	67	45	40	14	10	257	275	532
10	19	4	10	2	5	1	1	58	95	153
16	33	23	35	19	16	2	5	162	183	345
496	567	362	409	233	219	130	127	2,137	2,484	4,621
40	54	44	60	37	54	36	56	213	301	514
103	151	78	130	62	65	24	35	401	557	958
329	622	333	594	324	343	135	159	1,677	2,606	4,283
26	45	33	59	44	43	22	24	168	233	400
40	105	51	121	49	77	20	31	215	447	661
4	8	4	5	4	3	—	—	18	24	42
80	76	54	81	35	44	15	24	273	276	548
96	92	67	103	44	45	24	30	356	357	713
3	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	9	15	24
2	2	1	2	—	3	—	1	3	10	13
3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	5
2	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	14	10	24
—	—	10	9	87	62	433	487	529	557	1,086
35	22	61	57	75	61	38	43	251	209	459
2,081	2,144	1,680	1,917	1,233	1,164	956	1,064	9,320	9,945	19,265

TABLE XX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Direct Admissions, Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, FORMS OF INSANITY, and showing whether the ATTACK was cases where the attack was stated to be CONGENITAL,

FORMS OF INSANITY.				AGES.					
				Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Insanity with Epilepsy -	{	1st Attack -	-	9	3	41	28	65	51
		Not 1st Attack	-	2	1	8	5	9	12
General Paralysis of the Insane -	{	1st Attack -	-	3	1	3	5	6	4
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	{	1st Attack -	-	1	-	2	1	2	1
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	{	1st Attack -	-	-	1	-	2	-	6
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Confusional Insanity -	{	1st Attack -	-	1	1	7	10	15	18
		Not 1st Attack	-	1	-	1	1	3	5
Stupor -	{	1st Attack -	-	-	1	10	18	14	16
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	2	4	3
Primary Dementia -	{	1st Attack -	-	1	2	22	21	43	32
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	3	4	9	14
Mania -	{	Recent -	-	6	4	116	144	209	299
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	16	22	42	60
	{	Chronic -	-	-	-	4	6	12	17
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
	{	Recurrent -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Not 1st Attack	-	1	-	10	16	36	33
Melancholia -	{	Recent -	-	2	1	48	71	146	193
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	4	6	11	23
	{	Chronic -	-	1	-	3	3	15	10
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	{	Recurrent -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	3	8	14	26
Alternating Insanity -	{	1st Attack -	-	-	-	2	2	1	2
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Delusional Insanity.	{	Systematised -	-	-	-	3	2	22	8
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	-	3	1
	{	Non-systematised -	-	-	1	6	6	30	9
		Not 1st Attack	-	1	-	-	1	4	2
Volitional Insanity.	{	Impulse -	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	{	Obsession -	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	{	Doubt -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Moral Insanity -	{	1st Attack -	-	-	-	5	1	1	2
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dementia -	{	Senile -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{	Secondary or Ter- minal.	-	-	-	3	3	11	4
		Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
TOTAL -	{	1st Attack -	-	23	12	273	320	591	673
		Not 1st Attack	-	3	1	47	68	140	185



sions of Patients during the two Years **1907** and **1908** into County and State Asylums, and Licensed Houses ; arranged according to AGES AND stated to be the *First* or *Not the First*, but EXCLUDING all or UNKNOWN whether First Attack or Not.

AGES.										TOTAL.		
25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
115	93	93	67	51	36	31	28	18	11	421	314	735
33	31	32	21	20	14	11	8	4	2	117	91	208
204	42	508	71	348	63	73	11	7	1	1,149	196	1,345
13	6	49	9	28	6	10	1	1	—	101	24	124
11	5	15	12	28	18	47	26	28	18	133	79	211
—	—	2	3	5	1	3	1	3	3	12	8	19
9	17	7	11	4	8	3	3	1	1	23	47	70
1	1	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	1	6	7	12
40	61	44	70	58	59	40	36	13	10	216	263	479
16	12	17	22	14	19	8	9	2	4	61	70	131
16	23	7	15	4	9	2	4	1	1	52	85	137
3	7	5	4	1	5	1	1	—	—	13	22	35
43	34	14	31	22	30	19	14	2	5	166	167	333
11	10	2	6	2	5	1	2	1	2	27	42	69
446	571	374	432	274	300	175	174	103	100	1,703	2,022	3,725
109	172	124	182	93	141	57	69	25	34	464	678	1,142
42	44	33	42	37	51	27	46	26	44	179	247	426
7	12	8	18	10	12	9	8	7	13	43	65	107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109	149	107	170	102	167	71	76	25	34	459	643	1,102
333	575	295	561	291	530	297	318	127	135	1,538	2,383	3,921
57	113	63	141	73	149	64	95	29	46	300	572	871
28	42	21	44	29	49	40	39	19	24	155	209	364
4	10	6	10	8	19	8	10	7	7	33	57	90
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	89	51	123	66	137	56	91	25	38	260	512	771
2	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	—	1	11	8	19
2	3	3	9	2	6	3	3	—	1	11	23	33
80	43	68	75	49	72	27	38	14	22	262	259	521
18	8	21	19	18	23	12	10	5	5	76	66	141
88	60	83	82	56	91	37	37	21	29	320	312	632
23	16	21	22	17	28	10	12	5	6	80	86	166
3	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	10	13	23
1	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	7	9
3	2	1	2	2	1	—	3	1	1	6	10	16
—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	3	5
1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	4	5
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
4	3	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	14	8	22
2	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	5	9
—	—	—	—	10	5	86	53	441	455	537	513	1,050
—	—	—	—	—	1	6	10	23	70	29	80	109
27	15	26	23	53	46	63	54	29	35	211	178	388
7	9	8	6	9	16	9	11	10	11	45	54	98
1,492	1,634	1,595	1,539	1,316	1,367	968	882	848	888	7,103	7,313	14,415
459	650	523	769	467	750	336	416	167	273	2,140	3,109	5,249

TABLE XXI.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in  
CONDITION AS

(Taken from Table XXIX. of the Summary

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	5,265,324	5,280,415	10,545,739	1,603,066	1,613,138	3,216,204
Married - -	-	-	-	4,423	25,392	29,815
Widowed - -	-	-	-	33	91	124
TOTAL -	5,265,324	5,280,415	10,545,739	1,607,522	1,638,621	3,246,143

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	45—54.			55—64.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	154,118	205,176	359,294	80,494	121,038	201,532
Married - -	1,143,059	1,061,938	2,204,997	693,550	589,380	1,282,930
Widowed - -	99,032	238,868	337,900	133,901	324,887	458,788
TOTAL -	1,396,209	1,505,982	2,902,191	907,945	1,035,305	1,943,250

TABLE XXII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of DIRECT  
Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in  
AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	203	108	311	479	490	969	869	812	1,681	1,534	1,315	2,848
Married - -	-	-	-	3	9	12	40	176	215	670	1,111	1,781
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	27	49	76
Unknown - -	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	1	6	23	5	28
TOTAL -	203	108	311	483	499	982	915	991	1,906	2,252	2,480	4,732



England and Wales at the Time of the Census of **1901**, with their  
TO MARRIAGE.

Tables of the Census of April 1st, 1901.)

20—24.			25—34.			35—44.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1,216,628	1,196,555	2,413,183	892,226	941,161	1,833,387	306,001	382,468	688,469
254,169	447,885	702,054	1,569,094	1,781,022	3,350,116	1,567,616	1,549,643	3,117,259
1,847	3,838	5,685	24,634	47,703	72,337	58,326	131,951	190,277
1,472,644	1,648,278	3,120,922	2,485,954	2,769,886	5,255,840	1,931,943	2,064,062	3,996,005

65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
49,045	95,335	144,380	9,566,902	9,835,286	19,402,188
379,470	262,277	641,747	5,611,381	5,717,537	11,328,918
232,557	499,069	731,626	550,330	1,246,407	1,796,737
661,072	856,681	1,517,753	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843

Admissions of Patients into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals,  
England and Wales during the two YEARS **1907** and **1908**, with their

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
864	849	1,713	459	637	1,095	251	302	553	122	209	330	4,779	4,720	9,498
1,329	1,435	2,764	1,227	1,220	2,446	886	616	1,502	517	303	819	4,670	4,867	9,537
102	170	272	184	354	538	247	426	673	410	689	1,099	971	1,689	2,660
24	8	31	17	8	24	14	4	18	9	2	11	92	27	118
2,319	2,460	4,779	1,885	2,218	4,103	1,398	1,347	2,745	1,057	1,201	2,258	10,511	11,302	21,813

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and **1908**, to the whole POPULATION at the time of the Census of 1901;

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·4	·2	·3	3·0	3·0	3·0	7·1	6·8	7·0	17·2	14·0	15·5
Married - -	-	-	-	6·8	3·5	4·0	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·3	6·2	5·3
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10·8	7·8	7·0	11·0	10·3	10·5
TOTAL -	·4	·2	·3	3·0	3·0	3·0	6·2	6·0	6·1	9·1	9·0	9·0

*Note.*—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that nearly all the persons in the were composed of persons under 20 years of age ; and that the numbers of patients under that shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in proportion to the general population, considerably

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of DIRECT the FIRST or NOT the FIRST, into County and Borough Asylums, Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the two YEARS **1907**

N.B.—Exclusive of cases of Congenital Insanity and those in which

	Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the two Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity and those unknown whether FIRST ATTACK or NOT).		
	M.	F.	T.
Private - - - - -	1,120	1,327	2,447
Pauper - - - - -	8,123	9,095	17,217
TOTAL - - - - -	9,243	10,421	19,664



Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients into County and Borough Asylums, Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the two YEARS **1907** and arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
28·2	22·2	24·9	29·8	31·0	30·5	31·2	25·0	27·4	24·9	21·9	22·9	5·0	4·8	4·9
8·5	9·3	8·9	10·7	11·5	11·1	12·8	10·5	11·7	13·6	11·5	12·8	8·3	8·5	8·4
17·5	12·9	14·3	18·6	14·8	15·9	18·4	13·1	14·7	17·6	13·8	15·0	17·6	13·6	14·8
12·0	11·9	12·0	13·5	14·7	14·2	15·4	13·0	14·1	16·0	14·0	14·9	6·7	6·7	6·7

“single” considerably exceed those of the “married” and “widowed,” while in the total of all population under 20 years of age were “single”; that three-quarters of the “single” population age who were admitted into asylums, &c., during the year were relatively few. The above Table more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

Admissions of Patients, whose ATTACK of INSANITY was stated to be Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and and **1908**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

it was unknown whether the Attack was the first or not the first.

Of the Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the two Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity and those unknown whether FIRST ATTACK or NOT).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number.					
Yearly Average Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			Yearly Average Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be NOT the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
832	862	1,694	288	465	753	74·3	65·0	69·2	25·7	35·0	30·8
6,271	6,451	12,721	1,852	2,644	4,496	77·2	70·9	73·9	22·8	29·1	26·1
7,103	7,313	14,415	2,140	3,109	5,249	76·8	70·2	73·3	23·2	29·8	26·7

TABLE XXV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS amongst the DIRECT Admissions of Patients into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the two YEARS **1907** and **1908** ; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CL A S S.	Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the two Years.			Of the Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the two Years,						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the two Years.								
				Number of Epileptics.			Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Private	-	-	-	1,191	1,358	2,548	33	24	57	157	14	171	2.8	1.8	2.2	13.4	1.0	6.7
Pauper	-	-	-	9,320	9,945	19,265	868	671	1,539	1,149	216	1,365	9.3	6.7	8.0	12.3	2.2	7.1
TOTAL	-	-	-	10,511	11,302	21,813	901	695	1,596	1,306	229	1,535	8.6	6.1	7.3	12.4	2.0	7.0



TABLE XXVI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Patients DEEMED SUICIDAL amongst the DIRECT Admissions of Patients into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the two YEARS **1907** and **1908**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the two Years.			Of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the two Years, Number deemed Suicidal.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the two Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,191	1,358	2,548	225	285	510	18·9	21·0	20·0
Pauper - - - - -	9,320	9,945	19,265	1,383	1,786	3,169	14·8	18·0	16·4
TOTAL - - - - -	10,511	11,302	21,813	1,608	2,071	3,679	15·3	18·3	16·9

TABLE XXVII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Total Number of Instances of PREVIOUS RECOVERIES, and the Average Number of PREVIOUS RECOVERIES per patient admitted, in the cases where the ATTACK of INSANITY was stated to be NOT the FIRST amongst all DIRECT ADMISSIONS of Patients into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the two Years **1907** and **1908**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of DIRECT ADMISSIONS where the ATTACK was stated to be NOT the FIRST.			Yearly Average of the Total Number of PREVIOUS RECOVERIES.			Of the Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions where the ATTACK was stated to be NOT the FIRST: Average Number of Previous Recoveries per Patient.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	288	465	753	351	645	995	1·2	1·4	1·3
Pauper - - - - -	1,852	2,644	4,496	2,316	3,648	5,964	1·3	1·4	1·3
TOTAL - - - - -	2,140	3,109	5,249	2,667	4,293	6,959	1·2	1·4	1·3



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TABLE XXVIII.

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## COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS,

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the PRINCIPAL CAUSES of DEATH at  
died in these Institutions during the year 1909, together with the  
Post-mortem Examination. The Average Number of Patients  
Males 49,165 and

N.B.—The Table is drawn up as far as possible on the plan adopted  
diseases not specially defined in his tables. Such  
It must also be borne in mind that only those causes of death

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP I.—GENERAL DISEASES.								
Influenza - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	2
Diphtheria - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	5
<i>Diarrhæa</i> (not otherwise defined) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ( <i>Ulcerative Colitis</i> ) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	11
Tetanus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis :—								
(a) Cerebral - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
(b) Other than Cerebral - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Puerperal Septicæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
„ Pyæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Endocarditis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	3
Pneumonia, Lobar - - - - -	2	1	8	4	8	11	42	38
„ Broncho- - - - -	1	2	2	2	3	5	16	11
„ Epidemic - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
„ (not defined) - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas (and <i>Cellulitis</i> ) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Septicæmia (not Puerperal) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Pyæmia (not Puerperal) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Phlegmon, Carbuncle</i> (not Anthrax) - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis :—								
Of Lung (Phthisis) - - - - -	7	11	30	15	54	54	171	193
Of Meninges - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
Of Peritoneum - - - - -	-	-	1	1	4	-	5	5
<i>Tabes Mesenterica</i> - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Lupus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tubercle of other Organs - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	4
General - - - - -	5	7	7	3	9	6	12	21
<i>Scrofula</i> - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.

Different Periods of LIFE in the Cases of all the Patients who  
Number of Cases in which the cause of Death was ascertained by  
Resident in these Institutions during 1909 was 105,112,  
Females 55,947.

by the Registrar-General, with the introduction in some sections of  
diseases are here indicated by an asterisk (\*).

are here included which occurred in institutions during the year.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
3	6	5	10	7	13	8	28	27	62	89	68
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
2	4	-	3	-	1	1	1	7	15	22	15
1	2	1	1	3	-	1	-	6	3	9	7
11	30	15	26	21	39	18	39	76	148	224	183
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1	2	6	6	4	-	-	1	14	10	24	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
2	-	2	3	1	3	2	-	12	11	23	15
51	49	49	57	72	55	81	90	313	305	618	487
13	21	10	30	25	30	22	34	92	135	227	172
-	3	1	1	1	7	3	4	5	17	22	21
-	1	1	4	2	4	1	4	6	15	21	13
-	5	2	5	6	2	7	4	16	16	32	21
2	3	2	4	2	2	3	-	11	11	22	17
-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	5	3
-	-	-	1	4	-	2	3	7	4	11	8
123	162	128	124	89	82	42	46	644	687	1,331	982
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	5
5	5	4	7	3	6	2	-	24	24	48	42
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	6	5
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
1	1	2	6	4	-	2	4	16	17	33	28
11	12	7	12	7	7	4	5	62	73	135	98
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	3	2
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>GROUP I.—GENERAL DISEASES—<i>continued.</i></b>								
Rheumatic Fever, Acute Rheumatism - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcinoma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Sarcoma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Cancer, Malignant Disease (not otherwise defined).	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Anæmia, Pernicious - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Leucocythæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Congenital Hydrocephalus - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformation of Heart - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Other Congenital Defects - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	18	23	58	31	86	86	286	307
<b>GROUP II.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>								
Meningitis, Cerebral (not Tuberculous) -	-	3	-	1	-	1	4	7
*Abscess of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
*Atrophy of Brain - - - - -	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	6
*Congestion of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Softening of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Tumour of Brain (not Specific) - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	1
*Organic Disease of Brain (not otherwise defined).	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	2
General Paralysis of Insane - - - -	2	-	6	4	12	6	182	63
*Mania (not Puerperal), Exhaustion from -	-	-	1	1	4	4	5	11
*Melancholia, Exhaustion from - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2
Chorea - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	6	4	15	9	32	24	41	46
Locomotor Ataxy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Pachymeningitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Myelitis (and Paraplegia) - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
*Paralysis, Bulbar - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
*Sclerosis, Cerebro-spinal - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
*" Spinal (exclusive of Tabes) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neuritis, Peripheral - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	9	8	27	17	57	41	250	147
<b>GROUP III.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.</b>								
Otitis, Mastoid Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-



Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		5 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1
6	11	13	38	41	42	33	47	94	141	235	205
-	1	2	3	2	4	2	1	9	9	18	17
2	3	5	5	9	9	8	11	24	29	53	41
3	4	5	5	1	3	1	1	12	13	25	16
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
1	-	4	2	3	1	5	5	15	8	23	14
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
243	329	266	358	308	312	249	331	1,514	1,777	3,291	2,525
4	3	4	4	1	3	1	2	14	24	38	29
-	-	4	3	-	1	-	4	6	9	15	14
1	5	4	11	17	28	19	42	46	93	139	115
3	2	-	3	-	1	1	2	6	13	19	16
7	5	12	12	42	34	47	44	110	97	207	167
3	4	2	4	3	5	1	1	16	15	31	26
8	4	13	12	16	14	13	14	55	47	102	56
569	115	440	103	136	28	14	1	1,361	320	1,681	1,244
11	9	8	16	6	8	7	6	42	55	97	47
5	4	6	10	10	9	7	3	32	32	64	32
1	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	4	4	8	5
45	36	30	29	16	24	20	13	205	185	390	280
2	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	6	1	7	6
-	1	2	3	6	1	2	2	13	7	20	19
-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	8	10	5
-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	4	3
1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	4	4	8	7
-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	3	1
-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	2
-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	5	5
660	195	532	217	259	163	132	138	1,926	926	2,852	2,079
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP IV.—DISEASES OF HEART.								
Valvular Disease, Endocarditis (not infective).	-	-	2	1	3	3	10	9
Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Hypertrophy of Heart - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angina Pectoris - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dilatation of Heart - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fatty (and Fibroid) Degeneration of Heart -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	11
*Rupture of Heart - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Syncope, Heart Disease</i> (not specified) -	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	5
Total - - - - -	-	-	2	3	6	9	15	27
GROUP V.—DISEASES OF BLOOD VESSELS.								
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Thrombosis, Embolism	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	2
<i>Apoplexy, Hemiplegia</i> - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Aneurysm - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Senile Gangrene - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embolism, Thrombosis (not Cerebral) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Arterio-sclerosis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	4
GROUP VI.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.								
Diseases of Larynx (other than Laryngitis) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-
Emphysema - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy (and Empyema) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
*Abscess of Lung - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
*Congestion of Lung - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	9
Fibroid Disease of Lung (and Bronchiectasis).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Gangrene of Lung - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	2	-	4	-	2	5	13	13
GROUP VII.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
Disease of Mouth, Pharynx, Œsophagus (not Specific).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastric Ulcer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
*Pylorus, Stricture of - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Stomach (not Malignant) -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Enteritis (not Epidemic) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
<i>Gastro-enteritis</i> - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hernia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
30	45	40	65	68	111	124	142	277	376	653	481
1	1	3	2	8	—	7	4	20	10	30	30
1	—	1	—	—	1	5	2	7	3	10	7
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
3	3	2	3	6	4	9	7	21	18	39	26
12	17	11	42	27	51	66	76	118	198	316	272
1	—	1	—	3	—	6	5	11	6	17	17
8	5	5	14	14	17	17	16	48	61	109	59
56	71	63	126	126	185	235	253	503	674	1,177	893
11	10	21	20	38	35	67	52	144	122	266	190
1	1	4	5	7	9	10	16	24	31	55	35
1	1	3	—	8	2	2	3	15	6	21	21
—	—	1	—	2	—	13	10	16	10	26	20
—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	7	8	6
—	1	6	4	44	6	40	27	90	39	129	105
—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	4	6	5
13	15	36	30	99	54	134	112	292	219	511	381
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
5	2	16	19	42	24	67	69	135	115	250	156
—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	2	4	6	5
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
5	2	4	3	3	6	6	3	23	14	37	33
—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	2	5	7	7
6	11	6	17	11	15	22	9	48	64	112	82
—	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	7
5	5	2	5	3	5	6	3	23	23	46	42
—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	2	4	6	5
21	21	34	50	62	54	103	90	241	233	474	338
1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	3	4	7	6
2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	6	14	13
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
—	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	7	8	7
2	2	2	1	—	—	1	3	7	8	15	15
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	3
1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	5	2	7	5
1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	3

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP VII., &c.— <i>continued.</i>								
Intestinal Obstruction :—								
(a) Intussusception - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
(b) Strangulation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(c) Volvulus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Stricture (not Malignant) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) By foreign body - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of Intestines - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis (not Tuberculous) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
Cirrhosis of Liver - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gall Stones, Cholecystitis, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Liver and Gall Bladder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Pancreatitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	1	-	2	3	9	7
GROUP VIII.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.								
Diseases of Spleen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hodgkin's Disease (Lymphadenoma) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Lymphatic System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
*Graves's Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
*Myxœdema - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Addison's Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Abscess of Pituitary Gland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
GROUP IX.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.								
Acute Nephritis, Uræmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Chronic Bright's Disease, Albuminuria - - - - -	1	-	-	1	1	-	5	9
Renal Calculus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Kidney - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
*Cystitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prostate, Disease of - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	1	-	-	1	3	1	6	14
GROUP X.—DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.								
Ovarian Tumour (not Malignant) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Ovary - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Uterine Tumour (not Malignant) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Uterus and Vagina - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
GROUP XI.—ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.								
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*continued.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	4
1	2	1	2	2	-	4	3	9	7	16	13
-	1	-	1	2	2	1	2	3	6	9	9
-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	5	5
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
1	1	1	1	5	-	4	1	11	5	16	15
2	2	4	4	2	-	2	9	16	15	31	30
-	1	1	2	3	3	1	8	6	14	20	18
-	1	-	-	2	3	1	4	4	8	12	10
-	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	7	4	11	9
-	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	5	7	7
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
11	22	15	20	23	15	26	38	87	105	192	176
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	4
-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	2
1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
2	6	1	3	-	2	1	1	4	15	19	15
1	5	4	3	6	4	-	4	13	19	32	26
13	30	31	69	62	80	92	109	205	298	503	427
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
1	-	-	2	2	2	6	3	10	7	17	16
1	1	2	-	2	1	5	1	10	5	15	13
-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	4	2
-	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	3	7	7
16	40	39	74	73	87	108	117	246	334	580	493
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	6	6	6
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	4
-	3	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	13	13	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>GROUP XII.—DISEASES OF LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.</b>								
Caries, Necrosis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arthritis, Periostitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>GROUP XIII.—DISEASES OF SKIN.</b>								
*Rodent Ulcer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Skin - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GROUP XIV.—CONDITION NOT SPECIFIED.</b>								
Abscess - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atrophy, Debility - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
*Marasmus - - - - -	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	4
Old Age (Senile Decay) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Exhaustion from Internal Hæmorrhage - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	5
<b>GROUP XV.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.</b>								
<b>Suicide :—</b>								
Asphyxia by Choking - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"    "    Hanging - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
"    "    Strangulation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
"    "    Drowning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Injuries - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut Throat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupture of Bladder or other Viscus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Not Suicide :—</b>								
Asphyxia by Choking - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
"    "    Suffocation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
"    "    Drowning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Injuries - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rupture of Bladder or other Viscus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	33	31	95	53	158	152	593	530



Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	5	11	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	5	12	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	1
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	2	6	8	4
-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	6	4	10	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	7	10	5
-	-	2	-	25	13	391	516	418	529	947	629
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	2	7	4	26	15	392	520	429	547	976	639
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
1	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	4	2	6	4
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2
2	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	7	2	9	4
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	3	3
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	1
1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	4	6	6
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
6	3	12	5	4	7	1	3	28	21	49	35
1,029	709	1,006	888	982	898	1,382	1,611	5,278	4,872	10,150	7,601

Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England and Wales*, and in *Isles of Scilly*, on the 1st January 1910, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 33 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

*Note.*—Abbreviations : Co. = Administrative County ; C.B. = County Borough; B. = Borough specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The Councils of all these Counties and Boroughs are Local Authorities within the meaning of that Act, and are charged with the duty of providing Asylum accommodation for their Pauper Lunatics.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Regis- tered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work- houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.											
ANGLESEY :											
Anglesey - - - - -	23	15	1	—	2	2	3	6	29	23	52
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) -	14	13	—	—	1	2	2	5	17	20	37
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	3	8
Holyhead - - - - -	26	18	—	—	8	22	4	11	38	51	89
TOTAL - - -	65	46	1	—	11	26	12	25	89	97	186
BEDS :											
Ampthill - - - - -	33	37	—	—	1	1	—	4	34	42	76
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Bedford B.) - - - - -	43	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	46	89
Biggleswade - - - - -	63	55	—	—	5	4	8	17	76	76	152
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	14	12	—	—	2	—	—	—	16	12	28
Luton - - - - -	58	88	—	—	—	3	3	7	61	98	159
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Hunts and Cambridge Co.) -	8	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	12	20
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL - - -	220	248	—	—	8	10	11	28	239	286	525
BERKS :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Oxford C. B.)	24	27	—	—	5	1	5	2	34	30	64
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	18	17	—	—	—	5	—	—	18	22	40
Easthampstead - - - - -	30	30	—	—	2	7	—	—	32	37	69
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Oxford Co.)	19	22	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	22	42
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) -	14	14	—	—	—	—	2	1	16	15	31
Maidenhead - - - - -	35	42	—	—	2	7	7	4	44	53	97
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Newbury B.) - - - - -	10	19	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	19	31
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	11	13	—	—	2	3	—	—	13	16	29
Wantage - - - - -	26	22	—	—	3	2	1	—	30	24	54
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Windsor B.) -	13	20	—	—	2	—	—	—	15	20	35
Wokingham - - - - -	33	34	—	—	1	4	2	6	36	44	80
TOTAL - - -	233	260	—	—	20	29	17	13	270	302	572



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i></b>											
<b>BRECKNOCK :</b>											
Brecknock - - - - -	17	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	18	28	46
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	9	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	16	25
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	14	19	1	-	2	1	1	1	18	21	39
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co. and Radnor) - - - - -	12	14	-	-	2	2	1	4	15	20	35
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil, C.B.).	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	12
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	6	4	-	-	-	-	4	1	10	5	15
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>BUCKS :</b>											
Amersham - - - - -	38	48	-	-	1	2	-	2	39	52	91
Aylesbury - - - - -	25	47	-	-	-	7	6	2	31	56	87
Berkhamstead (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Oxford Co.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham - - - - -	19	13	-	-	4	1	1	-	24	14	38
Eton - - - - -	50	68	2	-	-	3	3	5	55	76	131
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	5
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	16	30
Newport Pagnell - - - - -	47	40	1	-	1	3	3	2	52	45	97
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - - - -	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	21
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	1	11	-	-	1	2	2	2	4	15	19
Winslow - - - - -	8	6	-	-	1	1	1	3	10	10	20
Wycombe - - - - -	54	65	-	-	5	11	1	6	60	82	142
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>681</b>
<b>CAMBRIDGE :</b>											
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	10	14	-	-	-	3	3	5	13	22	35
Chesterton - - - - -	34	70	-	-	1	1	2	2	37	73	110
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	14	25	-	-	-	1	5	6	19	32	51
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> West Suffolk) - - - - -	22	21	-	-	-	5	1	2	23	28	51
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	12	23	-	-	2	4	1	4	15	31	46
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	7	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	8	16
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Hunts) - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>311</b>
<b>ISLE OF ELY :</b>											
Ely - - - - -	25	40	-	-	3	3	1	2	29	45	74
North Witchford - - - - -	21	31	-	-	-	1	-	1	21	33	54
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Lincoln [Holland D.]).	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Whittlesey - - - - -	5	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	12	19
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	16	28	-	-	-	1	2	3	18	32	50
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>201</b>

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
CARDIGAN :											
Aberayron - - - - -	8	9	-	-	1	2	7	11	16	22	38
Aberystwith - - - - -	29	30	-	-	4	8	5	11	38	49	87
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke Co.) - - - - -	11	14	-	-	-	-	2	5	13	19	32
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - - - -	4	6	-	-	1	5	4	1	9	12	21
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Merioneth). - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co. and Pembroke Co.). - - - - -	2	7	-	-	1	-	5	5	8	12	20
Tregaron - - - - -	10	4	-	-	5	3	4	5	19	12	31
TOTAL - - -	65	70	-	-	12	18	27	38	104	126	230
CARMARTHEN :											
Carmarthen - - - - -	41	34	-	-	7	8	11	17	59	59	118
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	5	9
Llandilo Fawr - - - - -	33	20	-	-	1	-	5	6	39	26	65
Llandovery - - - - -	7	16	1	-	2	2	1	1	11	19	30
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	49	57	-	-	3	5	30	50	82	112	194
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke Co.) - - - - -	8	8	-	-	3	1	-	-	11	9	20
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Pembroke Co.). - - - - -	6	5	-	-	2	-	2	5	10	10	20
TOTAL - - -	146	144	1	-	19	16	50	80	216	240	456
CARNARVON :											
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - - -	27	39	-	-	3	2	-	5	30	46	76
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - - -	29	31	1	-	2	1	17	19	49	51	100
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	19	26	-	-	4	8	1	1	24	35	59
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	8	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	8	18
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	8
Pwllheli - - - - -	21	11	-	-	5	12	7	30	33	53	86
TOTAL - - -	106	118	1	-	14	23	28	57	149	198	347
CHESTER :											
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	75	70	-	-	21	18	-	-	96	88	184
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Birkenhead C. B.) - - - - -	67	93	-	2	4	2	-	-	71	97	168
Bucklow - - - - -	79	98	-	1	4	9	2	-	85	108	193
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. B.) - - - - -	14	21	-	-	3	7	2	5	19	33	52
Congleton - - - - -	38	44	-	-	2	7	7	4	47	55	102
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	6
Macclesfield - - - - -	96	98	-	-	16	26	2	2	114	126	240
Nantwich - - - - -	95	93	-	-	8	8	21	16	124	117	241
Northwich - - - - -	59	58	-	1	-	-	8	19	67	78	145
Runcorn - - - - -	37	54	-	1	2	3	1	-	40	58	98
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Stockport Co.) - - - - -	88	70	3	-	19	24	3	10	113	104	217
Tarvin - - - - -	10	14	-	1	-	-	1	2	11	17	28
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co. and Salop) - - - - -	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
Wirral - - - - -	37	35	1	-	3	6	-	-	41	41	82
TOTAL - - -	703	754	4	6	82	111	47	58	836	929	1,765



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>CORNWALL :</b>											
Bodmin - - - - -	26	29	-	-	2	1	3	3	31	33	64
Camelford - - - - -	12	12	-	-	2	2	3	5	17	19	36
Falmouth - - - - -	28	34	-	-	4	5	2	2	34	41	75
Helston - - - - -	17	26	-	-	4	8	2	1	23	35	58
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	13	12	-	-	1	4	-	-	14	16	30
Liskeard - - - - -	43	46	-	-	-	9	-	2	43	57	100
Penzance - - - - -	67	57	1	-	2	6	-	-	70	63	133
Redruth - - - - -	66	56	-	-	9	20	-	-	75	76	151
St. Austell - - - - -	49	63	-	-	5	16	1	-	55	79	134
St. Columb Major - - - - -	17	19	-	-	1	2	-	-	18	21	39
St. Germans - - - - -	30	32	-	1	-	-	-	-	30	33	63
Stratton - - - - -	15	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	12	27
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Devon) -	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	22
Truro - - - - -	39	65	3	1	3	5	6	6	51	77	128
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,060</b>
<b>ISLES OF SCILLY - - - - -</b>											
	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
<b>CUMBERLAND :</b>											
Alston-with-Garrigill - - - - -	4	5	-	-	3	1	-	-	7	6	13
Bootle - - - - -	13	18	2	1	-	2	-	-	15	21	36
Brampton - - - - -	18	7	-	-	10	5	1	1	29	13	42
Carlisle - - - - -	73	63	-	-	14	4	3	-	90	67	157
Cockermouth - - - - -	75	44	3	-	10	6	2	2	90	52	142
Longtown - - - - -	7	9	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	9	19
Penrith - - - - -	33	28	-	-	4	4	-	3	37	35	72
Whitehaven - - - - -	73	65	-	-	20	6	2	5	95	76	171
Wigton - - - - -	22	18	-	-	4	6	-	-	26	24	50
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>702</b>
<b>DENBIGH :</b>											
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) -	9	9	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	13	24
Corwen (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - -	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	11	22
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) -	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	6
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) -	8	6	-	-	1	-	1	2	10	8	18
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	9
Ruthin - - - - -	26	16	-	-	1	3	3	4	30	23	53
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - -	16	20	-	-	3	6	3	6	22	32	54
Wrexham - - - - -	54	49	-	-	10	11	16	13	80	73	153
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>339</b>

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
DERBY :											
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	22	12	-	-	3	6	-	2	25	20	447
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	5	77
Bakewell - - - - -	30	33	-	1	1	5	3	3	34	42	706
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	36	31	-	-	-	3	11	11	47	45	992
Belper - - - - -	54	56	-	-	6	3	5	1	65	60	1225
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Burton-on-Trent C. B.)	11	21	-	-	15	10	4	9	30	40	700
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	20	19	-	1	5	9	2	1	27	30	557
Chesterfield - - - - -	104	119	-	-	36	43	7	11	147	173	3200
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. B.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.) - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	16
Glossop - - - - -	18	25	-	-	2	2	-	-	20	27	417
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - - - -	14	13	-	-	1	1	-	1	15	15	360
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	12	16	-	-	7	3	2	7	21	26	417
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Leicester Co.) -	25	38	-	-	3	5	-	-	28	43	771
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	7	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	9	106
TOTAL - - -	356	396	-	2	80	92	34	51	470	541	1,011
DEVON :											
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Dorset) - - - - -	22	24	-	-	7	5	6	3	35	32	677
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Barnstaple B.) - - - -	27	36	-	-	3	9	9	6	39	51	900
Bideford - - - - -	14	26	1	-	1	-	2	4	18	30	488
Crediton - - - - -	20	24	-	-	3	11	3	2	26	37	633
East Stonehouse - - - - -	23	19	1	-	3	4	1	2	28	25	553
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	8	5	-	-	4	5	1	-	13	10	233
Honiton - - - - -	30	40	-	1	2	2	10	7	42	50	912
Kingsbridge - - - - -	18	15	-	-	3	1	1	9	22	25	427
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	13
Newton Abbot - - - - -	91	126	4	5	28	25	10	26	133	182	3115
Okehampton - - - - -	18	31	2	1	3	4	7	2	30	38	688
Plympton St. Mary - - - - -	22	36	-	-	5	4	-	1	27	41	688
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Exeter C. B.) - - - -	70	93	5	2	8	11	6	14	89	120	2099
South Molton - - - - -	21	24	1	-	3	4	6	3	31	31	622
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	23	28	2	-	3	1	2	1	30	30	600
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Tiverton B.) - - - - -	31	31	1	2	-	-	2	4	34	37	771
Torrington - - - - -	21	17	1	-	2	1	-	-	24	18	422
Totnes - - - - -	52	78	2	3	5	5	10	9	69	95	1644
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	2	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	7	112
TOTAL - - -	514	662	20	14	86	92	76	93	696	861	1,557
DORSET :											
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	44
Beaminster - - - - -	12	27	-	-	3	4	2	1	17	32	499
Blandford - - - - -	22	24	-	-	6	4	1	2	29	30	599
Bridport - - - - -	21	16	-	-	1	5	1	4	23	25	488



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>DORSET—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
Cerne - - - - -	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	14	19
Dorchester - - - - -	21	28	-	-	1	7	2	3	24	38	62
Poole - - - - -	45	46	1	2	9	13	5	6	60	67	127
Shaftesbury - - - - -	17	27	2	2	2	5	4	13	25	47	72
Sherborne - - - - -	20	27	-	-	1	3	1	2	22	32	54
Sturminster - - - - -	22	11	-	-	1	-	-	1	23	12	35
Wareham and Purbeck - - - - -	23	20	-	-	1	-	-	3	24	23	47
Weymouth - - - - -	60	66	1	-	1	3	-	-	62	69	131
Wimborne and Cranborne - - - - -	24	31	-	-	1	4	-	-	25	35	60
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>767</b>
<b>DURHAM :</b>											
Auckland - - - - -	86	61	3	1	11	19	7	4	107	85	192
Chester-le-Street - - - - -	45	37	-	-	2	8	-	-	47	45	92
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	56	49	-	-	6	7	2	4	64	60	124
Durham - - - - -	67	76	-	-	4	3	2	2	73	81	154
Easington - - - - -	46	40	2	2	4	4	-	-	52	46	98
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Gateshead C. B.) - - - - -	53	47	1	-	13	14	-	2	67	63	130
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> W. Hartlepool C. B.) - - - - -	15	17	-	-	8	10	-	-	23	27	50
Houghton-le-Spring - - - - -	29	35	-	-	-	3	2	4	31	42	73
Lanchester - - - - -	80	47	1	1	7	18	-	-	88	66	154
Sedgefield - - - - -	18	17	-	-	-	4	-	2	18	23	41
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> South Shields C. B.) - - - - -	52	50	-	-	12	11	-	1	64	62	126
Stockton - - - - -	69	67	-	-	5	5	8	11	82	83	165
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Sunderland C. B.) - - - - -	28	31	-	-	6	7	-	-	34	38	72
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	15	17	1	-	4	8	-	-	20	25	45
Weardale - - - - -	15	13	-	-	2	6	4	9	21	28	49
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1,565</b>
<b>ESSEX :</b>											
Billericay - - - - -	23	41	-	-	-	-	3	2	26	43	69
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	10	27	-	3	-	-	4	5	14	35	49
Braintree - - - - -	31	58	-	4	12	13	3	6	46	81	127
Chelmsford - - - - -	46	68	-	2	8	5	6	7	60	82	142
Dunmow - - - - -	27	33	-	1	2	3	3	3	32	40	72
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Herts and Middlesex) - - - - -	13	11	1	1	2	-	-	-	16	12	28
Epping - - - - -	35	42	-	-	3	10	2	2	40	54	94
Halstead - - - - -	25	27	-	-	1	2	-	7	26	36	62
Lexden and Winstree - - - - -	30	37	1	2	1	3	2	3	34	45	79
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Maldon - - - - -	28	45	-	3	2	6	2	1	32	55	87
Ongar - - - - -	9	14	-	-	3	2	2	4	14	20	34
Orsett - - - - -	26	50	-	1	2	7	1	3	29	61	90
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	6	10
Rochford - - - - -	45	71	-	-	5	2	1	5	51	78	129
Romford - - - - -	110	184	3	3	-	-	6	10	119	197	316

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
ESSEX—continued.											
Saffron Walden - - - - -	16	30	-	-	4	4	1	7	21	41	62
Sudbury (part, see Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	4	12	-	3	-	-	3	2	7	17	24
Tendring - - - - -	35	66	-	-	7	5	1	3	43	74	117
West Ham (part, see West Ham C. B.) - - - - -	362	491	17	35	24	16	10	11	413	553	966
TOTAL - - -	878	1,309	22	58	76	79	52	84	1,028	1,530	2,558
FLINT :											
Ellesmere (part, see Salop) - - - - -	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	4	11
Hawarden - - - - -	20	17	-	-	2	1	-	-	22	18	40
Holywell - - - - -	49	41	-	-	5	9	9	8	63	58	121
St. Asaph (part, see Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	17	23	-	-	1	3	2	2	20	28	48
Whitchurch (part, see Chester Co. and Salop) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	92	84	-	-	9	13	11	11	112	108	220
GLAMORGAN :											
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - - - -	112	77	-	-	1	7	6	9	119	93	212
Cardiff (part, see Cardiff C. B.) - - - - -	85	88	-	2	6	1	9	11	100	102	202
Gower - - - - -	13	14	-	-	-	1	4	7	17	22	39
Llanelly (part, see Carmarthen Co.) - - - - -	12	6	-	-	-	-	4	3	16	9	25
Merthyr Tydfil (part, see Brecknock Co. and Merthyr Tydfil C. B.) - - - - -	67	47	-	-	5	4	9	6	81	57	138
Neath (part, see Brecknock Co.) - - - - -	97	89	-	-	-	4	10	33	107	126	233
Pontardawe (part, see Brecknock Co.) - - - - -	27	14	-	-	-	-	1	8	28	22	50
Pontypridd - - - - -	292	174	-	-	19	15	4	3	315	192	507
Swansea (part, see Swansea C. B.) - - - - -	23	22	-	-	2	1	1	9	26	32	58
TOTAL - - -	728	531	-	2	33	33	48	89	809	655	1,464
GLOUCESTER :											
Cheltenham - - - - -	65	113	1	-	16	21	7	14	89	148	237
Chepstow (part, see Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	6	14
Chipping Sodbury - - - - -	30	30	-	-	-	-	2	8	32	38	70
Cirencester - - - - -	23	41	-	-	3	4	-	4	26	49	75
Dursley - - - - -	14	24	-	-	2	-	2	1	18	25	43
Evesham (part, see Worcester Co.) - - - - -	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Faringdon (part, see Berks and Oxford Co.) - - - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Gloucester (part, see Gloucester C. B.) - - - - -	11	26	-	-	1	1	2	-	14	27	41
Keynsham (part, see Somerset) - - - - -	27	29	-	-	4	4	8	10	39	43	82
Monmouth (part, see Monmouth Co. and Hereford Co.) - - - - -	13	21	-	-	2	2	6	8	21	31	52
Newent (part, see Worcester Co.) - - - - -	12	18	-	-	3	2	-	2	15	22	37
Northleach - - - - -	11	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	15	26
Ross (part, see Hereford Co.) - - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	8
Shipston-on-Stour (part, see Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.) - - - - -	9	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	10	20
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, see Worcester Co.) - - - - -	14	18	-	-	1	2	1	6	16	26	42



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>GLOUCESTER—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.).	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stroud - - - - -	68	82	—	—	9	10	7	9	84	101	185
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) - - - - -	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	19
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	16	14	—	—	1	3	—	1	17	18	35
Thornbury - - - - -	36	37	1	—	—	4	7	—	44	41	85
Westbury-on-Severn - - - - -	39	38	—	—	—	2	5	3	44	43	87
Wheatenhurst - - - - -	10	13	2	—	2	1	—	1	14	15	29
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	11	21	—	—	1	3	—	1	12	25	37
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>1,238</b>
<b>HEREFORD :</b>											
Bromyard - - - - -	14	30	—	—	2	1	—	—	16	31	47
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	20	23	—	—	5	9	3	2	28	34	62
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford B.) - - - - -	32	29	—	—	—	—	3	1	35	30	65
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Radnor) - - - - -	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	13
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	17	14	—	1	1	5	—	1	18	21	39
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor and Salop) - - - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	22	32	—	—	5	4	1	5	28	41	69
Leominster - - - - -	25	23	—	—	2	3	6	7	33	33	66
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Monmouth Co.).	5	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	5	13
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	37	41	—	—	4	11	6	5	47	57	104
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Worcester Co.) - - - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Weobley - - - - -	16	17	—	—	3	3	—	—	19	20	39
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>HERTS :</b>											
St. Albans - - - - -	39	61	—	—	1	2	—	6	40	69	109
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	41	43	2	—	—	—	—	2	43	45	88
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	16	31	—	—	1	—	1	5	18	36	54
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	33	37	—	—	3	2	—	3	36	42	78
Buntingford - - - - -	7	10	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	10	19
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex and Essex) - - - - -	19	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	27	46
Hatfield - - - - -	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	16	34
Hemel Hempstead - - - - -	26	38	—	—	1	2	—	—	27	40	67
Hertford - - - - -	33	47	—	—	2	4	—	1	35	52	87
Hitchin - - - - -	43	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	59	102
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	6	17	—	—	1	3	4	5	11	25	36
Ware - - - - -	43	48	—	—	3	—	1	—	47	48	95
Watford - - - - -	98	112	—	—	4	4	—	—	102	116	218
Welwyn - - - - -	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	13
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,046</b>

## Appendix B. to Sixty-fourth Report

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>HUNTS :</b>											
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Huntingdon -	25	25	-	-	3	-	1	-	29	25	54
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	18
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	12	20	-	-	2	5	-	-	14	25	39
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Cambridge Co.) -	14	23	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	24	39
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Rutland, Northampton Co., and Soke of Peterborough).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b> - - -	59	83	-	-	6	6	1	-	66	89	155
<b>KENT :</b>											
Blean (part, <i>see</i> Canterbury C. B.) -	27	32	-	-	5	2	-	1	32	35	67
Bridge (part, <i>see</i> Canterbury C. B.) -	20	16	-	-	1	1	-	-	21	17	38
Bromley -	78	122	-	-	13	14	1	1	92	137	229
Cranbrook -	14	18	-	-	1	2	2	-	17	20	37
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Croydon C. B.)	25	41	-	-	2	-	1	-	28	41	69
Dartford -	154	132	-	1	13	17	6	3	173	153	326
Dover -	52	64	-	-	7	13	-	3	59	80	139
East Ashford -	14	15	-	-	2	3	-	-	16	18	34
Eastry -	36	47	-	-	1	8	-	-	37	55	92
Elham -	60	61	-	-	3	8	-	-	63	69	132
Faversham -	43	33	4	-	1	1	3	1	51	35	86
Hollingbourn -	24	10	-	-	1	7	-	-	25	17	42
Hoo -	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	9
Isle of Thanet -	83	120	-	-	8	9	2	5	93	134	227
Maidstone -	66	73	-	-	14	18	5	1	85	92	177
Malling -	49	41	-	-	5	7	1	-	55	48	103
Medway -	153	168	-	-	29	29	4	1	186	198	384
Milton -	40	33	-	-	-	1	-	1	40	35	75
Romney Marsh -	11	14	1	-	-	-	-	1	12	15	27
Sevenoaks -	35	43	-	-	5	3	2	2	42	48	90
Sheppey -	47	31	-	-	4	3	2	3	53	37	90
Strood -	45	45	-	-	2	1	9	9	56	55	111
Tenterden -	7	15	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	18	25
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Sussex E.) -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Tonbridge -	87	107	3	3	4	7	9	12	103	129	232
West Ashford -	15	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	36	51
<b>TOTAL</b> - - -	1,191	1,323	8	4	121	157	47	44	1,367	1,528	2,895
<b>LANCASTER :</b>											
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) -	96	91	2	-	55	31	-	-	153	122	275
Barton-upon-Irwell -	71	109	4	3	46	49	-	-	121	161	282
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Blackburn C. B.) -	81	97	1	1	18	22	-	2	100	122	222
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Bolton C. B.) -	152	114	2	1	-	2	-	-	154	117	271
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Burnley C. B.) -	96	105	-	-	25	26	1	4	122	135	257



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
LANCASTER— <i>continued.</i>											
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Bury C. B.) - - - -	71	81	1	-	30	29	2	4	104	114	218
Chorley - - - - -	44	58	-	-	10	17	-	1	54	76	130
Chorlton (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - - -	Transferred, as from 9th November 1909, to Manchester C. B., q.v.										
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	22	19	-	-	-	2	-	-	22	21	43
Fylde (part, <i>see</i> Blackpool, C. B.) - - - -	31	43	-	1	3	3	1	-	35	47	82
Garstang - - - - -	12	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	11	24
Haslingden - - - - -	86	86	-	-	28	45	2	3	116	134	250
Lancaster - - - - -	67	72	5	3	3	2	1	-	76	77	153
Leigh - - - - -	66	55	4	3	22	24	2	3	94	85	179
Lunesdale - - - - -	9	15	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	18	27
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Oldham C. B.) - - - -	64	40	6	3	36	43	-	-	106	86	192
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Southport C. B.) - - -	38	57	-	-	12	11	-	-	50	68	118
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> St. Helens C. B.) - - -	75	57	1	-	22	23	7	3	105	83	188
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Preston C. B.) - - - -	23	36	-	-	8	2	1	-	32	38	70
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - -	12	15	-	-	6	7	-	-	18	22	40
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Rochdale C. B.) - - -	30	33	-	1	6	10	-	-	36	44	80
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Salford C. B.) - - - -	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Stockport C. B.).	8	9	-	-	1	1	-	2	9	12	21
Ulverston - - - - -	65	76	-	1	2	1	3	9	70	87	157
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Warrington C. B.) - -	40	27	-	1	10	1	1	6	51	35	86
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Bootle C. B. and Liverpool C. B.).	52	59	-	-	5	4	-	-	57	63	120
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Wigan C. B.) - - - - -	72	68	-	-	9	11	5	7	86	86	172
TOTAL - - -	1,384	1,439	26	18	358	369	26	44	1,794	1,870	3,664
LEICESTER :											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	40	23	-	-	1	3	8	5	49	31	80
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Barrow-on-Soar - - - - -	32	38	-	-	3	11	10	9	45	58	103
Billesdon - - - - -	4	14	-	-	1	2	-	1	5	17	22
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blaby - - - - -	28	27	-	-	2	5	6	9	36	41	77
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], and Grantham B.).	4	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	6	10
Hinckley - - - - -	18	27	-	-	4	7	8	7	30	41	71
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	36	41	-	-	4	9	2	9	42	59	101
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	12	24	-	-	4	1	-	-	16	25	41
Market Bosworth - - - - -	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	29
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	17	24	-	-	-	5	2	1	19	30	49
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - -	19	25	-	-	1	-	1	-	21	25	46
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Rutland) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Notts) - -	10	12	-	-	4	3	-	1	14	16	30
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Rutland).	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
TOTAL - - -	238	279	-	-	24	48	37	43	299	370	669

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
LINCOLN (HOLLAND DIVISION):											
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D.) - - - - -	34	41	-	-	8	4	13	6	55	51	1066
Holbeach - - - - -	9	27	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	27	377
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Isle of Ely).	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	44
Spalding - - - - -	12	18	-	-	6	3	5	3	23	24	477
TOTAL - - -	58	87	-	-	14	7	19	9	91	103	1944
LINCOLN (KESTEVEN DIVISION):											
Bourne - - - - -	27	34	-	-	7	4	3	1	37	39	766
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Grantham B.)	19	21	-	-	3	2	-	-	22	23	455
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D. and Lincoln C. B.) -	17	14	-	-	4	5	2	9	23	28	511
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	266
Sleaford - - - - -	21	34	-	-	4	2	2	8	27	44	711
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Rutland, Northampton Co., Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough).	14	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	8	233
TOTAL - - -	106	129	-	-	19	13	7	18	132	160	2922
LINCOLN (LINDSEY DIVISION):											
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Holland D.) - - - - -	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	5
Caistor - - - - -	14	21	-	-	-	1	3	8	17	30	477
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	36	35	-	-	-	-	1	5	37	40	777
Glanford Brigg - - - - -	45	40	-	-	1	1	1	2	47	43	900
Goole (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Grimsby C. B.) - - - - -	20	22	-	-	-	-	4	5	24	27	511
Horncastle - - - - -	18	15	-	-	2	4	4	3	24	22	466
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Kesteven D. and Lincoln C. B.)	4	11	-	-	4	6	8	8	16	25	411
Louth - - - - -	25	39	-	-	10	4	8	14	43	57	1000
Spilsby - - - - -	31	35	-	-	3	2	6	9	40	46	866
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	160
TOTAL - - -	200	230	-	-	21	18	36	55	257	303	5600
LONDON:											
Bermondsey - - - - -	284	319	-	-	153	157	1	3	438	479	9177
Bethnal Green - - - - -	288	291	-	-	93	97	-	-	381	388	7692
Camberwell - - - - -	399	548	2	5	209	264	3	7	613	824	1,4377
Chelsea - - - - -	155	210	-	-	36	68	-	-	191	278	4698
Fulham - - - - -	211	261	-	-	66	47	-	-	277	308	5857
George's, St. - - - - -	195	263	-	-	95	89	-	-	290	352	6422
George-in-the East, St. - - - - -	80	98	-	-	60	63	-	-	140	161	3011
Giles, St., and St. George - - - - -	79	96	-	-	43	39	-	-	122	135	2577
Greenwich - - - - -	236	376	-	-	142	127	8	5	386	508	8944
Hackney - - - - -	606	749	1	-	142	165	1	7	750	921	1,6711
Hammersmith - - - - -	157	228	-	1	47	54	-	-	204	283	4877
Hampstead - - - - -	57	117	-	-	28	32	-	-	85	149	2344
Holborn - - - - -	325	433	-	-	154	174	1	5	480	612	1,0922



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>LONDON—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
Islington - - - - -	469	695	1	—	123	147	5	9	598	851	1,449
Kensington - - - - -	270	543	—	—	92	77	—	—	362	620	982
Lambeth - - - - -	564	686	—	—	241	283	3	3	808	972	1,780
Lewisham - - - - -	175	236	—	—	51	50	2	2	228	288	516
Marylebone, St. - - - - -	225	417	—	—	90	85	—	1	315	503	818
Mile End Old Town - - - - -	232	307	—	—	95	78	1	3	328	388	716
Paddington - - - - -	167	276	—	—	61	52	—	—	228	328	556
Pancras, St. - - - - -	463	651	—	—	304	401	—	—	767	1,052	1,819
Poplar - - - - -	326	350	—	—	149	189	9	12	484	551	1,035
Shoreditch - - - - -	283	306	—	1	131	116	—	—	414	423	837
Southwark - - - - -	511	691	—	—	198	187	21	63	730	941	1,671
Stepney - - - - -	122	139	—	—	49	57	—	—	171	196	367
Strand - - - - -	94	71	—	—	32	34	—	—	126	105	231
Wandsworth - - - - -	566	771	—	1	199	212	1	—	766	984	1,750
Westminster - - - - -	—	93	—	—	45	49	—	—	120	142	262
Whitechapel - - - - -	2	231	—	—	144	115	—	—	355	346	701
Woolwich - - - - -	197	250	—	—	68	75	—	1	265	326	591
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>8,022</b>	<b>10,702</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>3,583</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>11,422</b>	<b>14,414</b>	<b>25,836</b>
<b>CITY OF LONDON (see III. — Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890).</b>											
<b>MERIONETH :</b>											
Bala - - - - -	5	6	—	—	1	2	—	1	6	9	15
Corwen (part, see Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	7	6	—	—	3	2	—	2	10	10	20
Dolgelly - - - - -	11	15	—	—	4	8	5	8	20	31	51
Festiniog (part, see Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	17	12	—	—	11	8	2	2	30	22	52
Machynlleth (part, see Montgomery Co. and Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>MIDDLESEX :</b>											
Barnet (part, see Herts) - - - - -	36	64	—	1	—	—	1	2	37	67	104
Brentford - - - - -	298	409	3	3	38	86	10	11	349	509	858
Edmonton (part, see Herts and Essex) - - - - -	436	513	7	3	25	—	—	—	468	516	984
Hendon - - - - -	53	78	2	—	1	3	—	3	56	84	140
Kingston (part, see Surrey) - - - - -	33	38	—	—	3	10	—	1	36	49	85
Staines - - - - -	46	64	—	—	4	12	—	—	50	76	126
Uxbridge - - - - -	64	66	—	1	2	6	—	—	66	73	139
Willesden - - - - -	118	149	4	7	—	—	—	—	122	156	278
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>2,714</b>

TABLE 1.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>MONMOUTH :</b>											
Abergavenny - - - - -	58	66	-	-	1	5	2	3	61	74	135
Bedwelty - - - - -	164	90	-	-	6	10	4	3	174	103	277
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	26	16	-	-	3	4	1	1	30	21	51
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	8	18
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Hereford Co.) - - - - -	26	18	-	-	3	-	5	11	34	29	63
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Newport C. B.) - - - - -	82	48	1	-	4	4	5	10	92	62	154
Pontypool - - - - -	73	62	2	-	2	1	2	1	79	64	143
TOTAL - - -	439	308	3	-	19	24	20	30	481	362	843
<b>MONTGOMERY :</b>											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Shrewsbury B.) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	19	15	-	-	4	3	-	-	23	18	41
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	29	29	-	-	3	6	3	4	35	39	74
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth and Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	10	8	-	-	1	4	-	-	11	12	23
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - - -	26	26	-	1	4	6	5	6	35	39	74
TOTAL - - -	86	81	-	1	12	19	9	10	107	111	218
<b>NORFOLK :</b>											
Aylsham - - - - -	24	21	-	-	2	6	3	3	29	30	59
Blofield - - - - -	7	19	-	-	4	1	3	10	14	30	44
Depwade - - - - -	32	52	-	-	4	7	3	9	39	68	107
Docking - - - - -	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	19	37
Downham - - - - -	18	32	-	-	4	-	2	1	24	33	57
Erpingham - - - - -	23	35	1	-	1	3	-	-	25	38	63
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Great Yarmouth C. B.) - - - - -	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	29
Forehoe - - - - -	16	21	-	-	4	6	2	4	22	31	53
Freebridge Lynn - - - - -	9	17	-	-	1	1	1	5	11	23	34
Henstead - - - - -	14	19	-	-	1	2	3	9	18	30	48
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> King's Lynn B.) - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Loddon and Clavering - - - - -	19	33	-	-	1	5	2	-	22	38	60
Mitford and Launditch - - - - -	29	46	-	-	-	3	2	12	31	61	92
St. Faith's - - - - -	12	13	-	-	1	1	-	6	13	20	33
Smallburgh - - - - -	28	22	-	-	1	1	3	2	32	25	57
Swaffham - - - - -	25	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	22	47
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	13	41	-	-	-	2	2	3	15	46	61
Walsingham - - - - -	29	39	-	-	1	3	-	-	30	42	72
Wayland - - - - -	22	27	-	-	3	4	3	5	28	36	64
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely) - - - - -	15	16	-	-	1	-	4	2	20	18	38
TOTAL - - -	368	511	1	-	29	45	33	72	431	628	1,059



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>NORTHAMPTON:</b>											
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Warwick Co.) -	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	6	8
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Oxford Co.) -	15	26	-	-	-	5	-	-	15	31	46
Brixworth - - - - -	15	22	-	-	1	4	-	-	16	26	42
Daventry - - - - -	24	36	-	-	3	9	1	2	28	47	75
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	12	13	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	14	27
Kettering - - - - -	54	61	-	-	1	3	1	3	56	67	123
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) -	9	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	6	17
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	5	12
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	15	19	-	-	1	3	-	-	16	22	38
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	8	10	-	-	-	3	-	2	8	15	23
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Rutland, Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	19	29	-	-	2	3	1	-	22	32	54
Towcester - - - - -	15	21	-	-	2	-	-	1	17	22	39
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Rutland)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	57	69	-	-	1	4	2	4	60	77	137
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>652</b>
<b>SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH:</b>											
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	61	62	-	-	8	15	-	2	69	79	148
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton Co. and Rutland).	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND:</b>											
Alnwick - - - - -	25	17	2	-	2	5	-	-	29	22	51
Belford - - - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Bellingham - - - - -	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	9
Berwick-on-Tweed - - - - -	27	17	-	-	2	2	3	3	32	22	54
Castle Ward - - - - -	31	33	-	-	1	1	-	1	32	35	67
Glendale - - - - -	11	9	-	-	4	2	1	2	16	13	29
Haltwhistle - - - - -	8	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	6	16
Hexham - - - - -	44	40	-	-	3	3	5	8	52	51	103
Morpeth - - - - -	53	30	-	-	6	6	4	1	63	37	100
Rothbury - - - - -	12	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	4	17
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-on-Tyne C. B. and Tynemouth C. B.)	92	85	-	-	1	-	4	3	97	88	185
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>636</b>

## Appendix B. to Sixty-fourth Report

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>NOTTS :</b>											
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	94	75	-	-	1	5	8	4	103	84	187
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - - -	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	13	18
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R., and Doncaster B.).	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	3
East Retford - - - - -	22	26	-	-	1	5	1	2	24	33	57
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) -	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	5	8
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	75	49	-	-	18	23	18	14	111	86	197
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.]) - -	15	17	-	-	1	1	6	2	22	20	42
Hardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Leicester Co.).	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	15
Southwell - - - - -	16	28	-	-	2	4	1	1	19	33	52
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and York, W. R.) -	12	27	2	1	6	14	10	8	30	50	80
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>664</b>
<b>OXFORD :</b>											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C. B.) -	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Warwick Co.).	28	46	-	-	1	8	4	7	33	61	94
Bicester - - - - -	14	21	-	-	1	2	1	2	16	25	41
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Bucks) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Whipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - -	20	37	1	-	8	10	4	2	33	49	82
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Gloucester Co.) -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. B.) - - -	17	26	-	-	-	2	-	2	17	30	47
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	18	29	1	-	-	1	1	2	20	32	52
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	19	21	-	-	3	4	2	-	24	25	49
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	10	8	-	-	4	2	-	1	14	11	25
Witney - - - - -	34	36	-	-	2	4	6	8	42	48	90
Woodstock - - - - -	24	35	-	-	4	8	1	-	29	43	72
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>568</b>
<b>PEMBROKE :</b>											
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - - -	15	7	-	-	-	6	3	9	18	22	40
Haverfordwest - - - - -	47	40	-	-	1	5	8	6	56	51	107
Sarberth (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - -	17	13	-	-	-	2	3	10	20	25	45
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Carmarthen Co.).	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	6
Pembroke - - - - -	30	24	-	-	2	5	3	5	35	34	69
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>267</b>



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>RADNOR :</b>											
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	8
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Hereford Co.) - -	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	12
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - -	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	14
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) -	19	16	-	-	2	2	4	1	25	19	44
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	8	12	-	-	1	2	4	2	13	16	29
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>RUTLAND :</b>											
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - - - -	13	15	-	-	2	1	2	1	17	17	34
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton Co., and Soke of Peterborough).	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	4
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Northampton Co.).	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	22
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>SALOP :</b>											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Shrewsbury B.).	28	26	-	-	1	2	-	-	29	28	57
Bridgnorth - - - - -	20	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23	43
Church Stretton - - - - -	5	7	-	-	1	4	-	-	6	11	17
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) -	6	5	-	-	2	4	-	-	8	9	17
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	10	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	14	24
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	12	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	14	26
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - - - - -	12	17	-	-	1	7	-	-	13	24	37
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	-	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	7	9
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor Co. and Hereford Co.)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	27	28	-	-	4	1	-	-	31	29	60
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Wenlock B.) - - - - -	14	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	15	29
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	12	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	18	30
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	31	37	-	-	-	2	4	4	35	43	78
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	19	10	-	-	1	1	4	-	24	11	35
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co. and Worcester Co.)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Wellington - - - - -	46	45	-	-	10	9	-	7	56	61	117
Wem - - - - -	13	24	-	-	1	7	1	-	15	31	46
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Flint Co.) -	7	14	-	-	3	3	-	-	10	17	27
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>656</b>
<b>SOMERSET :</b>											
Axbridge - - - - -	56	84	2	3	3	4	12	6	73	97	170
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Bath C. B.) - - - - -	31	47	-	-	3	7	1	2	35	56	91
Bridgwater - - - - -	33	58	-	-	3	5	3	11	39	74	113
Chard - - - - -	31	42	2	2	2	5	6	6	41	55	96
Clutton - - - - -	36	41	-	-	5	5	6	12	47	58	105
Dulverton - - - - -	4	8	-	-	2	1	1	2	7	11	18
Frome - - - - -	43	60	1	-	11	16	1	2	56	78	134
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	11	15	-	-	1	3	-	5	12	23	35

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
SOMERSET— <i>continued.</i>											
Langport . . . . .	15	22	1	—	1	—	2	4	19	26	45
Long Ashton . . . . .	24	32	2	2	7	14	2	4	35	52	87
Shepton Mallet . . . . .	15	32	—	—	2	2	—	2	17	36	53
Taunton . . . . .	65	67	—	—	3	8	3	8	71	83	154
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	20	32	—	—	3	5	6	10	29	47	76
Wells . . . . .	32	39	—	—	—	1	4	4	36	44	80
Williton . . . . .	38	35	1	2	4	10	4	5	47	52	99
Wincanton . . . . .	24	34	—	—	—	2	6	5	30	41	71
Yeovil . . . . .	40	62	—	2	1	1	—	6	41	71	112
TOTAL . . . . .	518	710	9	11	51	89	57	94	635	904	1,539
SOUTHAMPTON :											
Alresford . . . . .	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	19
Alton . . . . .	34	30	—	—	2	1	3	1	39	32	71
Alverstoke . . . . .	43	40	—	—	5	4	2	—	50	44	94
Andover . . . . .	28	35	—	—	—	3	1	3	29	41	70
Basingstoke . . . . .	24	27	—	—	2	2	—	1	26	30	56
Catherington . . . . .	6	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	7	13
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Bournemouth C. B.)	13	14	—	—	3	1	1	5	17	20	37
Droxford . . . . .	23	16	—	—	2	4	—	—	25	20	45
Fareham . . . . .	53	42	—	—	—	2	4	5	57	49	106
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Surrey)	38	24	—	—	1	1	—	—	39	25	64
Fordingbridge . . . . .	7	15	—	—	—	3	3	6	10	24	34
Hartley Wintney . . . . .	48	41	—	1	1	3	2	3	51	48	99
Havant . . . . .	21	26	—	—	1	1	—	—	22	27	49
Hursley . . . . .	5	10	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	11	17
Kingsclere . . . . .	18	17	—	—	1	—	—	3	19	20	39
Lymington . . . . .	23	23	1	—	1	—	1	1	26	24	50
New Forest . . . . .	16	28	—	—	2	—	—	—	18	28	46
Petersfield . . . . .	22	22	—	—	2	2	—	—	24	24	48
Ringwood . . . . .	10	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	10	14	24
Romsey . . . . .	14	20	—	—	2	5	—	—	16	25	41
South Stoneham . . . . .	42	53	—	—	2	2	6	3	50	58	108
Stockbridge . . . . .	13	9	—	—	5	5	—	—	18	14	32
Whitchurch . . . . .	12	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	13	26
Winchester . . . . .	46	47	—	—	—	3	4	3	50	53	103
TOTAL . . . . .	568	577	1	1	34	49	27	34	630	661	1,291
ISLE OF WIGHT :											
Isle of Wight . . . . .	105	154	3	—	19	23	10	16	137	193	330
STAFFORD :											
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) . . . . .	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Burton-on-Trent C. B.).	8	6	—	—	2	3	1	6	11	15	26
Cannock . . . . .	40	32	1	1	3	5	4	8	48	46	94



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>STAFFORD—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
Cheadle - - - - -	25	24	-	-	3	5	2	2	30	31	61
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Dudley C. B.) - - - - -	84	68	-	-	31	39	26	37	141	144	285
Leek - - - - -	42	37	-	-	1	5	1	2	44	44	88
Lichfield - - - - -	34	39	2	2	4	8	1	4	41	53	94
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-under-Lyme B.).	13	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	13	27
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	5	7	1	-	-	1	2	-	8	8	16
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	12	20	-	-	3	2	2	7	17	29	46
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stafford - - - - -	44	46	-	-	3	12	2	3	49	61	110
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Hanley C. B.) - - - - -	106	126	-	-	19	33	5	5	130	164	294
Stone - - - - -	16	18	-	-	2	2	2	5	20	25	45
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	29	34	-	-	10	23	5	10	44	67	111
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	11	12	-	-	5	7	1	1	17	20	37
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	17	18	-	-	3	4	-	-	20	22	42
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Walsall C. B.) - - - - -	24	22	-	-	3	-	5	5	32	27	59
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and West Bromwich C. B.).	91	73	-	-	15	17	-	2	106	92	198
Wolstanton and Burslem - - - - -	70	79	-	-	6	12	9	10	85	101	186
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Wolverhampton C. B.)	61	74	-	-	20	22	1	-	82	96	178
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>2,007</b>
<b>SUFFOLK, EAST :</b>											
Blything - - - - -	25	31	-	-	4	5	-	-	29	36	65
Bosmere and Claydon - - - - -	20	23	-	-	2	-	6	10	28	33	61
Hartismere - - - - -	42	51	-	1	4	10	13	14	59	76	135
Mutford and Lothingland - - - - -	43	62	2	-	1	3	2	10	48	75	123
Plomesgate - - - - -	30	38	-	-	3	5	6	4	39	47	86
Samford - - - - -	12	14	1	-	3	3	-	1	16	18	34
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	10	16	-	-	1	4	2	2	13	22	35
Wangford - - - - -	21	17	-	1	3	1	4	2	28	21	49
Woodbridge - - - - -	39	35	-	-	4	1	4	3	47	39	86
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>674</b>
<b>SUFFOLK, WEST :</b>											
Bury St. Edmunds (part, <i>see</i> Bury St. Edmunds B.)	15	23	-	-	-	1	3	1	18	25	43
Cosford - - - - -	11	20	-	-	-	-	5	6	16	26	42
Mildenhall - - - - -	9	6	-	-	4	6	2	5	15	17	32
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	12	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	17	30
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	13	24	-	-	1	6	3	4	17	34	51
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, E.) - - - - -	15	17	-	-	-	-	5	3	20	20	40
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	35	36	-	-	5	3	4	3	44	42	86
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	5	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	11	18
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>342</b>

TABLE J.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
SURREY:											
Chertsey - - - - -	51	71	1	-	4	10	-	2	56	83	139
Croydon (part, see Kent and Croydon C. B.) -	40	63	-	-	6	4	1	3	47	70	117
Dorking - - - - -	23	34	1	1	1	4	-	-	25	39	64
Epsom - - - - -	78	104	2	2	6	7	-	2	86	115	201
Farnham (part, see Southampton Co.) - - -	45	40	1	-	7	2	-	-	53	42	95
Godstone - - - - -	21	35	-	1	4	3	-	-	25	39	64
Guildford (part, see Guildford B.) - - -	54	81	4	-	4	5	5	7	67	93	160
Hambleton - - - - -	22	39	-	-	2	7	-	-	24	46	70
Kingston (part, see Middlesex) - - - - -	142	178	-	-	33	40	4	10	179	228	407
Reigate - - - - -	50	69	9	2	-	7	1	-	60	78	138
Richmond - - - - -	69	89	-	-	-	2	-	-	69	91	160
Windsor (part, see Berks and New Windsor B.) -	10	19	-	-	-	3	1	1	11	23	34
TOTAL - - -	605	822	18	6	67	94	12	25	702	947	1,649
SUSSEX, EAST:											
Battle (part, see Hastings C. B.) - - - - -	26	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	37	63
Cuckfield - - - - -	49	49	-	-	3	4	-	-	52	53	105
Eastbourne - - - - -	76	65	-	-	2	5	1	3	79	73	152
East Grinstead - - - - -	21	32	-	-	1	1	1	2	23	35	58
Hailsham - - - - -	21	32	1	-	3	3	1	2	26	37	63
Hastings (part, see Hastings C. B.) - - - -	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Lewes - - - - -	37	31	-	-	5	7	-	1	42	39	81
Newhaven - - - - -	23	16	-	-	1	3	-	-	24	19	43
Rye - - - - -	10	15	-	-	3	3	-	3	13	21	34
Steyning (part, see Sussex, W., and Brighton C. B.)	46	83	-	-	-	1	-	1	46	85	131
Ticehurst (part, see Kent) - - - - -	29	26	-	-	2	1	2	-	33	27	60
Uckfield - - - - -	24	29	-	-	4	7	1	3	29	39	68
TOTAL - - -	365	417	1	-	24	35	6	15	396	467	863
SUSSEX, WEST:											
Chichester - - - - -	20	24	-	-	3	3	-	-	23	27	50
East Preston - - - - -	55	91	-	-	1	1	4	12	60	104	164
Horsham - - - - -	43	47	-	-	3	3	-	1	46	51	97
Midhurst - - - - -	22	32	-	-	2	1	-	-	24	33	57
Petworth - - - - -	23	27	-	-	-	1	2	2	25	30	55
Steyning (part, see Sussex, E., and Brighton C. B.)	43	38	-	-	2	3	-	1	45	42	87
Thakeham - - - - -	14	14	-	-	1	3	2	1	17	18	35
Westbourne - - - - -	14	17	-	-	1	2	-	1	15	20	35
West Hampnett - - - - -	37	67	-	-	1	3	1	3	39	73	112
TOTAL - - -	271	357	-	-	14	20	9	21	294	398	692



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>WARWICK :</b>											
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	21	32	-	-	2	5	1	2	24	39	63
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C. B.) - - -	108	138	3	1	6	14	-	3	117	156	273
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	10	16	4	1	3	2	1	-	18	19	37
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Northampton Co.)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Coventry C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foleshill - - - - -	17	16	-	-	5	7	3	14	25	37	62
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Meriden - - - - -	15	27	-	-	1	5	1	1	17	33	50
Nuneaton - - - - -	25	30	-	1	1	4	1	4	27	39	66
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - -	27	41	7	3	1	11	-	-	35	55	90
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.).	12	12	-	-	-	-	2	3	14	15	29
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	18	17	-	-	3	2	-	-	21	19	40
Southam - - - - -	12	17	-	-	2	3	5	3	19	23	42
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.).	36	47	-	-	2	2	-	1	38	50	88
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	11	9	-	-	-	-	4	1	15	10	25
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick B.) - - -	31	61	1	-	1	2	1	2	34	65	99
TOTAL - - -	345	466	15	6	27	57	20	34	407	563	970
<b>WESTMORLAND :</b>											
East Ward - - - - -	12	9	1	-	6	5	-	2	19	16	35
Kendal - - - - -	31	53	1	1	18	14	-	4	50	72	122
West Ward - - - - -	11	5	-	-	2	4	1	1	14	10	24
TOTAL - - -	54	67	2	1	26	23	1	7	83	98	181
<b>WILTS :</b>											
Amesbury - - - - -	6	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	14	21
Bradford-on-Avon - - - - -	23	17	-	-	9	10	1	1	33	28	61
Calne - - - - -	17	17	-	-	2	7	2	6	21	30	51
Chippenham - - - - -	39	38	3	-	11	9	-	3	53	50	103
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett - - -	18	20	-	-	1	2	4	3	23	25	48
Devizes - - - - -	33	40	-	-	10	16	2	-	45	56	101
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks)	10	11	-	-	-	-	3	2	13	13	26
Malmesbury - - - - -	10	23	-	-	1	5	-	1	11	29	40
Marlborough - - - - -	14	12	-	-	1	4	-	1	15	17	32
Mere - - - - -	4	13	-	-	2	2	1	1	7	16	23
Pewsey - - - - -	21	32	-	-	4	2	-	-	25	34	59
Salisbury - - - - -	50	62	-	-	3	4	2	5	55	71	126
Swindon and Highworth - - - - -	113	98	-	-	1	6	2	2	116	106	222
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury - - - - -	12	7	-	-	4	5	1	-	17	12	29
Trowbridge and Melksham - - - - -	30	41	-	-	1	8	1	4	32	53	85
Warminster - - - - -	13	27	-	-	3	6	5	12	21	45	66
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - - - -	12	19	-	-	5	2	1	7	18	28	46
Wilton - - - - -	16	26	-	1	1	1	-	2	17	30	47
TOTAL - - -	441	517	3	1	60	89	25	50	529	657	1,186

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
Worcester :											
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	6	13	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	15	22
Bromsgrove - - - - -	52	47	-	-	6	1	2	9	60	57	117
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Droitwich - - - - -	35	45	-	-	1	2	-	3	36	50	86
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	14	32	-	-	4	3	-	-	18	35	53
Kidderminster - - - - -	69	69	-	1	5	9	-	2	74	81	155
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C. B. and Smethwick C. B.)	58	89	-	-	1	6	3	1	62	96	158
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Martley - - - - -	15	22	-	-	2	-	1	-	18	22	40
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Pershore - - - - -	20	28	-	-	-	6	3	-	23	34	57
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.)	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	14	24
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	40	60	-	-	1	4	-	-	41	64	105
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - -	62	71	-	-	9	17	2	7	73	95	168
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) -	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	20
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Upton-on-Severn - - - - -	39	51	3	-	4	5	2	4	48	60	108
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and West Bromwich C. B.).	23	39	-	-	5	12	2	1	30	52	82
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	465	598	3	1	38	65	16	30	522	694	1,216
YORK, EAST RIDING :											
Beverley - - - - -	37	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	39	76
Bridlington - - - - -	31	29	-	1	-	1	-	-	31	31	62
Driffield - - - - -	28	30	1	-	3	7	5	7	37	44	81
Howden - - - - -	23	18	-	-	1	3	-	3	24	24	48
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - -	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	14	27
Patrington - - - - -	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	25
Pocklington - - - - -	25	20	-	-	-	6	3	-	28	26	54
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - -	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	10
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> Kingston-upon-Hull C. B.)	14	27	-	-	1	1	2	2	17	30	47
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Skirlaugh - - - - -	6	12	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	15	23
York (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R. and W. R., and York C. B.).	6	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	7	15
TOTAL - - -	205	212	1	1	7	18	12	18	225	249	474
YORK, NORTH RIDING :											
Aysgarth - - - - -	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Bedale - - - - -	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	28
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Easingwold - - - - -	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	22	37



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
YORK, NORTH RIDING— <i>continued.</i>											
Guisborough	33	26	1	—	1	—	—	—	35	26	61
Helmsley	10	5	—	—	—	5	—	1	10	11	21
Kirkby Moorside	8	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	6	14
Leyburn	12	13	—	—	1	—	1	—	14	13	27
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.)	9	15	—	—	—	3	2	2	11	20	31
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> Middlesbrough C. B.)	53	51	4	1	—	—	8	3	65	55	120
Northallerton	12	13	—	—	2	1	2	1	16	15	31
Pickering	7	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	6	16
Reeth	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	5	9
Richmond	14	16	—	—	—	1	1	1	15	18	33
Ripon (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.)	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.)	52	64	—	—	2	3	7	4	61	71	132
Stokesley	9	21	—	—	2	—	2	—	13	21	34
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.)	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	9
Thirsk	20	17	—	—	—	1	4	3	24	21	45
Whitby	37	31	—	—	—	3	—	3	37	37	74
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R. and W. R., and York C. B.).	5	10	—	—	1	2	—	—	6	12	18
TOTAL	319	350	5	1	12	21	27	21	363	393	756
YORK, WEST RIDING :											
Barnsley	77	101	—	—	19	15	12	20	108	136	244
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.)	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	4
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.)	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10
Dewsbury	155	132	—	—	3	10	—	—	158	142	300
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Doncaster B.)	44	59	3	—	9	14	3	5	59	78	137
Goole (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.])	21	20	—	—	4	4	—	—	25	24	49
Great Ouseburn	9	14	—	1	3	1	—	—	12	16	28
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> Halifax C. B.)	107	126	—	—	1	1	4	6	112	133	245
Hemsworth	18	15	—	—	1	3	—	—	19	18	37
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> Huddersfield C. B.)	67	72	—	—	11	7	—	—	78	79	157
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.)	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	13
Keighley	85	90	—	1	10	38	2	2	97	131	228
Knaresborough	37	43	—	—	—	—	1	2	38	45	83
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
North Bierley (part, <i>see</i> Bradford C. B.)	77	69	—	—	19	15	2	4	98	88	186
Pateley Bridge	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12
Penistone	23	17	—	—	1	1	1	—	25	18	43
Pontefract	68	59	—	—	3	11	9	9	80	79	159
Ripon (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.)	17	22	—	—	1	3	—	3	18	28	46
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> Rotherham C. B.)	56	37	4	—	1	2	2	6	63	45	108
Saddleworth	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	15	31
Sedbergh	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	5	6
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.)	15	18	—	1	—	3	1	—	16	22	38
Settle	12	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	13	11	24
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.)	6	6	—	—	2	—	—	2	8	8	16
Skipton	56	42	—	—	1	11	—	1	57	54	111
Tadcaster	23	25	—	—	2	5	2	—	27	30	57
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.])	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	15
Todmorden	32	35	—	—	6	6	—	—	38	41	79
Wakefield	111	80	—	—	19	27	17	16	147	123	270
Wetherby	24	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	42

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
YORK, WEST RIDING—continued.											
Wharfedale - - - - -	54	54	-	-	5	3	-	-	59	57	
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Derby Co.) - -	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	6	
Wortley - - - - -	24	28	-	-	5	-	1	3	30	31	
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R. and N. R., and York C. B.)	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
TOTAL - - -	1,266	1,245	7	3	126	183	59	86	1,458	1,517	22
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.											
BARROW-IN-FURNESS:											
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	68	58	-	-	7	6	2	7	77	71	
BATH:											
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	92	116	-	-	25	42	3	7	120	165	
BIRKENHEAD:											
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - -	149	170	2	-	20	37	17	19	188	226	
BIRMINGHAM:											
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	266	252	-	-	17	43	1	-	284	295	
Birmingham - - - - -	497	448	-	-	45	33	-	4	542	485	11
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and Smethwick C. B.).	89	109	2	4	4	4	7	5	102	122	
TOTAL - - -	852	809	2	4	66	80	8	9	928	902	11
BLACKBURN:											
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	142	143	-	2	52	58	-	-	194	203	
BLACKPOOL:											
Fylde (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	51	53	1	-	1	-	-	-	53	53	
BOLTON:											
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	298	299	5	5	3	2	1	11	307	317	
BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE:											
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Liverpool C B.).	81	105	-	-	12	6	-	-	93	111	
BOURNEMOUTH:											
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) - -	56	77	-	-	-	1	4	8	60	86	
BRADFORD:											
Bradford - - - - -	228	236	-	-	101	77	3	2	332	315	6
North Bierley (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	57	45	-	-	9	14	2	3	68	62	1
TOTAL - - -	285	281	-	-	110	91	5	5	400	377	7



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

U N I O N   O R   P A R I S H .	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Regis- tered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work- houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHs— <i>continued</i> .											
BRIGHTON :											
Brighton - - - - -	245	347	-	-	38	33	28	63	311	443	754
Teynning (part, <i>see</i> E. and W. Sussex) - -	25	40	-	-	1	-	1	2	27	42	69
TOTAL - - -	270	387	-	-	39	33	29	65	338	485	823
BRISTOL :											
Bristol - - - - -	404	451	15	5	207	331	47	75	673	862	1,535
BURNLEY :											
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	116	140	-	-	42	42	1	2	159	184	343
BURTON-ON-TRENT :											
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.[and Stafford Co.).	49	51	4	3	20	18	5	9	78	81	159
BURY :											
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	54	49	-	-	20	16	2	1	76	66	142
CANTERBURY :											
Canterbury (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	6	7	-	-	1	-	2	-	9	7	16
Canterbury (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Canterbury - - - - -	48	41	-	-	3	4	2	7	53	52	105
TOTAL - - -	55	51	-	-	4	4	4	7	63	62	125
CARDIFF :											
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - -	269	303	7	3	12	13	44	74	332	393	725
CHESTER :											
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - - -	26	41	2	1	32	42	4	2	64	86	150
COVENTRY :											
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	76	86	-	-	9	24	-	-	85	110	195
CROYDON :											
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Surrey) - -	168	261	-	-	20	14	-	1	188	276	464

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TT.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH—continued.											
DERBY :											
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	161	170	-	-	13	16	2	3	176	189	366
DEVONPORT :											
Devonport - - - - -	67	84	-	-	18	14	-	-	85	98	183
DUDLEY :											
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - -	63	58	1	-	15	38	12	29	91	125	216
EXETER :											
Exeter - - - - -	62	89	1	1	8	7	12	16	83	113	196
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	8	24	2	-	3	3	4	1	17	28	45
TOTAL - - -	70	113	3	1	11	10	16	17	100	141	241
GATESHEAD :											
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	134	117	-	-	20	22	2	1	156	140	296
GLOUCESTER :											
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - -	52	65	-	-	3	3	1	2	56	70	126
GREAT YARMOUTH :											
Megg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	41	53	5	2	40	44	6	10	92	109	201
TOTAL - - -	41	53	5	2	40	44	6	10	92	109	201
GRIMSBY :											
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - -	87	71	-	-	3	9	12	12	102	92	194
HALIFAX :											
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	130	116	-	2	3	1	4	4	137	123	260
HANLEY :											
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	82	93	-	-	16	15	14	18	112	126	238
HASTINGS :											
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	56	128	-	-	4	9	-	-	60	137	197
TOTAL - - -	56	129	-	-	4	9	-	-	60	138	198



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>HUDDERSFIELD:</b>											
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	130	125	-	-	14	21	-	-	144	146	290
<b>IPSWICH:</b>											
Ipswich - - - - -	90	99	4	-	16	18	4	9	114	126	240
<b>KINGSTON-UPON-HULL:</b>											
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	95	106	1	3	6	16	5	8	107	133	240
Culcoates (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - -	160	199	3	2	6	9	5	10	174	220	394
TOTAL - - -	255	305	4	5	12	25	10	18	281	353	634
<b>LEEDS:</b>											
Armley (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	80	77	-	1	6	5	4	2	90	85	175
Colbeck (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	30	27	1	2	1	1	1	1	33	31	64
Unsworth (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	76	52	4	1	9	3	-	3	89	59	148
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	356	384	6	6	78	68	10	16	450	474	924
TOTAL - - -	542	540	11	10	94	77	15	22	662	649	1,311
<b>LEICESTER:</b>											
Leicester - - - - -	317	361	-	-	32	26	7	21	356	408	764
<b>LINCOLN:</b>											
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln Co. [Kesteven D.] and [Lindsey D.]).	64	75	-	-	10	16	6	7	80	98	178
<b>LIVERPOOL:</b>											
Liverpool - - - - -	322	396	5	4	24	45	2	1	353	446	799
Toxteth Park - - - - -	177	219	4	-	64	66	1	10	246	295	541
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Bootle C. B.)	608	905	-	1	94	63	-	5	702	974	1,676
TOTAL - - -	1,107	1,520	9	5	182	174	3	16	1,301	1,715	3,016
<b>MANCHESTER:</b>											
Manchester - - - - -	439	550	1	-	114	139	2	5	556	694	1,250
Manchester - - - - -	215	179	-	-	126	107	-	-	341	286	627
Westwich (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	166	140	1	2	45	47	-	-	212	189	401
TOTAL - - -	820	869	2	2	285	293	2	5	1,109	1,169	2,278

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH—continued.											
MERTHYR TYDFIL :											
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co. and Glamorgan).	100	77	—	—	11	5	6	25	117	107	222
MIDDLESBROUGH :											
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - -	134	128	—	—	2	6	1	2	137	136	277
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE :											
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	451	335	8	1	1	1	5	8	465	345	810
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and Tynemouth, C. B.)	23	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	18	41
TOTAL - - -	474	353	8	1	1	1	5	8	488	363	851
NEWPORT (MON.) :											
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - -	130	124	1	—	5	3	4	10	140	137	277
NORTHAMPTON :											
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	12
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	135	125	—	—	10	10	8	19	153	154	307
TOTAL - - -	144	128	—	—	10	10	8	19	162	157	319
NORWICH :											
Norwich - - - - -	184	211	—	—	36	44	36	88	256	343	599
NOTTINGHAM :											
Nottingham - - - - -	366	440	2	—	116	90	35	68	519	598	1,117
OLDHAM :											
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	119	132	2	7	84	90	5	4	210	233	443
OXFORD :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford Co.) - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	27	46	—	—	4	—	2	—	33	46	79
Oxford - - - - -	40	48	1	—	7	9	—	—	48	57	105
TOTAL - - -	67	94	1	—	11	9	2	—	81	103	184



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH—continued.											
PLYMOUTH :											
Plymouth - - - - -	167	198	11	3	40	60	48	92	266	353	619
PORTSMOUTH :											
Portsmouth - - - - -	272	267	7	8	85	76	51	154	415	505	920
PRESTON :											
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	144	193	-	-	83	67	-	1	227	261	488
READING :											
Reading - - - - -	77	100	-	-	18	26	-	1	95	127	222
ROCHDALE :											
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	79	93	2	3	33	34	1	-	115	130	245
ROTHERHAM :											
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.) - - -	90	83	-	-	-	-	1	6	91	89	180
ST. HELENS :											
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	94	82	-	-	27	29	10	13	131	124	255
SALFORD :											
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	364	289	8	6	127	127	2	1	501	423	924
SHEFFIELD :											
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	159	203	5	3	60	56	4	5	228	267	495
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	333	311	-	-	62	75	23	33	418	419	837
TOTAL - - -	492	514	5	3	122	131	27	38	646	686	1,332
SMETHWICK :											
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and Birmingham C. B.).	80	64	-	-	3	3	3	5	86	72	158
SOUTHAMPTON :											
Southampton - - - - -	162	149	1	1	61	61	53	59	277	270	547
South Stoneham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) -	On 1st January 1909 this part of the South Stoneham Union was transferred to the Southampton Union, <i>q.v.</i>										
TOTAL - - -	162	149	1	1	61	61	53	59	277	270	547

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued</i> .											
SOUTHPORT :											
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	31	53	-	-	3	8	-	-	34	61	95
SOUTH SHIELDS :											
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	93	82	-	-	40	21	5	3	138	106	244
STOCKPORT :											
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Lancaster Co.)	143	155	1	1	53	80	7	24	204	260	464
SUNDERLAND :											
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	210	146	-	1	37	45	2	2	249	194	443
SWANSEA :											
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - -	131	131	-	-	12	22	16	28	159	181	340
TYNEMOUTH :											
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and Newcastle-on-Tyne C. B.)	80	65	-	-	-	6	2	1	82	72	154
WALSALL :											
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	134	106	-	-	1	13	37	41	172	160	332
WARRINGTON :											
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	73	75	1	2	28	21	5	1	107	99	206
WEST BROMWICH :											
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Worcester Co.).	82	87	-	-	37	25	9	20	128	132	260
WEST HAM :											
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - -	441	551	-	-	13	19	15	10	469	580	1,049
WEST HARTLEPOOL :											
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	40	44	-	-	19	21	-	-	59	65	124
WIGAN :											
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	95	101	-	-	22	15	1	8	118	124	242
WOLVERHAMPTON :											
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	137	127	-	-	23	41	-	-	160	168	328
WORCESTER :											
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	74	99	-	-	3	8	1	1	78	108	186
YORK :											
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R., N. R., and W. R.) -	108	105	-	-	20	30	1	4	129	139	268



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.											
BARNSTAPLE :											
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	10	29	-	-	1	9	-	-	11	38	49
BEDFORD :											
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - -	39	60	-	-	2	8	-	-	41	68	109
BURY ST. EDMUNDS :											
Bury St. Edmunds (part, <i>see</i> W. Suffolk) - -	22	30	-	-	1	-	2	4	25	34	59
CAMBRIDGE :											
Cambridge - - - - -	45	72	3	-	-	1	2	3	50	76	126
COLCHESTER :											
Colchester - - - - -	41	65	5	-	3	3	5	5	54	73	127
DONCASTER :											
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	22	21	2	-	9	14	2	1	35	36	71
GRANTHAM :											
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Lincoln [Kesteven D.]).	22	23	-	-	9	6	2	2	33	31	64
GRAVESEND :											
Gravesend and Milton - - - - -	39	38	-	-	7	7	-	-	46	45	91
GUILDFORD :											
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - -	35	40	-	-	2	4	-	3	37	47	84
HEREFORD :											
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - -	33	45	-	-	4	5	3	7	40	57	97
KING'S LYNN :											
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - -	19	24	-	-	10	8	2	6	31	38	69
LONDON, CITY OF :											
London, City of - - - - -	78	122	-	-	98	72	-	-	176	194	370
NEWBURY :											
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	21	31	-	-	1	-	-	1	22	32	54
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME :											
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) -	17	26	-	-	1	4	-	-	18	30	48
NEW WINDSOR :											
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Surrey) - - -	18	21	-	-	2	7	-	-	20	28	48
SHREWSBURY :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Salop) -	43	52	-	-	6	9	-	-	49	61	110
TIVERTON :											
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	20	22	1	2	-	-	-	5	21	29	50
WARWICK :											
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	19	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	24	43
WENLOCK :											
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	30	26	-	-	-	-	-	3	30	29	59

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1910.

UNION or PARISH.	Leavesden Asylum.		Caterham Asylum.		Darenth Asylum.		Tooting Bec Asylum.		Tooting Bec Re- ceiving Home for Children.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON COUNTY—													
Bermondsey - - -	5	20	77	66	53	42	13	27	2	-	150	155	305
Bethnal Green - - -	46	57	9	12	28	22	9	4	-	-	92	95	187
Camberwell - - -	20	33	95	121	63	63	24	36	1	1	203	254	457
Chelsea - - -	7	9	12	21	15	25	2	11	-	-	36	66	102
Fulham - - -	12	11	13	13	33	9	2	9	-	-	60	42	102
George's, St. - - -	25	22	16	22	27	25	23	18	-	-	91	87	178
George's, St., in the East -	19	29	4	5	22	21	11	7	-	-	56	62	118
Giles, St., and St. George -	5	11	16	19	11	5	10	2	-	-	42	37	79
Greenwich - - -	11	14	64	67	54	35	4	6	1	-	134	122	256
Hackney - - -	61	76	13	14	48	36	18	36	-	1	140	163	303
Hammersmith - - -	12	15	11	16	17	11	5	10	1	-	46	52	98
Hampstead - - -	14	18	1	-	7	8	6	6	-	-	28	32	60
Holborn - - -	36	43	63	93	40	24	6	3	-	1	145	164	309
Islington - - -	43	68	13	19	52	38	10	13	1	-	119	138	257
Kensington - - -	29	27	6	17	45	21	6	6	1	-	87	71	158
Lambeth - - -	11	35	121	159	71	47	34	38	3	-	240	279	519
Lewisham - - -	2	6	19	25	20	12	6	4	-	1	47	48	95
Marylebone, St. - - -	61	51	8	10	16	18	4	5	1	1	90	85	175
Mile End Old Town - - -	34	33	13	10	25	14	20	19	2	2	94	78	172
Paddington - - -	28	24	2	6	27	18	2	3	1	-	60	51	111
Pancras, St. - - -	116	172	48	62	86	64	45	79	1	3	296	380	676
Poplar - - -	54	70	10	33	47	46	29	29	1	1	141	179	320
Shoreditch - - -	54	58	10	7	51	29	10	14	-	-	125	108	233
Southwark - - -	14	32	78	82	70	47	35	25	1	1	198	187	385
Stepney - - -	15	27	6	4	15	11	13	12	-	-	49	54	103
Strand - - -	5	11	13	12	7	5	4	3	1	-	30	31	61
Wandsworth - - -	15	24	77	69	78	62	24	43	2	2	196	200	396
Westminster - - -	6	9	20	16	10	4	1	3	-	-	37	32	69
Whitechapel - - -	58	58	10	6	35	20	40	26	-	2	143	112	255
Woolwich - - -	1	9	29	29	34	26	1	8	-	-	65	72	137
TOTAL - - -	819	1,072	877	1,035	1,107	808	417	505	20	16	3,240	3,436	6,676
City of London - - -	68	42	7	7	8	6	13	17	-	-	96	72	168
GRAND TOTAL - - -	887	1,114	884	1,042	1,115	814	430	522	20	16	3,336	3,508	6,844





TABLE III.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B., Table IV.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS -

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong, within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1909.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1909.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1909.								
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	P A U P E R.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.												Total Number.	Of the Total Number.								
					Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.												
							M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																										
Beds, Herts and Hunts - - -	2	3	464	537	1,006	87	111	198	3	2	13	19	3	8	1	2	63	97	160	-	1	25	42	-	1	1
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - - -	-	6	342	396	744	81	89	170	1	1	10	10	6	13	-	-	30	38	68	-	1	22	29	-	-	2
Brecon and Radnor - - -	5	7	114	137	263	118	23	141	5	4	9	2	70	-	-	-	25	8	33	4	3	12	4	3	-	3
Bucks - - - - -	12	10	304	324	650	80	77	157	2	4	11	19	5	7	-	1	71	37	108	2	5	25	29	1	4	4
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely. - - - - -	-	-	231	353	584	53	62	115	-	1	5	18	2	3	-	-	27	34	61	-	-	16	17	-	-	5
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C. - - - - -	23	25	318	306	672	63	49	112	9	5	7	3	3	5	-	1	30	29	59	6	6	17	20	2	1	6
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. : Chester - - - - -	-	-	482	537	1,019	115	135	250	-	-	-	-	13	8	-	-	55	71	126	-	-	37	50	-	-	7
Parkside - - - - -	24	17	486	526	1,053	103	110	213	8	9	10	22	7	9	3	1	47	64	111	3	6	28	44	2	3	8
Cornwall - - - - -	23	27	413	470	933	101	90	191	8	7	15	11	6	-	-	-	34	51	85	4	8	27	43	3	3	9
Cumberland and Westmorland -	31	39	397	365	832	96	79	175	7	7	27	17	4	4	-	-	46	42	88	6	7	28	33	3	5	10
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. -	33	24	436	387	880	84	90	174	2	5	15	16	5	4	-	-	44	40	84	2	4	31	31	-	2	11
Derby C. - - - - -	3	-	349	379	731	79	109	188	3	-	8	10	10	4	-	-	35	51	86	1	-	19	34	1	-	12
Devon - - - - -	4	2	577	753	1,336	134	142	276	1	-	14	28	14	10	-	-	64	67	131	-	-	44	58	-	-	13
Dorset - - - - -	64	100	338	345	847	84	79	163	16	20	12	14	10	9	1	3	65	46	111	4	10	18	40	1	8	14
Durham C. - - - - -	9	4	801	695	1,509	206	180	386	7	1	27	37	13	9	-	-	91	119	210	-	1	73	110	-	1	15
Essex and Colchester B. - -	18	31	662	1,081	1,792	327	378	705	7	-	43	94	57	54	-	-	169	254	423	1	-	91	106	-	-	16
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil, C.B.	24	24	959	730	1,737	199	165	364	4	4	29	30	14	5	-	-	206	81	287	5	11	46	50	1	6	17
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.	5	6	493	655	1,159	115	144	259	6	3	20	28	7	8	-	-	36	74	110	2	3	30	53	2	-	18
Hants - - - - -	2	-	575	575	1,152	106	134	240	5	-	17	25	6	10	-	-	40	71	111	2	-	19	25	-	-	19
Hereford C., and Hereford B. -	3	7	226	271	507	41	45	86	3	6	6	4	4	4	-	1	32	18	50	1	1	13	9	-	1	20
Herts - - - - -	-	2	282	340	624	140	166	306	-	2	16	11	64	88	-	-	28	33	61	-	1	20	23	-	1	21
Kent and Gravesend B. : Barming Heath - - - -	5	2	738	875	1,620	229	195	424	4	2	44	41	13	18	-	-	90	106	196	-	-	75	83	-	-	22
Chartham - - - - -	12	18	480	565	1,075	113	121	234	5	3	15	19	5	7	1	-	56	74	130	9	3	42	63	3	2	23



TABLE III.

on the 1st January 1910, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

(2.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B., Table V.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1909.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1910.					Average Number	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sec- tions 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Sche- dule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Resident during 1909.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1909 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1909.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1909.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1909.						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.
1	38	32	70	1	—	36	32	5	4	447	518	974	451	524	29·8	40·8	35·8	4·5	6·5	5·6	8·4	6·1	7·2	COUNTY, &c., ASYLUMS.
2	40	27	67	—	—	34	25	—	6	353	420	779	353	410	29·3	38·2	33·8	5·2	5·9	5·6	11·3	6·6	8·8	Beds, &c.
3	43	17	60	2	1	7	4	4	7	165	135	311	152	143	25·0	17·4	22·5	5·1	2·4	4·0	28·3	11·9	20·3	Berks, &c.
4	40	37	77	—	3	39	37	14	8	271	329	622	292	340	33·3	41·4	37·2	6·3	7·1	6·7	13·7	10·9	12·2	Brecon, &c.
5	39	38	77	—	—	27	35	—	1	218	342	561	226	350	31·4	28·8	30·0	5·6	4·1	4·7	17·3	10·8	13·4	Bucks.
6	19	28	47	2	3	10	22	24	20	331	303	678	349	330	28·3	45·5	35·6	4·2	5·3	4·7	5·4	8·5	6·9	Cambridge, &c.
																								Carmarthen, &c.
																								Chester, C., &c. :
7	61	53	114	—	—	52	42	—	—	481	548	1,029	478	541	36·6	39·4	38·2	6·2	7·4	6·9	12·8	9·8	11·2	Chester.
8	46	41	87	4	1	42	38	25	21	495	527	1,068	506	544	29·2	43·6	36·5	4·6	6·7	5·7	9·1	7·5	8·3	Parkside.
9	40	35	75	4	4	17	15	24	22	439	479	964	441	500	28·7	48·9	38·5	5·0	7·4	6·2	9·1	7·0	8·0	Cornwall.
10	48	25	73	3	2	48	25	29	39	401	377	846	429	415	30·4	45·2	37·0	5·3	6·9	6·1	11·2	6·0	8·6	Cumberland, &c.
11	41	27	68	3	—	26	27	30	25	438	409	902	473	424	39·2	36·5	37·8	5·6	6·2	5·9	8·7	6·4	7·6	Denbigh, &c.
12	37	41	78	—	—	32	37	3	—	356	396	755	352	387	27·5	32·4	30·5	4·4	7·0	5·8	10·5	10·6	10·6	Derby C.
13	66	77	143	—	—	46	60	5	2	580	751	1,338	596	761	36·7	43·9	40·5	6·2	6·5	6·3	11·1	10·1	10·5	Devon.
14	41	32	73	5	6	40	29	72	107	308	339	826	394	453	24·3	57·1	40·3	3·7	7·6	5·7	10·4	7·1	8·6	Dorset.
15	78	49	127	2	—	53	35	9	3	838	708	1,558	832	718	37·8	64·3	50·3	7·2	12·5	9·7	9·4	6·8	8·2	Durham C.
16	116	125	241	1	2	66	88	19	29	703	1,082	1,833	711	1,120	34·0	32·7	33·3	9·1	7·1	7·9	16·3	11·2	13·2	Essex, &c.
17	106	70	176	4	2	70	44	21	22	849	746	1,638	905	756	24·9	31·3	27·8	3·9	5·4	4·6	11·7	9·3	10·6	Glamorgan, &c.
18	77	73	150	1	2	68	62	6	7	494	651	1,158	492	649	27·8	39·0	34·0	4·9	6·6	5·9	15·7	11·2	13·1	Gloucester C., &c.
19	44	54	98	—	—	30	37	3	—	596	584	1,183	591	584	19·0	20·2	19·6	2·8	3·5	3·2	7·4	9·2	8·3	Hants.
20	20	20	40	—	2	12	15	5	11	213	274	503	222	283	36·1	22·5	28·9	4·8	2·8	3·7	9·0	7·1	7·9	Hereford C., &c.
21	25	22	47	—	—	24	19	—	3	369	450	822	345	420	26·3	29·5	27·9	4·7	4·5	4·6	7·2	5·2	6·1	Herts.
																								Kent, &c.
22	109	125	234	—	—	60	74	6	2	767	839	1,614	753	848	34·7	46·9	40·2	7·7	7·7	7·7	14·5	14·7	14·6	Barming Heath
23	70	85	155	1	—	58	66	12	18	467	527	1,024	479	566	38·9	55·3	47·3	6·9	8·9	8·0	14·6	15·0	14·8	Chartham.

(continued.)



TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C.=County. C.B.=County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1909.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1909.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1909.									
	PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								Total Number.			Of the Total Number.							
									Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers  from  other  Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged  Recovered.				Of the Number Discharged Recovered.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.:																											
Lancaster - - - - -	36	60	1,119	1,133	2,348	292	140	432	9	14	19		14	26	19	1	8	146	97	243	8	6	82	62	2	1	1
Rainhill - - - - -	7	1	981	1,020	2,009	162	141	303	-	-	17		18	8	2	-	-	69	71	140	2	-	48	43	2	-	2
Prestwich - - - - -	16	20	1,309	1,432	2,777(a)	230	278	508	6	6	34		49	9	5	4	1	107	154	261	-	5	86	116	-	3	3
Whittingham - - - - -	8	3	1,058	1,024	2,093	125	143	268	3	6	5		6	2	-	-	-	40	66	106	2	1	26	44	1	1	4
Winwick - - - - -	5	-	870	1,200	2,075	178	284	462	1	2	16		38	19	14	-	-	47	117	164	-	-	24	94	-	-	5
Leicester C. and Rutland - - -	13	11	265	308	597	54	64	118	-	3	2		12	2	4	-	1	26	31	57	-	2	18	22	-	1	6
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	1	-	421	439	861	101	103	204	5	-	19		17	5	4	-	-	50	55	105	-	-	41	46	-	-	7
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) -	4	7	165	204	380	57	43	100	3	2	13		10	24	4	2	-	14	17	31	1	3	10	13	1	-	8
London C.: Banstead - - - - -	32	31	1,029	1,363	2,455	228	326	554	6	-	33		60	9	25	-	-	113	175	288	5	11	86	135	1	6	9
Bexley - - - - -	25	23	1,052	1,057	2,157	181	176	357	2	1	20		29	26	24	-	-	68	66	134	3	2	43	44	2	-	10
Cane Hill - - - - -	28	24	907	1,204	2,163	134	132	266	5	-	27		36	2	5	-	-	59	71	130	4	2	36	46	1	2	11
Claybury - - - - -	85	33	934	1,413	2,465	233	249	482	11	4	39		69	29	23	9	1	117	119	236	12	2	75	108	3	2	12
Colney Hatch - - - - -	16	21	930	1,262	2,229	219	469	688	3	1	36		69	15	127	-	-	79	132	211	1	8	40	81	-	3	13
Hanwell - - - - -	22	38	987	1,536	2,583	221	229	450	3	2	33		43	25	10	1	-	104	152	256	5	10	74	117	3	7	14
Manor - - - - -	-	151	66	726	943	5	130	135	-	10	-		13	5	24	-	9	3	73	76	-	22	-	45	-	11	15
Horton - - - - -	22	26	927	1,141	2,116	158	130	288	5	-	12		35	11	4	-	-	68	78	146	3	5	36	47	2	2	16
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	3	-	266	63	332	38	7	45	1	-	3		1	3	2	-	-	29	6	35	1	-	9	2	-	-	17
Long Grove - - - - -	20	17	1,037	923	1,997	360	310	670	6	-	20		32	74	41	1	-	139	156	295	6	5	91	103	2	-	18
Middlesex: Wandsworth - - - -	1	1	545	686	1,233	118	144	262	1	-	19		34	19	17	-	-	80	110	190	3	1	39	69	-	-	19
Napsbury - - - - -	13	18	492	657	1,180	167	193	360	2	9	32		43	22	22	-	2	113	160	273	2	6	50	71	2	3	20
Monmouth C. - - - - -	28	33	495	381	937	91	71	162	7	2	11		10	7	7	1	1	45	33	78	3	2	30	24	3	1	21
Norfolk - - - - -	7	10	421	554	992	88	123	211	4	2	14		24	8	12	1	-	36	62	98	2	-	31	53	1	-	22
Northampton C. - - - - -	13	26	404	448	891	80	102	182	3	6	10		20	4	4	-	2	34	43	77	4	2	19	29	-	2	23
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	4	3	441	344	792	118	109	227	1	2	24		20	7	9	-	-	76	57	133	3	3	32	32	-	-	24
Nottingham C. - - - - -	-	-	243	242	485	84	68	152	-	-	8		7	2	2	-	-	60	46	106	-	-	26	24	-	-	25
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - -	-	-	284	366	650	70	101	171	1	-	20		15	3	22	-	-	52	53	105	-	1	25	46	-	-	26
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrews- bury B., and Wenlock B.	13	17	368	407	805(a)	121	109	230	-	1	26		34	8	5	-	1	98	53	151	1	2	45	40	-	1	27
Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells -	18	24	324	448	814	80	98	178	2	2	19		18	5	8	-	2	34	39	73	6	2	25	27	3	-	28
Cotford - - - - -	3	16	313	373	705	94	92	186	3	11	7		22	46	4	-	-	28	47	75	2	11	22	34	-	6	29
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., and Newcastle- under-Lyme B.:																											
Stafford - - - - -	1	1	467	412	881	89	119	208	-	-	12		23	2	7	-	-	38	61	99	-	-	29	34	-	-	30
Burntwood - - - - -	2	1	443	442	888	149	145	294	2	-	20		23	8	5	1	-	122	66	188	-	-	46	42	-	-	31
Cheddleton - - - - -	-	5	419	419	843	226	112	338	-	1	12		14	122	2	-	-	66	45	111	-	3	48	31	-	1	32
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	5	5	399	420	829	83	134	217	2	2	13		35	12	13	1	1	56	57	113	-	3	12	26	-	-	33
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum), Guildford B.:																											
Brookwood - - - - -	6	-	558	825	1,389	201	188	389	5	1	13		23	75	49	1	-	246	382	628	1	-	36	57	-	-	34
Netherne - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	296	392	688	-	1	1		1	262	336	-	-	8	30	38	-	-	5	14	-	-	35
Sussex, E. - - - - -	14	27	480	582	1,103	124	153	277	11	17	20		16	7	21	-	5	68	123	191	11	14	46	62	4	8	36
" W. - - - - -	5	17	311	446	779	70	101	171	1	5	4		20	8	14	1	-	34	73	107	2	5	12	25	-	-	37
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	23	40	462	566	1,091	132	144	276	15	14	13		27	6	13	-	1	71	70	141	9	11	51	54	8	8	38



TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1909.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1910.				Average Number		RECOVERY RATES.			MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.									
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1909 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 33 (1)], during the Year 1909.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1909.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1909.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	128	78	206	6	2	75	54	31	61	1,142	1,097	2,331	1,158	1,174	30·8	51·2	37·2	5·7	4·7	5·2	11·1	6·6	8·8	Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. : Lancaster. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham. Winwick.
2	108	71	179	1	—	82	55	2	1	971	1,019	1,993	982	1,020	31·2	30·9	31·1	4·2	3·7	3·9	11·0	7·0	8·9	
3	138	128	266	4	1	109	92	15	23	1,295	1,425	2,758(a)	1,312	1,448	38·9	42·5	40·9	5·5	6·7	6·1	10·5	8·8	9·6	
4	85	79	164	1	—	55	47	6	7	1,060	1,018	2,091	1,066	1,027	21·1	30·8	26·3	2·2	3·8	3·0	8·0	7·7	7·8	
5	84	148	232	—	—	61	100	8	—	914	1,219	2,141	910	1,212	15·2	34·8	27·6	2·3	6·3	4·7	9·2	12·2	10·9	
6	29	29	58	—	—	28	27	14	15	263	308	600	280	322	34·6	37·9	36·4	5·4	5·8	5·6	10·4	9·0	9·6	
7	58	24	82	1	—	42	15	2	—	413	463	878	421	443	42·7	46·9	44·8	7·8	8·5	8·2	13·8	5·4	9·5	
8	13	13	26	—	—	8	12	5	6	194	218	423	182	217	30·3	33·3	31·9	4·4	5·1	4·8	7·1	6·0	6·5	Leicester C. and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B. Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).
9	111	152	263	6	4	99	131	39	26	1,026	1,367	2,458	1,068	1,391	39·3	44·9	42·5	6·7	7·8	7·3	10·4	10·9	10·7	
10	85	89	174	1	1	82	87	26	25	1,079	1,076	2,206	1,089	1,091	27·7	28·9	28·3	3·4	3·5	3·5	7·8	8·2	8·0	London C. : Banstead. Bexley. Cane Hill. Claybury. Colney Hatch. Hanwell. Manor. Horton. Epileptic Colony. Long Grove.
11	76	68	144	2	2	70	60	34	24	900	1,197	2,155	935	1,230	27·3	36·2	31·7	3·4	3·4	3·4	8·1	5·5	6·7	
12	105	130	235	11	2	96	113	92	37	938	1,409	2,476	1,030	1,446	36·8	47·8	42·6	6·0	6·4	6·2	10·2	9·0	9·5	Middlesex : Wandsworth. Napsbury.
13	126	131	257	3	1	96	109	15	29	945	1,460	2,449	958	1,373	19·6	23·8	22·2	3·4	4·6	4·2	13·2	9·5	11·0	
14	113	93	206	3	3	100	83	28	30	985	1,528	2,571	1,012	1,556	37·8	53·4	46·0	6·0	6·5	6·3	11·2	6·0	8·0	Monmouth C. Norfolk. Northampton C. Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B. Nottingham C. Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.
15	1	57	58	—	8	1	47	—	164	67	713	944	66	875	—	42·5	42·5	—	4·5	4·2	1·5	6·5	6·2	
16	92	55	147	5	1	91	54	30	29	917	1,135	2,111	947	1,167	24·5	37·3	30·4	3·3	3·6	3·5	9·7	4·7	7·0	Somerset and Bath C.B. : Wells. Cotford.
17	9	2	11	—	—	8	1	3	—	266	62	331	273	62	25·7	40·0	27·5	2·9	2·9	2·9	3·3	3·2	3·3	
18	167	83	250	3	2	157	79	33	25	1,078	986	2,122	1,088	984	31·8	38·3	35·0	6·4	8·2	7·3	15·3	8·4	12·1	Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. : Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton.
19	47	38	85	—	—	34	28	2	1	535	682	1,220	554	690	39·4	54·8	48·0	5·9	8·3	7·2	8·5	5·5	6·8	
20	59	50	109	2	—	52	48	15	23	485	635	1,158	506	679	34·5	41·5	38·3	7·4	8·2	7·9	11·7	7·4	9·2	Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. : Brookwood. Wetherne.
21	45	41	86	4	4	37	30	29	30	495	381	935	518	405	36·1	37·5	36·7	4·9	4·9	4·9	8·7	10·1	9·3	
22	39	51	90	1	—	20	41	9	10	432	564	1,015	430	566	38·8	48·2	44·2	6·0	7·7	7·0	9·1	9·0	9·0	Sussex, E. W.
23	41	45	86	—	2	20	23	13	27	409	461	910	422	481	25·0	29·6	27·6	3·8	5·0	4·5	9·7	9·4	9·5	
24	56	60	116	—	—	39	24	1	1	430	338	770	436	336	29·4	32·0	30·6	5·7	7·0	6·3	12·8	17·9	15·0	Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.
25	27	27	54	—	—	27	27	—	—	240	237	477	244	237	31·7	36·4	33·8	8·0	7·7	7·8	11·1	11·4	11·2	
26	45	34	79	—	—	33	24	—	—	257	380	637	266	372	37·3	58·2	48·6	7·1	9·9	8·6	16·9	9·1	12·4	
27	38	51	89	—	2	19	21	13	15	353	414	795(a)	343	428	39·8	38·5	39·2	9·0	7·5	8·2	11·1	11·9	11·5	
28	43	49	92	3	4	37	39	16	22	329	460	827	348	482	33·3	30·0	31·5	5·9	4·7	5·2	12·4	10·2	11·1	
29	31	51	82	1	3	31	49	6	16	345	367	734	346	387	45·8	38·6	41·2	5·4	7·1	6·3	9·0	13·2	11·2	
30	71	53	124	—	—	44	31	1	1	447	417	866	454	423	33·3	30·4	31·7	5·2	6·4	5·8	15·6	12·5	14·1	
31	55	71	126	—	—	46	59	3	1	414	450	868	435	448	32·6	30·0	31·3	7·7	7·1	7·4	12·6	15·8	14·3	
32	64	47	111	—	—	57	45	—	5	515	439	959	475	435	46·2	28·2	36·9	7·4	5·8	6·7	13·5	10·8	12·2	
33	61	57	118	—	—	61	57	8	5	362	440	815	412	437	16·9	21·5	19·8	2·5	4·7	3·6	14·8	13·0	13·9	
34	57	61	118	—	—	48	41	8	1	454	569	1,032	487	662	28·6	41·0	35·1	4·7	5·6	5·2	11·7	9·2	10·3	
35	12	12	24	—	—	8	6	1	1	275	349	626	148	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	50	48	98	3	4	38	32	14	35	486	556	1,091	496	596	39·3	47·0	43·4	7·4	8·1	7·8	10·1	8·1	9·0	
37	34	43	77	—	4	33	38	7	13	311	435	766	325	471	19·4	28·7	24·8	3·1	4·4	3·9	10·5	9·1	9·7	
38	74	57	131	4	4	53	46	24	38	448	585	1,095	476	615	40·5	41·9	41·2	8·3	7·2	7·7	15·5	9·3	12·0	

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 26 (see Appendix B, Table VI.).

(continued.)



TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.																												
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1909.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1909.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1909.										
	PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.											
					Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	Total.	M.				F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	14	27	98	145	284	28	50	78	4	6	4		16		-	4	-	2	9	25	34	5	5	6	21	3	2	1
Wilts - - - - -	14	18	421	516	969	92	87	179	2	3	17		14		8	7	-	1	28	34	62	1	4	18	26	1	2	2
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. : Powick - - - - -	12	15	408	519	954	61	48	109	4	3	8		11		11	4	-	-	19	34	53	1	2	13	20	-	2	3
Barnsley Hall - - - - -	5	16	172	213	406	112	110	222	4	8	10		21		34	14	-	-	17	35	52	3	9	9	19	1	2	4
York, North Riding - - - - -	22	33	327	336	718	72	75	147	4	2	13		12		6	6	2	-	24	36	60	3	4	21	29	3	4	5
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. : Wakefield - - - - -	5	3	1,091	871	1,970	287	233	520	-	1	44		49		54	40	-	-	136	167	303	-	3	107	101	-	2	6
Wadsley - - - - -	16	19	727	823	1,585	234	265	499	-	-	29		45		9	3	-	-	118	117	235	-	1	72	98	-	-	7
Menston - - - - -	29	43	755	803	1,630	160	185	345	21	7	27		49		8	9	2	1	113	105	218	11	4	63	65	8	3	8
Scalebor Park - - - - -	63	116	-	-	179	53	47	100	53	47	6		11		5	3	5	3	24	45	69	24	45	8	29	8	29	9
Storthes Hall - - - - -	1	2	320	335	658	200	225	425	1	-	28		38		59	65	-	-	40	59	99	-	1	36	53	-	-	10
York, East Riding - - - - -	4	7	232	241	484	68	57	125	2	1	17		9		18	2	-	-	20	31	51	1	2	10	24	-	1	11
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).																												
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - - -	26	34	288	290	638	218	208	426	7	12	45		54		19	11	1	1	170	196	366	4	12	96	108	4	6	12
Rubery Hill - - - - -	2	-	659	627	1,288	50	50	100	-	-	-		-		50	50	-	-	6	96	102	-	-	2	-	-	-	13
Brighton - - - - -	7	14	290	416	727	122	129	251	3	5	6		11		58	58	2	-	28	39	67	1	5	12	22	-	2	14
Bristol - - - - -	6	12	393	483	894	96	109	205	3	9	10		18		8	9	-	2	35	48	83	2	-	30	44	1	-	15
Canterbury - - - - -	18	41	53	43	155	19	24	43	4	9	1		6		2	6	2	5	7	12	19	3	6	1	5	-	3	16
Cardiff - - - - -	-	6	350	328	684	113	76	189	10	7	11		2		5	3	2	1	76	43	119	2	7	40	22	1	6	17
Croydon - - - - -	15	25	162	273	475	50	77	127	17	31	5		16		10	19	6	10	16	42	58	2	8	12	28	1	4	18
Derby - - - - -	4	22	154	171	351	37	43	80	3	5	2		10		1	2	-	1	19	16	35	1	2	15	14	1	2	19
Exeter - - - - -	23	28	113	173	337	40	41	81	8	3	4		7		3	-	2	-	32	34	66	6	3	14	9	-	1	20
Hull - - - - -	9	7	267	282	565	96	89	185	2	2	16		13		6	5	-	-	50	32	82	3	2	31	24	1	2	21
Ipswich - - - - -	10	12	118	153	293	36	38	74	11	12	8		10		2	6	-	-	22	14	36	8	6	11	6	2	3	22
Leicester - - - - -	13	16	314	365	708	73	88	161	-	-	14		23		2	11	-	-	33	40	73	3	4	24	33	-	3	23
London (City of) - - - - -	124	164	140	151	579	79	65	144	18	37	10		10		14	23	10	19	61	48	109	14	16	16	16	6	6	24
Middlesbrough - - - - -	4	8	197	216	425	71	41	112	1	3	5		7		8	2	-	-	35	20	55	1	1	17	16	1	-	25
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	9	10	439	385	843	130	95	225	9	7	6		6		-	2	-	-	45	56	101	4	8	22	44	-	3	26
Newport - - - - -	4	2	178	181	365	42	25	67	1	2	7		5		5	4	-	1	23	23	46	1	1	15	11	-	-	27
Norwich - - - - -	-	1	223	260	484	53	49	102	2	3	10		10		3	6	-	1	40	26	66	-	-	15	17	-	-	28
Nottingham - - - - -	20	23	356	418	817	81	88	169	5	7	9		7		6	11	-	-	32	49	81	4	6	28	39	3	4	29
Plymouth - - - - -	5	15	153	191	364	37	53	90	5	12	6		13		1	3	-	2	17	31	48	5	7	13	25	4	5	30
Portsmouth - - - - -	31	43	418	386	878	123	143	266	16	24	9		13		13	41	1	4	41	57	98	8	14	30	44	7	11	31
Sunderland - - - - -	5	11	214	157	387	62	41	103	5	6	15		9		6	3	-	2	38	24	62	2	6	21	16	-	2	32
West Ham - - - - -	3	-	375	497	875	100	105	205	2	1	13		36		17	6	1	-	48	69	117	1	-	21	34	-	-	33
York - - - - -	1	3	153	208	365	35	41	76	1	1	3		6		4	8	1	-	17	53	70	-	2	12	15	-	2	34
TOTAL - - - - -	1,325	1,860	43,217	49,524	95,926	11,341	11,925	23,266	463	489	1,437		2,025		1,723	1,642	67	100	5,466	6,507	11,973	278	417	3,073	4,035	119	219	35

(a) In addition to these numbers, 495 patients (225 males and 270 females) were transferred, while resident during 1909, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 146 patients (48 males and 98 females) were transferred, while resident during 1909, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 108 Criminal (Private) Patients (82 males and 26 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.



TABLE III.—continued—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1909.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1910.					Average Number Resident during 1909.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.		
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1909, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1909.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1909.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1909.					
				Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.								M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.				M. F. Total.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
1	14	11	25	2	1	6	6	12	30	105	156	303	112	179	21.4	45.7	36.5	4.3	9.5	7.5	12.5	6.1	8.6	Wight, Isle of. Wilts.	
2	47	51	98	1	2	37	42	18	18	434	518	988	438	534	21.4	32.5	26.8	3.4	4.2	3.8	10.7	9.6	10.1		Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. : Powick.
3	37	40	77	1	1	34	39	12	15	413	493	933	423	512	26.0	45.5	35.1	2.7	3.4	3.1	8.7	7.8	8.2	Barnsley Hall.	
4	40	31	71	2	1	38	28	4	13	228	260	505	216	251	11.5	19.8	16.1	3.1	5.6	4.5	18.5	12.4	15.2	York, North Riding.	
5	47	31	78	4	2	30	15	21	31	329	346	727	350	369	31.8	42.0	37.0	5.0	6.5	5.8	13.4	8.4	10.8	York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. :	
6	116	79	195	2	—	107	70	5	3	1,126	858	1,992	1,111	873	45.9	52.3	48.8	7.7	9.1	8.3	10.4	9.0	9.8	Wakefield.	
7	104	88	192	—	1	92	81	16	19	739	883	1,657	752	866	32.0	37.4	34.9	7.4	8.9	8.2	13.8	10.2	11.9	Wadsley.	
8	65	96	161	2	3	55	83	32	41	734	789	1,596	769	844	41.4	36.9	39.0	6.7	6.3	6.5	8.5	11.4	10.0	Menston.	
9	14	10	24	14	10	6	4	78	108	—	—	186	60	111	16.7	65.9	40.2	7.0	17.8	13.3	23.3	9.0	14.0	Scalebor Park.	
10	59	48	107	1	—	8	3	2	—	420	455	877	376	406	25.5	33.1	29.6	6.9	9.4	8.2	15.7	11.8	13.7	Storthes Hall.	
11	28	24	52	—	2	26	22	7	5	249	245	506	242	249	20.0	45.3	23.0	3.3	7.9	5.6	11.6	9.6	10.6	York, East Riding.	
12	57	36	93	2	1	47	27	27	33	278	267	605	296	293	49.0	55.4	52.2	18.1	20.4	19.3	19.3	12.3	15.8	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).	
13	32	29	61	—	—	22	14	2	—	671	552	1,225	674	583	—	—	—	3	—	1	4.7	5.0	4.9	Birmingham : Winson Green.	
14	29	31	60	3	2	9	15	12	17	350	472	851	310	438	19.0	31.0	25.4	2.9	3.9	3.5	9.4	7.1	8.0	Rubery Hill.	
15	50	53	103	—	6	43	41	6	14	404	489	913	402	496	34.1	44.0	39.4	6.1	7.3	6.7	12.4	10.7	11.5	Brighton.	
16	10	5	15	3	2	7	5	17	41	56	50	164	71	88	5.9	29.4	17.6	1.1	4.7	3.0	14.1	5.7	9.4	Bristol.	
17	45	36	81	1	—	43	32	7	9	335	322	673	349	324	37.0	30.1	34.3	8.6	5.4	7.1	12.9	11.1	12.0	Canterbury.	
18	8	22	30	2	5	3	10	25	43	178	268	514	188	301	30.0	48.3	40.8	5.3	7.5	6.6	4.3	7.3	6.1	Cardiff.	
19	16	30	46	2	4	16	30	3	21	157	169	350	161	189	41.7	34.1	37.7	7.7	5.9	6.7	9.9	15.9	13.1	Croydon.	
20	15	14	29	—	—	5	6	23	28	106	166	323	129	200	41.2	25.0	32.9	8.1	3.8	5.6	11.6	7.0	8.8	Derby.	
21	46	29	75	1	—	34	24	7	8	269	309	593	278	300	35.6	28.6	32.2	8.4	6.3	7.4	16.5	9.7	13.0	Exeter.	
22	19	19	38	—	1	17	14	13	15	110	155	293	126	167	32.4	18.8	25.8	6.7	3.0	4.6	15.1	11.4	13.0	Hull.	
23	41	44	85	4	1	34	36	9	17	317	368	711	329	387	33.8	42.9	38.5	6.0	7.0	6.6	12.5	11.4	11.9	Ipswich.	
24	17	14	31	8	9	11	11	123	171	142	147	583	264	313	24.6	38.1	29.9	4.7	4.2	4.4	6.4	4.5	5.4	Leicester.	
25	28	27	55	1	—	23	20	3	10	206	208	427	204	220	27.0	41.0	32.4	6.3	6.0	6.1	13.7	12.3	13.0	London (City of).	
26	53	44	97	—	1	39	38	13	8	467	382	870	467	393	17.1	47.3	29.7	3.8	9.0	6.2	11.3	11.2	11.3	Middlesbrough.	
27	18	7	25	1	—	15	4	4	4	179	174	361	182	181	40.5	52.4	44.8	6.7	5.3	6.0	9.9	3.9	6.9	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
28	15	31	46	—	2	13	25	2	3	219	250	474	216	256	31.3	40.5	35.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.9	12.1	9.7	Newport.	
29	43	34	77	2	2	39	31	18	23	364	423	828	374	441	37.3	50.7	44.1	6.1	7.4	6.8	11.5	7.7	9.4	Norwich.	
30	8	11	19	—	—	5	6	5	19	165	198	387	164	214	35.1	50.0	44.2	6.7	9.7	8.4	4.9	5.1	5.0	Nottingham.	
31	65	59	124	8	10	37	32	33	42	433	414	922	455	439	28.0	43.6	35.6	5.3	7.7	6.5	14.3	13.4	13.9	Plymouth.	
32	19	17	36	—	—	19	17	6	11	218	157	392	221	165	37.5	42.1	39.4	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.6	10.3	9.3	Portsmouth.	
33	43	36	79	—	—	37	31	4	1	383	496	884	375	487	25.3	34.3	30.2	4.4	5.6	5.1	11.5	7.4	9.2	Sunderland.	
34	11	13	24	—	1	9	8	2	1	159	185	347	156	188	38.7	46.9	42.9	6.3	6.0	6.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	West Ham.	
35	4,980	4,659	9,639	165	152	3,860	3,616	1,440	1,926	43,997	50,217	97,580	44,960	51,728	32.0	39.3	35.8	5.5	6.4	6.0	11.1	9.0	10.0	TOTAL.	York.

(The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)

C. = County.  
C.B. = County-Borough.  
B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.



TABLE III.—continued.—REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

TABLE III.—continued.—REGISTERED HOSPITALS.																												
COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1909.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1909.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1909.										
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.									
							Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.  Private (including Criminal Patients).									
		M.	F.	M.	F.																M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) HOSPITALS :																											
Chester	- - Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	148	201	-	-	349	55	69	124	55	69	9	13	2	2	2	2	41	45	86	41	45	26	26	26	26	1	
Devon	- - Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	50	77	-	-	127	17	18	35	17	18	1	6	5	6	5	6	6	14	20	6	14	3	5	3	5	2	
Gloucester	- - Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	59	88	-	-	147	11	24	35	11	24	2	2	1	5	1	5	10	17	27	10	17	5	9	5	9	3	
Lincoln	- - Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	23	44	-	-	67	4	18	22	4	18	-	6	1	3	1	3	3	4	7	3	4	-	3	-	3	4	
Middlesex	- - St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - -	60	132	-	-	192	27	67	94	27	67	7	16	2	5	2	5	18	78	96	18	78	6	39	6	39	5	
Norfolk	- - Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	37	60	-	-	97	12	9	21	12	9	3	1	1	-	1	-	10	13	23	10	13	3	6	3	6	6	
Northampton	- - St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	192	231	-	-	423	40	47	87	40	47	9	12	11	11	11	11	21	36	57	21	36	12	21	12	21	7	
Notts	- - Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	40	49	-	-	89	8	7	15	8	7	-	1	3	2	3	2	5	5	10	5	5	2	1	2	1	8	
Oxford	- - Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	49	50	-	-	99	13	9	22	13	9	3	2	1	2	1	2	10	7	17	10	7	5	3	5	3	9	
Stafford	- - Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford - -	49	76	-	-	125	13	22	35	13	22	3	3	-	5	-	5	5	20	25	5	20	-	5	-	5	10	
Surrey	- - Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	92	118	-	-	210	65	112	177	65	112	15	30	3	8	3	8	80	121	201	80	121	30	54	30	54	11	
"	- - Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.	141	206	-	-	347	52	69	121	52	69	9	23	4	7	4	7	38	66	104	38	66	15	31	15	31	12	
York City (N.R.)	- - Bootham Park, York - - - -	56	55	-	-	111	9	31	40	9	31	2	3	-	5	-	5	9	19	28	9	19	6	9	6	9	13	
"	- - The Retreat, York - - - -	61	118	-	-	179	13	31	44	13	31	1	4	1	6	1	6	14	23	37	14	23	5	15	5	15	14	
	TOTAL - -	1,057	1,505	-	-	2,562	339	533	872	339	533	64	122	35	67	35	67	270	468	738	270	468	118	227	118	227	15	
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the " Idiots Act, 1886 ") :																											
Devon	- - Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	10	4	175	88	277	34	20	54	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	15	46	3	2	-	-	-	-	16	
Essex	- - Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester	155	91	70	17	333	14	11	25	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	17	
Lancaster	- - Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster (a)	288	128	132	103	651	58	21	79	45	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	19	52	23	15	-	-	-	-	18	
Middlesex	- - Normansfield, Hampton Wick (b) - -	85	52	-	-	137	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	19	
Somerset	- - Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (c) - -	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
"	- - Magdalen Hospital School, Combe Down, Bath	12	12	3	5	32	3	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	21	
Surrey	- - Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill (a) -	304	136	-	-	440	39	12	51	39	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	16	9	7	-	-	-	-	22	
Warwick	- - Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	43	25	33	21	122	10	3	13	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	23	
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments) - -	897	452	413	234	1,996	160	68	228	101	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	83	51	134	43	30	-	-	-	-	24	
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS :																											
Hants	- - Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton	12	-	-	-	12	92	-	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	89	89	-	45	-	45	-	25	
Norfolk	- - Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - -	155	-	-	-	155	22	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	2	-	2	-	26	
	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals) -	167	-	-	-	167	114	-	114	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	95	95	-	47	-	47	-	27	
	CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :																											
Berks	- - Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crow- thorne, Berks.	576	224	1	-	801	34	8	42	34	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	10	18	8	10	6	9	6	9	28	
Isle of Wight	- - Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Parkhurst, New- port, Isle of Wight.	46	-	-	-	46	34	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	23	-	1	-	1	-	29	
	TOTAL (Criminal Asylums) - -	622	224	1	-	847	68	8	76	68	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	31	10	41	31	10	7	9	7	9	30	



## NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1909.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1910.					Average Number Resident during 1909.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			Registered Hospitals, Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals and Criminal Asylums.			
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients). PAUPER. Total Number of Lunatics.						Proportion [per cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1909 to admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1909.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1909.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1909.						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	
1	22	10	32	22	10	1	1	140	215	-	-	355	146	207	49·1	38·8	43·3	12·8	9·6	10·9	15·1	4·8	9·1	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.		
2	7	3	10	7	3	2	-	54	78	-	-	132	53	77	25·0	41·7	33·3	4·5	5·3	4·9	13·2	3·9	7·7	Wonford House.		
3	4	1	5	4	1	-	-	56	94	-	-	150	58	90	50·0	50·0	50·0	7·1	8·1	7·7	6·9	1·1	3·4	Barnwood House.		
4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	24	57	-	-	81	23	49	-	20·0	16·7	-	4·8	3·4	-	2·0	1·4	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.		
5	9	3	12	9	3	7	3	60	118	-	-	178	60	128	24·0	65·0	52·9	6·9	19·8	15·8	15·0	2·3	6·4	St. Luke's Hospital.		
6	4	1	5	4	1	1	-	35	55	-	-	90	36	56	27·3	75·0	47·4	6·1	8·8	7·6	11·1	1·8	5·4	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.		
7	10	17	27	10	17	-	1	201	225	-	-	426	197	224	41·4	58·3	50·8	5·2	7·6	6·5	5·1	7·6	6·4	St. Andrew's Hospital.		
8	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	41	50	-	-	91	40	49	40·0	20·0	30·0	4·2	1·8	2·9	5·6	2·0	3·4	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.		
9	3	3	6	3	3	1	-	49	49	-	-	98	50	49	41·7	42·9	42·1	8·1	5·1	6·6	6·0	6·1	6·1	Warneford Asylum.		
10	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	54	77	-	-	131	51	77	-	31·3	17·3	-	5·2	3·1	5·9	1·3	3·1	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital.		
11	6	9	15	6	9	4	6	71	100	-	-	171	78	97	50·0	51·9	51·2	19·4	23·5	21·8	7·7	9·3	8·6	Bethlem Royal Hospital.		
12	12	8	20	12	8	1	2	143	201	-	-	344	146	209	31·3	50·8	42·2	7·8	11·3	9·9	8·2	3·8	5·6	Holloway Sanatorium.		
13	4	5	9	4	5	1	2	52	62	-	-	114	56	58	75·0	36·0	45·5	9·4	10·6	10·1	7·1	8·6	7·9	York Lunatic Hospital.		
14	5	5	10	5	5	4	1	55	121	-	-	176	58	117	41·7	60·0	54·1	6·8	10·1	9·0	8·6	4·3	5·7	The Retreat, York.		
15	91	68	159	91	68	22	16	1,035	1,502	-	-	2,537	1,052	1,487	39·2	49·5	45·4	8·5	11·2	10·1	8·7	4·6	6·3	TOTAL.		
16	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	7	4	181	91	283	186	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·2	-	·7	Western Counties Asylum.	
17	5	3	8	5	3	2	-	155	97	74	17	343	227	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·2	2·8	2·4	Eastern Counties Asylum.		
18	5	11	16	2	6	1	-	306	119	134	103	662	432	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·2	4·6	2·4	Royal Albert Asylum.		
19	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	82	50	-	-	132	82	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·9	-	3·1	Normansfield, Hampton Wick.		
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downside Lodge.	
21	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	12	11	4	4	31	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	6·7	13·3	10·0	Magdalen Hospital Schcol.		
22	10	5	15	10	5	6	5	324	136	-	-	460	308	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·2	3·7	3·4	Earlswood Asylum.		
23	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	44	24	38	18	124	78	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·3	4·5	2·5	Midland Counties Asylum.		
24	26	25	51	23	16	9	5	930	445	431	233	2,039	1,328	688	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·0	3·6	2·5	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).		
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	9	-	48·9	-	48·9	43·3	-	43·3	-	-	-	-	Royal Military Hospital.	
26	23	-	23	23	-	19	-	148	-	-	-	148	150	-	9·1	-	9·1	1·1	-	1·1	15·3	-	15·3	-	Royal Naval Hospital.	
27	23	-	23	23	-	19	-	163	-	-	-	163	159	-	41·2	-	41·2	16·7	-	16·7	14·5	-	14·5	-	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).	
28	22	2	24	22	2	22	2	580	220	1	-	801	577	220	18·2	112·5	36·6	1·0	3·9	1·8	3·8	·9	3·0	-	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	57	53	-	2·9	-	2·9	1·3	-	1·3	-	-	-	-	-	Criminal Lunatic Asylum Parkhurst, Newport, I. of W.
30	22	2	24	22	2	22	2	637	220	1	-	858	630	220	10·5	112·5	21·3	1·0	3·9	1·7	3·5	·9	2·8	-	TOTAL (Criminal Lunatic Asylums).	



TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. - - - - -

H O U S E S.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1909.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1909.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1909.									
		PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.									
							Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.  Private (including Criminal Patients).			
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House -	104	73	28	75	280	37	49	86	24	23	10	5	4	8	2	5	20	25	45	15	13	10	14	10	10	1	
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	114	260	-	-	374	72	141	213	72	141	16	47	15	25	15	25	38	99	137	38	99	10	36	10	36	2	
Peckham -	Peckham House -	99	241	-	-	340	24	73	97	24	73	2	21	6	15	6	15	11	52	63	11	52	2	14	2	14	3	
Chiswick -	Chiswick House -	14	17	-	-	31	9	4	13	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	8	5	3	5	-	5	-	4	
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House -	27	29	-	-	56	10	15	25	10	15	3	4	-	2	-	2	9	10	19	9	10	4	4	4	4	5	
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House	31	53	-	-	84	19	19	38	19	19	3	4	2	2	2	2	13	15	28	13	15	3	5	3	5	6	
Hillingdon, Ux- bridge	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	40	6	-	-	46	17	3	20	17	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	16	3	19	16	3	5	2	5	2	7	
Isleworth -	Wyke House -	18	14	-	-	32	4	12	16	4	12	1	-	-	2	-	2	5	10	15	5	10	-	4	-	4	8	
Roehampton -	The Priory -	41	42	-	-	83	20	13	33	20	13	4	2	1	3	1	3	11	8	19	11	8	5	-	5	-	9	
Sunbury, Middle- sex.	Halliford House -	12	15	-	-	27	1	6	7	1	6	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	8	8	-	8	-	3	-	3	10	
Tooting -	Newlands House -	14	-	-	-	14	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Catford -	Flower House -	16	-	-	-	16	9	-	9	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	3	-	3	-	12	
Clapham Park -	Clarence Lodge -	-	12	-	-	12	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	13	
Finchley, East -	The Grange -	-	7	-	-	7	-	5	5	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	5	-	5	-	2	-	2	14	
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park -	-	18	-	-	18	-	11	11	-	11	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	9	9	-	9	-	5	-	5	15	
" "	Wood End House -	-	19	-	-	19	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	16	
Hendon -	Hendon Grove -	-	9	-	-	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	9	-	3	-	3	17	
Kensington, West	Otto House -	-	19	-	-	19	-	7	7	-	7	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	4	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	18	
Southall -	Vine Cottage -	-	8	-	-	8	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	-	1	-	1	19	
" -	Featherstone Hall -	-	10	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	20	
Streatham Hill -	Fenstanton -	-	22	-	-	22	-	18	18	-	18	-	11	-	3	-	3	-	10	10	-	10	-	1	-	1	21	
TOTAL -		530	874	28	75	1,507	225	395	620	212	369	46	111	30	70	28	67	136	282	418	131	270	47	97	47	93	22	
							(b)												(c)									
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																												
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (a) -	See Hospital Sheet.					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	

(a) Registered under the " Idiots Act, 1886."  
(b) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1909, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
(c) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1909, from the Private to the Pauper Class.



TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1909.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1910.					Average Number Resident during 1909.		H O U S E S.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients)		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.										
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
1	17	13	30	10	7	11	8	103	76	29	83	291	129	152	Bethnal House.
2	30	21	51	30	21	1	1	118	281	-	-	399	118	275	Camberwell House.
3	14	13	27	14	13	3	4	98	249	-	-	347	100	249	Peckham House.
4	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	17	17	-	-	34	16	17	Chiswick House.
5	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	25	32	-	-	57	25	27	Brooke House.
6	5	1	6	5	1	-	-	32	56	-	-	88	33	56	Northumberland House.
7	3	1	4	3	1	1	-	38	5	-	-	43	39	5	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).
8	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	16	15	-	-	31	17	15	Wyke House.
9	7	3	10	7	3	1	-	43	44	-	-	87	42	44	The Priory.
10	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	13	12	-	-	25	12	14	Halliford House.
11	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	12	-	Newlands House.
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	17	-	Flower House.
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	10	Clarence Lodge.
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	7	The Grange.
15	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	17	Hayes Park.
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	19	Wood End House.
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	8	Hendon Grove.
18	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	-	20	Otto House.
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	6	Vine Cottage.
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	9	Featherstone Hall.
21	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	28	-	-	28	-	26	Fenstanton.
22	84	61	145	77	55	17	13	534	918	29	83	1,564	560	976	TOTAL.
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Normansfield.



TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS. 1st JANUARY 1909.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1909.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1909.									
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Total Number.	Of the Total Number.								
							Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.										
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Beds (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford - -	-	8	-	-	8	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	
Beds - -	Springfield House, Bedford - -	17	29	-	-	46	9	5	14	9	5	3	-	1	1	-	-	4	8	12	4	8	1	4	1	4	2	
Derby - -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	15	15	-	-	30	4	6	10	4	6	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	7	10	3	7	1	4	1	4	3	
Devon - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter - -	-	6	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	
" - -	Plympton House, Plympton - -	8	22	-	-	30	5	3	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	1	2	-	2	-	5	
Durham - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington - -	10	10	-	-	20	7	1	8	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	
" - -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George	12	16	-	-	28	9	3	12	9	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	8	4	12	8	4	7	-	7	-	7	
Essex - -	Witham - - - - -	5	8	-	-	13	1	5	6	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	-	1	-	1	8	
Gloucester - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol -	16	22	-	-	38	6	10	16	6	10	1	-	3	2	-	2	-	3	8	11	3	8	1	1	1	9	
" - -	The Retreat, Fairford - - -	15	22	-	-	37	5	11	16	5	11	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	3	9	12	3	9	1	4	1	10	
Hants - -	Westbrooke House, Alton - - -	4	6	-	-	10	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	11	
" - -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight -	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Kent - -	Redlands, near Tonbridge - - -	13	10	-	-	23	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	5	4	1	-	1	-	13	
" - -	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks - - -	-	7	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	14	
" - -	West Malling Place, Maidstone - -	7	24	-	-	31	5	7	12	5	7	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	4	6	2	4	1	1	1	15	
Lancaster - -	Marsden Hall, Nelson - - -	13	12	-	-	25	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	4	7	3	4	-	-	-	16	
" - -	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester -	-	12	-	-	12	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	
" - -	Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows -	67	71	-	-	138	11	29	40	11	29	1	-	8	-	4	-	4	16	20	36	16	20	8	12	8	18	
" (Liver- pool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liver- pool.	24	23	-	-	47	15	18	33	15	18	2	-	5	1	-	1	-	10	13	23	10	13	7	9	7	19	
Lancaster - -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	15	20	-	-	35	7	10	17	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	8	-	-	-	20	
Norfolk (Nor- wich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich - - -	27	40	-	-	67	8	7	15	8	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	6	14	8	6	6	5	6	21	
Norfolk do. -	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich -	-	17	-	-	17	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	7	7	-	7	-	3	-	22	
Salop - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton -	24	-	-	-	24	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	23	
" - -	Grove House, All Stretton - - -	-	33	-	-	33	-	14	14	-	14	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	16	16	-	16	-	3	-	24	
" - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
" - -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	11	8	-	-	19	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	26	



TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1909.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1910.					Average Number Resident during 1909.		H O U S E S.
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.			
				Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.									
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	8	Bishopstone House.
2	4	2	6	4	2	-	-	18	24	-	-	42	16	28	Springfield House.
3	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	15	12	-	-	27	16	13	Wye House.
4	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	5	-	6	Court Hall.
5	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	8	21	-	-	29	8	22	Plympton House.
6	4	1	5	4	1	-	-	10	10	-	-	20	10	10	Dinsdale Park.
7	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	10	13	-	-	23	11	15	Middleton Hall.
8	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	4	8	-	-	12	4	7	Witham.
9	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	16	24	-	-	40	16	23	Northwoods.
10	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	16	22	-	-	38	15	24	The Retreat.
11	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	5	-	-	7	2	4	Westbrooke House.
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4	The Briars.
13	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	11	9	-	-	20	12	9	Redlands.
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	7	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks.
15	1	3	4	1	3	-	1	9	24	-	-	33	8	24	West Malling Place.
16	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	12	9	-	-	21	12	10	Marsden Hall.
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	13	Overdale.
18	8	6	14	8	6	-	1	54	74	-	-	128	58	72	Haydock Lodge.
19	4	5	9	4	5	-	-	25	23	-	-	48	23	24	Tue Brook Villa.
20	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	17	20	-	-	37	15	18	Shaftesbury House.
21	5	1	6	5	1	1	-	22	40	-	-	62	25	41	Heigham Hall.
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	19	The Grove.
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	27	-	Stretton House.
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	31	-	33	Grove House.
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	St. Mary's House.
26	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	17	10	8	Boreatton Park.

(continued.)

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1909.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1909.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1909.								
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										
						Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.													
									M.	F.				M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Somerset - -	Brislington House, Bristol - - -	29	50	-	-	79	11	19	30	11	19	-	7	1	4	1	4	4	14	18	4	14	4	10	4	10	1
" - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton - -	9	28	-	-	37	1	5	6	1	5	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	2
Stafford - -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	7	19	-	-	26	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	-	1	-	1	3
" - -	Moat House, Tamworth - - -	-	5	-	-	5	-	4	4	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	4
Surrey - -	Church Street, Epsom - - -	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
" - -	Abele Grove, Epsom - - -	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Sussex - -	Ticehurst House, Ticehurst - -	41	36	-	-	77	7	7	14	7	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	1	6	5	1	1	-	1	-	7
" - -	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill -	-	73	-	-	73	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	12	12	-	12	-	4	-	4	8
" - -	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye -	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
" (Hastings Borough).	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington - -	-	5	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	10
Warwick - -	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley- in-Arden, Birmingham.	11	17	-	-	28	3	9	12	3	9	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	6	9	3	6	2	5	2	5	11
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury - -	19	20	-	-	39	1	7	8	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	12
" (New Sarum Borough).	Fisherton House, Salisbury - -	44	61	3	-	108	7	9	16	7	9	2	1	1	3	1	3	4	8	12	4	8	2	1	2	1	13
Wilts - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	13	15	-	-	28	3	3	6	3	3	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	5	5	-	5	-	2	-	2	14
" - -	Kingsdown House, Box - - -	10	29	-	-	39	6	11	17	6	11	1	2	-	2	-	2	5	16	21	5	16	2	5	2	5	15
York, W.R. -	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
" (Rother- ham Borough).	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rother- ham.	-	17	-	-	17	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	-	3	-	3	17
York (York City)	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York -	-	17	-	-	17	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	3	-	3	18
TOTAL - - -		486	853	3	-	1,342	145	253	398	145	253	17	46	15	33	15	33	104	215	319	104	215	47	89	47	89	19
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																											
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (a).	See Hospital Sheet.					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

(a) Registered under the " Idiots Act, 1886."



TABLE III.—*continued*.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued*.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1909.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1910.					Average Number Resident during 1909.		H O U S E S.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).												
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
1	2	2	4	2	2	—	—	34	53	—	—	87	31	52	Brislington House.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	27	—	—	37	10	28	Bailbrook House.
3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	7	17	—	—	24	7	18	Ashwood House.
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	7	Moat House.
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	Church Street, Epsom.
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	Abele Grove, Epsom.
7	1	5	6	1	5	—	—	42	37	—	—	79	42	35	Ticehurst House.
8	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	70	—	—	70	—	75	St. George's Retreat.
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	Periteau House.
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	Ashbrook Hall.
11	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	20	—	—	30	11	17	Glendossill and Hurst House.
12	1	2	3	1	2	—	—	19	21	—	—	40	19	21	Laverstock House.
13	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	43	62	3	—	108	46	59	Fisherton House.
14	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	15	12	—	—	27	13	14	Fiddington House.
15	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	9	24	—	—	33	9	27	Kingsdown House.
16	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Greta Bank.
17	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	17	—	—	17	—	16	The Grange.
18	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	13	—	—	13	—	16	The Pleasaunce.
19	52	57	109	52	57	3	5	475	834	3	—	1,312	476	848	TOTAL.
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Downside Lodge.



TABLE III.—continued.

## SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1909.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1909.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1909.									
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								Total Number.			Of the Total Number.							
									Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).				Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.						
						M.	F.	M.					F.	M.			F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY- BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	1,325	1,860	43,217	49,524	95,926	11,341	11,925	23,266	463	489	1,437	2,025	1,723	1,642	67	100	5,466	6,507	11,973	278	417	3,073	4,035	119	219	1	
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - (Excluding Idiot Establishments)	1,057	1,505	-	-	2,562	339	533	872	339	533	64	122	35	67	35	67	270	468	738	270	468	118	227	118	227	2	
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	530	874	28	75	1,507	225	395	620	212	369	46	111	30	70	28	67	136	282	418	131	270	47	97	47	93	3	
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	486	853	3	-	1,342	145	253	398	145	253	17	46	15	33	15	33	104	215	319	104	215	47	89	47	89	4	
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS	167	-	-	-	167	114	-	114	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	95	95	-	47	-	47	-	5	
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS -	622	224	1	-	847	68	8	76	68	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	31	10	41	31	10	7	9	7	9	6	
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS -	181	376	-	-	557	87	196	283	87	196	11	23	41	118	41	118	57	151	208	57	151	14	21	14	21	7	
TOTAL -	4,368	5,692	43,249	49,599	102,908	12,319	13,310	25,629	1,428	1,848	1,575	2,327	1,845	1,930	187	385	6,159	7,633	13,792	966	1,531	3,353	4,478	399	658	8	
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	897	452	413	234	1,996	160	68	228	101	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	83	51	134	43	30	-	-	-	-	9	
GRAND TOTAL -	5,265	6,144	43,662	49,833	104,904	12,479	13,378	25,857	1,529	1,888	1,576	2,327	1,845	1,930	187	385	6,242	7,684	13,926	1,009	1,561	3,353	4,478	399	658	10	
											(a)																
																							</				

(a) In addition to these numbers, 496 patients (225 males and 271 females) were transferred while resident during 1909, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 150 patients (50 males and 100 females) were transferred while resident during 1909, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 108 Criminal (Private) Patients (82 males and 26 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.



TABLE III.—continued.

## S U M M A R Y.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1909.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1910.					Average Number Resident during 1909.		—————
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.					
				Private (including Criminal Patients).	Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.						M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	4,980	4,659	9,639	165	152	3,860	3,616	1,440	1,926	43,997	50,217	97,580	44,960	51,728	COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
2	91	68	159	91	68	22	16	1,035	1,502	-	-	2,537	1,052	1,487	Registered Hospitals.
3	84	61	145	77	55	17	13	534	918	29	83	1,564	560	976	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
4	52	57	109	52	57	3	5	475	834	3	-	1,312	476	848	Provincial Licensed Houses.
5	23	-	23	23	-	19	-	163	-	-	-	163	159	-	Naval and Military Hospitals.
6	22	2	24	22	2	22	2	637	220	1	-	858	630	220	Criminal Asylums.
7	18	21	39	18	21	-	-	193	400	-	-	593	187	388	Private Single Patients.
8	5,270	4,868	10,138	448	355	3,943	3,652	4,477	5,800	44,030	50,300	104,607	48,024	55,647	TOTAL.
9	26	25	51	23	16	9	5	930	445	431	233	2,039	1,328	688	Idiot Establishments.
10	5,296	4,893	10,189	471	371	3,952	3,657	5,407	6,245	44,461	50,533	106,646	49,352	56,335	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IV.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:	Number,			Number Admitted during 1909.				
	1st January 1909.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Beds - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Berks - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Brecon and Radnor - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Bucks - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Cambridge - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Carmarthen - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	6
Chester : Parkside - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Cornwall - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
Cumberland and Westmorland. - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	9
Denbigh - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	10
Derby - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	3	-	11
Devon - - - -	4	1	5	-	-	1	-	12
Dorset - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Durham - - - -	7	2	9	-	-	7	1	14
Essex - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	5	-	15
Glamorgan - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	4	-	16
Gloucester - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	17
Hants - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	5	-	18
Hereford - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19
Kent : Barming Heath - - - -	5	2	7	-	-	4	2	20
"    Chartham - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	21
Lancs. : Lancaster - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22
"    Rainhill - - - -	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	23
"    Prestwich - - - -	6	5	11	1	-	2	5	24
"    Whittingham - - - -	5	1	6	-	-	3	6	25
"    Winwick - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	26
Lincoln : Bracebridge - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	27
"    Kesteven - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	28
London : Banstead - - - -	4	1	5	-	-	6	-	29
"    Bexley - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	30
"    Cane Hill - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	5	-	31
"    Claybury - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	1	3	32
"    Colney Hatch - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	3	1	33
"    Hanwell - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	2	2	34
"    Horton - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	35
"    Long Grove - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	5	-	36
Middlesex : Wandsworth - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	37
"    Napsbury - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	38
Monmouth - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	39
Norfolk - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	40
Northampton - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	41
Northumberland - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	42
Oxford - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	43
Salop - - - -	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	44
Somerset : Wells - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	45
"    Cotford - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	46
Stafford : Stafford - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	47
"    Burntwood - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	48

(a) Of this number 82 Males and 26 Females were retained in the



TABLE IV.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1909.

	Number Discharged during 1909.				Number who Died during 1909.		Number remaining 1st January 1910.		
	Recovered.		Not Recovered. (a)				M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
9	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
10	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
11	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14	-	1	5	1	1	-	8	1	9
15	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	8
16	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	5
17	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
18	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	3
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20	-	-	3	2	-	-	6	2	8
21	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
22	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
23	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	2
24	-	2	3	2	2	1	4	5	9
25	1	-	3	3	1	-	3	4	7
26	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	3
27	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	2
28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	1	3	-	-	-	7	-	7
30	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2
31	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	8
32	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	6
33	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	1	6
34	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	3
35	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	3
36	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	4
37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
40	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
41	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
43	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	3	9
45	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
46	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
48	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.

TABLE IV.—continued.—STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL  
Licensed Houses during

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS —cont.	Number, 1st January 1909.			Number Admitted during 1909.				
	M.	F.	Total.	Transferred from other Asylums.		Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	
Suffolk - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Surrey, Brookwood - -	6	-	6	1	-	4	1	2
Sussex, East - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
„ West - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Warwick - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	5
Wilts - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	2	-	6
Worcester : Powick - -	2	-	2	-	-	3	-	7
Yorks, Clifton - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
„ Wakefield - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	9
„ Wadsley - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
„ Menston - - - -	4	4	8	-	-	9	1	11
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :								
Birmingham : Winson Green.	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	12
Bristol - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	13
Cardiff - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14
Croydon - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15
Derby - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	16
Hull - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	17
Leicester - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	18
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	19
Norwich - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	20
Nottingham - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	21
Portsmouth - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	22
Sunderland - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	23
West Ham - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	24
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :								
St. Andrew's - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	25
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :								
Broadmoor - - - -	576	224	800	1	-	33	8	26
Parkhurst - - - -	46	-	46	-	-	34	-	27
SUMMARY :								
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	136	33	169	6	-	123	30	28
REGISTERED HOSPITAL -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	29
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS -	622	224	846	1	-	67	8	30
TOTAL - - - -	759	257	1,016	7	-	190	38	31

(a) Of this number 82 males and 26 females were retained in the



LUNATICS confined in Hospitals, Asylums, and  
the Year 1909—*continued.*

	Number Discharged during 1909.				Number who Died during 1909.		Number remaining 1st January 1910.		
	Recovered.		Not Recovered. (a)		M.	F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	Total.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	1	9
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5
7	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1
8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
9	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	4
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11	2	-	9	2	-	-	2	3	5
12	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
13	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
14	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
17	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26	6	9	2	1	22	2	580	220	800
27	1	-	22	-	-	-	57	-	57
28	15	5	90	26	13	1	147	31	178
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
30	7	9	24	1	22	2	637	220	857
31	22	14	114	27	35	3	785	251	1,036

Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as Criminal patients.

TABLE V.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1909.			Number admitted during 1909.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Royal Hospital - - - -	10	7	17	8	16	24	3	6	9
Wonford House - - - - -	1	-	1	3	1	4	2	-	2
Barnwood House - - - - -	-	3	3	2	2	4	1	1	2
The Lawn, Lincoln - - - -	2	1	3	1	6	7	2	2	4
St. Luke's Hospital - - - -	-	2	2	-	6	6	-	3	3
Bethel Hospital - - - - -	2	2	4	2	5	7	2	3	5
St. Andrew's Hospital - - - -	-	1	1	4	2	6	2	2	4
Warneford Hospital - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Coton Hill Hospital - - - -	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	2
Bethlem Hospital - - - - -	9	14	23	36	25	61	12	13	25
Holloway Sanatorium - - - -	12	13	25	24	28	52	5	9	14
Bootham Park Hospital - - - -	-	1	1	2	3	5	-	2	2
York Retreat - - - - -	2	4	6	8	17	25	-	8	8
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnall House - - - - -	2	-	2	6	2	8	1	-	1
Camberwell House - - - - -	3	4	7	8	10	18	2	4	6
Chiswick House - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brooke House - - - - -	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	1	2
Northumberland House - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moorcroft House - - - - -	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	1
Wyke House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	2
Halliford House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Flower House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hayes Park - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1
Hendon Grove - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vine Cottage - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fenstanton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2



TABLE V.

Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1909.

ceased to be Boarders during 1909.									Number of Boarders remaining, 1st January 1910.				
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.							
Sent to other Institutions.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
-	-	-	5	9	14	1	-	1	9	8	17	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Manchester Royal Hospital.	
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	Wonford House.	
-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	Barnwood House.	
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	The Lawn, Lincoln.	
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	St. Luke's Hospital.	
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Bethel Hospital.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	St. Andrew's Hospital.	
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	Warneford Hospital.	
-	-	-	24	13	37	1	1	2	8	12	20	Coton Hill Hospital.	
-	-	-	19	12	31	-	3	3	12	17	29	Bethlem Hospital.	
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	Holloway Sanatorium.	
-	1	1	8	9	17	-	-	-	2	3	5	Bootham Park Hospital.	
												York Retreat.	
													METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	4	2	6	1	-	1	2	-	2	Bethnall House.	
-	-	-	8	6	14	-	-	-	1	4	5	Camberwell House.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Chiswick House.	
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	2	3	Brooke House.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Moorcroft House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Wyke House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Peckham House.	
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford House.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Flower House	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hayes Park.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hendon Grove.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Vine Cottage.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fenstanton.	

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1909.			Number admitted during 1909.			Number who		
							Number certified and		
							Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Springfield House . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
Wye House - . . . . .	2	1	3	4	3	7	1	1	2
Court Hall - . . . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plympton House . . . . .	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Dinsdale Park - . . . . .	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Middleton Hall - . . . . .	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1
Witham - . . . . .	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1
Northwoods - . . . . .	-	2	2	3	-	3	-	-	-
The Retreat, Fairford - . . . . .	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Westbrooke House - . . . . .	2	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Redlands - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
West Malling Place - . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marsden Hall - . . . . .	2	-	2	2	2	4	-	1	1
Overdale - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1
Haydock Lodge - . . . . .	2	2	4	11	16	27	2	3	5
Tue Brook Villa - . . . . .	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1
Shaftesbury House - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	1
Heigham Hall - . . . . .	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
The Grove, Old Catton - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1
Stretton House - . . . . .	2	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	-
Grove House - . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Boreatton Park - . . . . .	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Brislington House - . . . . .	1	5	6	4	6	10	4	2	6
Bailbrook House - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
The Moat House - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
Ticehurst House - . . . . .	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
St. George's Retreat - . . . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glendossill and Hurst House - . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Laverstock House - . . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiddington House - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - . . . . .	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	-	1
Greta Bank - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
The Grange - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	2	2
The Pleasaunce - . . . . .	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
S U M M A R Y :									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - . . . . .	38	53	91	91	115	206	30	51	81
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - . . . . .	11	10	21	19	26	45	5	10	15
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - . . . . .	18	20	38	52	67	119	14	18	32
TOTAL - . . . . .	67	83	150	162	208	370	49	79	128



c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1909—continued.

ceased to be Boarders during 1909.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1910.			
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	Springfield House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Wye House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plympton House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Dinsdale Park.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Middleton Hall.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Witham.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Northwoods.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	The Retreat, Fairford.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrooke House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Redlands.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	West Malling Place.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marsden Hall.
-	-	-	6	10	16	-	1	1	5	4	9	Overdale.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	Haydock Lodge.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Shaftesbury House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	The Grove, Old Catton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Stretton House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Grove House.
-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	Boreatton Park.
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Brislington House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Moat House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Ticehurst House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glendossill and Hurst House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Laverstock House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Fiddington House.
-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greta Bank.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grange.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	The Pleasaunce.
												SUMMARY:
-	1	1	63	59	122	2	4	6	34	53	87	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
-	-	-	16	17	33	1	-	1	8	9	17	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
1	1	2	38	37	75	-	1	1	17	30	47	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1	2	3	117	113	230	3	5	8	59	92	151	TOTAL.

## TABLE VI.

## LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY GOVERNMENT BOARD and of the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, and GUARDIANS of UNIONS for BOARDING-OUT, in the WORKHOUSES of

[The Lunatics remain on the books of the Asylum, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.	
Lancaster, at Prest- wich.	Rochdale -	20 May 1893	29 April 1893	80 of both sexes.*
Suffolk, E. and W. -	Mildenhall -	6 Aug. 1897	18 Aug. 1897	12 females
Salop and Mont- gomery C. and Shrewsbury and Wenlock B.	Forden -	27 July 1899	15 March 1899	25 males
Cambridge C., Cam- bridge B., and Isle of Ely.	Mildenhall -	21 Mar. 1900	25 May 1900	8, or such smaller num- ber as shall, with the Suf- folk patients, make total number 18.
TOTALS -	-	-	-	-

\* Amended Regulation made 3 July 1895.



COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1910.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1910.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1910.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1910.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
61,960	86,056	148,016	150	150	199	205	349	355	704
124,246	284,812	409,058	311	314	400	396	711	710	1,421
54,046	68,288	122,334	225	225	157	263	361	503	864
42,291	194,881	237,172	100	100	395	450	495	550	1,045
(a) 79,187	583	(a) 79,770	120	130	—	—	72	90	162
(b) 280,574	3,306	(b) 283,880	336	414	—	—	347	414	761
211,022	23,162	234,184	197	238	—	—	194	243	437
46,704	10,650	57,354	156	164	—	30	156	194	350
71,359	—	71,359	150	178	28	22	178	200	378
69,103	38,370	107,473	180	180	177	174	353	353	706
25,062	14,205	39,267	100	100	50	72	145	176	321
31,858	115,680	147,538	150	150	198	358	348	508	856
63,880	120,618	184,498	125	125	131	191	255	316	571
107,000	25,666	132,666	131	137	81	81	212	218	430
47,559	190,779	238,338	125	125	360	285	485	430	915
(b) 133,036	—	(b) 133,036	184	184	—	—	191	196	387
62,786	26,740	89,526	150	170	64	95	214	265	479
54,212	65,828	120,040	140	140	216	275	356	415	771
50,573	41,205	91,778	90	110	90	110	218	259	477
112,265	(e) 77,789	(e) 190,054	210	210	320	202	505	417	922
96,902	18,997	115,899	175	175	43	10	227	194	421
322,149	115	322,264	350	450	—	—	350	450	800
121,200	793	121,993	152	210	—	—	160	219	379
12,007,634	10,111,876	22,119,510							

(b) Accounts not yet closed.

(c) Rented from Corporation.

(f) 7A. 2R. 15P. has been disposed of for 298/.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1909.			AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during							
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.		
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.											
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>											
Lancaster C.— <i>cont.</i>	£	£	£	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.		
Whittingham - -	52,984	7,223	243	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	— $\frac{7}{8}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$		
Winwick - -	55,367	27,316	—	3 — $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	— $\frac{5}{8}$	— $\frac{1}{4}$		
Leicester C., and Rutland*	20,228	836	—	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	— $\frac{3}{8}$	—		
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	23,673	2,220	—	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{7}{8}$	— $\frac{3}{8}$		
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Div.)	11,065	771	—	3 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$		
London C.:											
Banstead - - -	61,554	6,061	—	2 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{7}{8}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$		
Bexley - - -	59,005	5,614	—	2 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	—		
Cane Hill - - -	58,706	4,775	—	2 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 7	1 5	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$		
Claybury - - -	70,691	5,181	—	2 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$		
Colney Hatch - -	60,680	35,686	—	2 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 — $\frac{1}{8}$	1 — $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$		
Hanwell - - -	65,508	11,380	192	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	— $\frac{5}{8}$	—		
Manor - - -	24,511	6,107	—	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	—		
Horton - - -	55,157	4,237	—	2 6	5	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		
Epileptic Colony	11,548	1,398	—	3 3	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	—		
Long Grove - -	50,638	505,922	—	2 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		
Middlesex:											
Wandsworth - -	39,014	7,072	—	2 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 11	1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	— $\frac{1}{8}$		
Napsbury - - -	32,173	5,238	—	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	3 — $\frac{3}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	—		
Monmouth C. - -	21,197	4,761	78	2 8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	— 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{4}$		
Norfolk - - -	29,746	6,285	67	3 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{4}$		
Northampton C. -	21,688	3,596	30	2 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	— $\frac{3}{4}$	— $\frac{3}{8}$		
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	22,002	1,808	272	2 — $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	— $\frac{1}{4}$		
Nottingham C. - -	13,190	829	—	3 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2	1 7	— $\frac{1}{4}$	—		
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	15,888	2,699	—	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{4}$		
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	20,755	3,541	45	3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—		
Somerset, and Bath C.B.:											
Wells - - -	18,969	4,981	255	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	— $\frac{3}{4}$	—		
Cotford - - -	16,113	2,336	—	2 11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{3}{4}$	—		
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.:											
Stafford - - -	23,018	2,953	34	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	— $\frac{5}{8}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$		
Burntwood - - -	24,945	3,078	12	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	— $\frac{3}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{4}$		
Cheddleton - - -	23,935	16,202	—	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$		
Suffolk, E. and W. -	22,836	2,042	98	3 5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 — $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	— $\frac{1}{8}$		
Surrey and Guildford B. -	40,088	5,214	—	3 — $\frac{1}{8}$	6	3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	— $\frac{1}{4}$		

\* Cost of land purchased: Leicester C. and Rutland, 950*l*.



COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1909.

the Year ended 31st March 1909.

the Year ended 31st March 1909.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1909.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1909.			
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private.		Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).					
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.													
<i>d.</i> 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3	<i>s.</i> - 1 1 -	<i>d.</i> 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	<i>s.</i> - - 1 -	<i>d.</i> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>d.</i> 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>s.</i> 9 9 11 10	<i>d.</i> 3 6 7 - $\frac{3}{8}$	8 6 24 1	2,087 2,067 561 862	<i>s.</i> 9 9 11 11	<i>d.</i> - $\frac{1}{2}$ (a) - $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a) 1	<i>s.</i> 14 14 14 14	<i>d.</i> - - - -	10/ to 21/ 14/ and 15/6 16 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	- $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	373	10	6	14	-	14/ to 21/	
2 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	2,402	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/4 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15/2	
3 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	10	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	45	2,122	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/4 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15/2	
3	-	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	50	2,111	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15/4	
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	10	1	8	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	10	116	2,355	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/4 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 40/	
3	-	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	2,173	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a) to 16/11	
3 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	2,524	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a) to 21/5 $\frac{3}{4}$	
4 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	1	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	150	774	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/4 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 16/11 (b)	
3	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	- $\frac{3}{4}$	9	11	48	2,069	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/4 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 14/	
3	-	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	8	- $\frac{3}{4}$	13	- $\frac{5}{8}$	3	332	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	10/4 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 21/	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	1,938	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	-	10/4 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15/2	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	12	- $\frac{1}{8}$	2	1,231	11	8	14	-	11 8	
2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	35	1,137	11	8	14	-	13/5 to 30/	
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	9	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	868	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	-	10/ to 40/	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	11	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	17	960	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14/ and 15/		14/ to 31/6	
3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	39	850	8	6	14	-	10/ to 17/6	
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	- $\frac{7}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	5	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	775	10	- $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	12/10 and 14/		15/ and 21/	
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	9	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	476	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	-	21 —	
4	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	639	9	4	14	-	—	
6 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	29	741	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	16 3 (a)	
5 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	43	772	8	2	14	-	10/6 to 21/	
4	-	11	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	702	8	2	12/10 and 14/		10/ and 15/2	
2 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	10	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	890	10	6	14	-	14 —	
5 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	875	10	6	14	-	15/ and 21/	
4 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	5	815	10	6	14	-	21 —	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	857	9	11	14	-	15/2 to 24/6	
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	- $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	6	1,383	11	8	14	-	—	

(a) Average.

(b) Females only.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1909.			AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during									
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.				
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>	£	£	£	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.				
Sussex, E. - - -	30,940	3,629	—	2 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
" W. - - -	24,980	3,250	—	2 11	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 -	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	30,748	4,476	407	2 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 -	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Wight, Isle of - - -	8,891	1,163	—	3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Wilts - - -	23,624	2,211	—	2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 — <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B. and Worcester C.B. :													
Powick - - -	23,826	1,964	740	1 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Barnsley Hall - - -	12,688	619	—	2 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—				
York, North Riding - - -	17,994	9,790	1	2 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 2	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
York, West Riding, and (except Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Hud- dersfield, Leeds, Rother- ham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B. :													
Wakefield - - -	51,392	5,705	321	2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—				
Wadsley - - -	42,570	4,034	—	3 — <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—				
Menston - - -	44,219	6,291	—	3 1	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—				
Scalebor Park (for pri- vate patients only).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Storthes Hall - - -	19,111	53,571	—	2 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 -	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—				
York, East Riding - - -	12,752	1,300	—	1 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
TOTALS (County and } District Asylums) } £	2,194,544	934,978	3,574										
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).													
Birmingham :													
Winson Green - - -	18,487	4,036	—	3 8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Rubery Hill - - -	35,466	1,251	—	2 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 10	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Brighton - - -	22,758	3,770	—	3 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
Bristol - - -	24,526	1,527	—	3 6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 — <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
Canterbury - - -	6,411	736	—	4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—				
Cardiff (Asylum opened 1st May 1908).	17,232	1,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Croydon - - -	16,813	8,652	—	2 10	5	4 4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—				



## COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS  
during the Year ended 31st March 1909.

the Year ended 31st March 1909.							Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1909.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1909.		
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Private.	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from: other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients, (not including Criminals).
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.									
<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>					<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
3½	1 1	- 11½	5	10 11¾	37	1,004			11 1	14/ to 18/7	21/ to 24/6
4½	1 11¾	- 10¼	9	11 8	22	749			11 2¾(a)	14/ and 15/9.	21 -
4½	2 10½	- 9	1/- 5/8	9 11¾	63	1,008			9 7½	14 -	14/6 to 42/
37/8	1 - 1/8	1 2	1/2	11 1	38	240			11 3	14 -	17/6 to 84/1
4¾	- 5½	- 11¾	47/8	8 87/8	36	938			9 3½(a)	13/-½ & 13/4	15/ and 20/
2½	1 11	- 7¼	6	9 1½	27	935			8 2	14 -	15 -
1¼	1 11¼	1 5	7¼	12 -½	18	358			14 -	14 -	21 -
4¾	1 17/8	- 8½	85/8	9 -½	54	653			9 2¼(a)	14 -	15/9 to 31/6
4¾	- 10½	1 - 5/8	1	9 115/8	8	1,926			9 9	14 -	15/ to 20/
4¾	- 10¾	- 8¾	17/8	10 1	34	1,566			9 9	14 -	14/ to 20/
37/8	- 115/8	- 8¾	15/8	10 -½	71	1,592			9 9	14 -	11/ to 21/
17/8	1 - 7/8	1 87/8	2¼	11 85/8	-	574			9 9	14 -	14/ to 20/
51/8	1 9½	- 47/8	3	9 5½	14	464			9 11	14 -	14/ to 21/
5¾	- 9½	- 6¾	17/8	11 6	57	554			10 11¼(a)	14/ and 15/2	11/8 to 42/
45/8	1 6¾	- 105/8	2½	10 3½	2	1,293			10 11¼(a)	14/ and 15/	15/ and 21/
21/8	1 - 7/8	- 10	5	11 -7/8	20	730			10 10½(a)	14 -	16/ and 42/
33/8	- 2¾	- 117/8	13/8	10 47/8	21	864			10 6	11/6 to 14/	20 -
3½	1 11/8	1 8½	6½	15 4¼	59	96			18 1	-	21/ to 44/
-	-	-	-	-	-	-			13 5	14 -	21/ and 35/
4¼	1 5	1 8½	4¼	13 5¼	37	430			14 -	14 -	17/6 to 73/6

(a) Average.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1909.			AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during									
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).		Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.		Surgery and Dispensary.	Wines, Spirits, and Porter.		
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—cont.	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.	
Derby - - - -	10,812	1,060	737	3	134	934	3	178	1	434	178	12	
Exeter - - - -	10,103	1,619	—	2	6334	858	3	258	1	858	234	18	
Hull - - - -	17,659	1,828	182	2	13444	1114	3	614	1	814	114	—	
Ipswich . - - -	8,365	924	—	3	2344	838	3	612	1	738	18	18	
Leicester - - - -	22,936	1,288	40	3	812	858	3	214	1	412	12	—	
London (City of) - - - -	21,109	3,583	70	3	814	614	4	414	2	12	214	12	
Middlesbrough . - - -	11,108	1,734	—	3	134	612	3	334	1	312	138	—	
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	23,511	2,112	9	3	612	812	3	18	1	9	138	—	
Newport - - - -	10,369	1,015	1	2	934	878	3	1138	1	8	18	—	
Norwich - - - -	11,569	1,726	—	3	658	1134	2	378	1	512	138	—	
Nottingham - - - -	21,003	1,615	166	3	114	712	2	1034	1	614	138	18	
Plymouth - - - -	10,593	452	—	1	1138	812	3	412	1	518	14	18	
Portsmouth - - - -	26,509	17,982	—	3	7	1134	2	8	1	234	134	—	
Sunderland - - - -	12,003	939	—	2	1134	878	3	615	1	838	1	18	
West Ham* - - - -	26,886	2,814	8	2	1114	678	3	212	1	734	134	18	
York - - - -	12,039	985	—	3	534	8	3	478	1	634	1	—	
TOTALS (County-Borough Asylums) } £	398,267	62,876	1,213										
GRAND TOTALS - £	2,592,811	997,854	4,787										

\* Cost of land purchased : West Ham, 234*l*.

Total cost of land purchased, 8,097*l*.

Total expenditure :—	£
On Maintenance Account - - - -	2,592,811
On Building and Repairs Account - - - -	997,854
On Land purchased - - - -	8,097
For Land rented - - - -	4,787
Total - - - -	<u>£3,603,549</u>



COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1909.

the Year ended 31st March 1909.							Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1909.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1909.					
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Private.	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).			
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.												
<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	29	329	10	6	14	-	17/6 to 21/
5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	10	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	52	307	11	6	14	-	21/ and 25/
5	1	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	11	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17	552	12	-	14	-	12/6 to 21/
3	1	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	10	9	25	270	12	10	14/	to 16/	14/ to 25/
1/1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	10	1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	11	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	30	686	10	6	13/8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> and 14/		14 -
5	1	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4	13	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	285	289	11	8	14	-	21/ to 42/
3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	2	-	6	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12	403	13	5	13/5 to 17/6		13/5 to 21/
7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	10	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	19	816	10	6	14	-	20 -
4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-	11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5	352	11	1	14/ and 17/		14/ to 21/
4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9	2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	471	11	8	15/ and 16/		12/ and 15/
3	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	9	6	42	783	10	-	14	-	15 -
3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4	10	10	17	347	10	4	14	-	17/6 to 30/
1/2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	-	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11	9	70	793	11	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14/ and 16/		14/ to 42/
1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	-	1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15	373	10	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14	-	20 -
6	1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	8	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	11	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	861	12	3	14	-	17 6
5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2/3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	347	13	5	13/5 to 17/6		14/ to 21/

(a) Average.

TABLE IX.—Showing ACCOMMODATION and VACANT ACCOMMODATION

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County.  C.B. = County-Borough.  B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1910.						Total Number of Patients in on the Register of Patients, Commissioners' Rules),				
	A.		B.		C.		PRIVATE (including Criminal).		PAUPER.		
	In Beds actually in position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		In <i>unoccupied</i> Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and coun- ting each Single Room as for One Bed only).		In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.											
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	480	598	15	7	495	605	5	4	447	518	
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	370	432	-	-	370	432	-	6	353	420	
Brecon and Radnor -	192	176	-	6	192	182	4	7	165	135	
Bucks - - - - -	320	365	-	-	320	365	14	8	271	329	
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	255	378	-	-	255	378	-	1	218	342	
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke C.	355	342	-	-	287	313	24	20	331	303	
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :											
Chester - - - -	516	558	-	-	516	558	-	-	481	548	
Parkside - - - -	528	564	-	-	479	556	25	21	495	527	
Cornwall - - - - -	517	583	-	-	517	583	24	22	439	479	
Cumberland and West- morland.	438	425	3	11	441	436	29	39	401	377	
Denbigh, Anglesey, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	507	460	-	54	433	506	30	25	438	409	
Derby C. - - - - -	388	388	-	-	372	370	3	-	356	396	
Devon - - - - -	610	798	-	-	568	785	5	2	580	751	
Dorset - - - - -	410	464	15	11	425	475	72	107	308	339	
Durham - - - - -	882	732	-	19	882	751	9	3	838	708	
Essex, and Colchester B. -	761	1,137	-	-	735	1,137	19	29	703	1,082	
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	897	835	-	-	858	835	21	22	849	746	
Gloucester and Gloucester C.B.	507	746	-	15	507	761	6	7	494	651	
Hants - - - - -	624	595	-	-	595	595	3	-	596	584	
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.	233	313	-	-	233	313	5	11	213	274	
Herts - - - - -	388	466	-	-	374	446	-	3	369	450	
Kent, and Gravesend B. :											
Barming Heath	773	915	-	-	760	915	6	2	767	839	
Chartham - -	504	624	-	11	504	635	12	18	467	527	
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :											
Lancaster - -	1,196	1,183	-	-	(a)1,246	(a)1,327	31	61	1,142	1,097	
Rainhill - - -	986	1,014	-	-	975	1,000	2	1	971	1,019	
Prestwich - - -	1,282	1,427	-	-	1,282	1,427	15	23	(b)1,252	(b)1,392	
Whittingham - -	1,069	1,029	11	1	1,080	1,030	6	7	1,060	1,018	
Winwick - - -	914	1,218	-	-	914	1,218	8	-	914	1,219	
Leicester C. and Rutland	308	380	-	-	308	380	14	15	263	308	

(a) Allowing 50 feet superficial per bed, these additional beds could be placed in dormitories, but for sanitary reasons it is not done.



in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS on January 1st, 1910.

the Asylum (i.e., Form 1 of the 1st January 1910.		Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1910.				Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1910.					
TOTAL.		D.		E.		Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
		In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).		In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).				Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
452	522	28	76	43	83	380	457	37	61	30	—
353	426	17	6	17	6	351	416	—	—	2	4
169	142	23	34	23	40	107	134	57	—	1	1
285	337	35	28	35	28	268	329	—	—	3	—
218	343	37	35	37	35	216	340	—	—	2	2
355	323	—	19	(—68) <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	(—10)	331	302	—	—	—	1
481	548	35	10	35	10	477	541	—	—	4	7
520	548	8	16	(—41)	8	495	523	—	—	—	4
463	501	54	82	54	82	437	478	—	—	2	1
430	416	8	9	11	20	386	326	15	50	—	1
468	434	39	26	(—35)	72	438	408	—	—	—	1
359	396	29	(—8)	13	(—26)	356	396	—	—	—	—
585	753	25	45	(—17)	32	512	666	67	73	1	12
380	446	30	18	45	29	295	339	13	—	—	—
847	711	35	21	35	40	675	608	—	—	163	100
722	1,111	39	26	13	26	696	1,079	—	—	7	3
870	768	27	67	(—12)	67	844	612	—	131	5	3
500	658	7	88	7	103	469	623	21	28	4	—
599	584	25	11	(—4)	11	594	579	—	—	2	5
218	285	15	28	15	28	213	273	—	—	—	1
369	453	19	13	5	(—7)	328	418	40	30	1	2
773	841	—	74	(—13)	74	766	837	—	—	1	2
479	545	25	79	25	90	465	526	—	—	2	1
1,173	1,158	23	25	73	169	1,140	1,096	—	—	2	1
973	1,020	13	(—6)	2	(—20)	968	1,017	—	—	3	2
(b)1,267	(b)1,415	15	12	15	12	(b)1,251	(b)1,391	—	—	1	1
1,066	1,025	3	4	14	5	1,059	1,017	—	—	1	1
922	1,219	(—8)	(—1)	(—8)	(—1)	910	1,215	—	—	4	4
277	323	31	57	31	57	263	308	—	—	—	—

(b) Not including 43 males and 33 females boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE IX.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1910.						Total Number of Patients in on the Register of Patients, Commissioners' Rules).			
	A.		B.		C.		PRIVATE (including Criminal).		PAUPER.	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		In unoccupied Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and count- ing each Single Room as for One Bed only).		In whole possible Bed space, whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	447	465	—	—	453	453	2	—	413	4633
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).	215	215	—	—	215	215	5	6	194	2188
London C. :										
Banstead - - -	1,072	1,395	—	—	1,089	1,389	39	26	1,026	1,3677
Bexley - - -	1,122	1,109	—	—	1,122	1,109	26	25	1,079	1,0766
Cane Hill - - -	942	1,234	—	—	923	1,199	34	24	900	1,1977
Claybury - - -	1,032	1,444	—	—	985	1,335	92	37	938	1,4099
Colney Hatch - -	960	1,517	—	2	960	1,519	15	29	945	1,4600
Hanwell - - -	1,015	1,561	—	—	963	1,479	28	30	985	1,5288
Manor - - -	66	876	—	—	66	872	—	164	67	7138
Horton - - -	951	1,169	—	—	951	1,169	30	29	917	1,1355
The Epileptic Colony	273	60	—	—	273	60	3	—	266	622
Long Grove - -	1,127	1,016	8	13	1,135	1,029	33	25	1,078	9866
Middlesex :										
Wandsworth - -	560	690	—	—	560	690	2	1	535	6822
Napsbury - - -	516	694	2	—	518	687	15	23	485	6356
Monmouth - - -	535	442	—	50	535	492	29	30	495	3811
Norfolk - - -	450	550	—	—	450	550	9	10	432	5644
Northampton C. -	424	524	—	—	424	524	13	27	409	4611
Northumberland and Tynemouth, C.B.	448	344	12	—	460	343	1	1	430	3388
Nottingham C. - -	251	248	—	—	226	226	—	—	240	2377
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	309	399	9	2	318	401	—	—	257	3800
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	355	448	—	—	330	421	13	15	(b)328	4144
Somerset, and Bath C.B. :										
Wells - - -	358	504	—	—	(c)391	(c)538	16	22	329	4600
Cotford - - -	351	400	17	20	368	420	6	16	345	3677
Stafford C., Burton-on- Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., and Newcastle- under-Lyme B. :										
Stafford - - -	448	418	—	—	480	445	1	1	447	4177
Burntwood - - -	434	465	—	—	417	465	3	1	414	4500
Cheddleton - - -	519	519	—	—	519	519	—	5	515	4398
Suffolk, East and West -	427	473	—	—	427	473	8	5	362	4400
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :										
Brookwood - - -	573	843	—	—	545	822	8	1	454	5690
Netherne - - -	380	570	10	—	390	570	1	1	275	3490
Sussex, East - - -	506	633	—	—	506	633	14	35	486	5568
Sussex, West - - -	335	465	1	11	336	476	7	13	311	4355
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. -	468	602	—	—	468	602	24	38	448	5855
Wight, Isle of - - -	117	191	—	16	111	207	12	30	105	1566
Wilts - - -	440	564	—	—	440	564	18	18	434	5188

(a) Twenty-six idiot boys sleep on the female side.

(b) Not including 25 males boarded out at Forden Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.



TABLE IX.—continued.

the Asylum ( <i>i.e.</i> , Form 1 of the 1st January 1910.		Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1910.				Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1910.					
TOTAL.		D.  In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).		E.  In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).		Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.			Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
415	463	32	2	38	(—10)	412	463	—	—	1	—
199	224	16	(—9)	16	(—9)	109	126	83	92	2	—
1,065	1,393	7	2	24	(—4)	1,024	1,365	—	—	2	2
1,105	1,101	17	8	17	8	1,077	1,076	—	—	2	—
934	1,221	8	13	(—11)	(—22)	899	1,196	—	—	1	1
1,030	1,446	2	(—2)	(—45)	(—111)	937	1,408	—	—	1	1
960	1,489	—	28	—	30	944	1,453	—	—	1	7
1,013	1,558	2	3	(—50)	(—79)	984	1,523	—	—	1	5
67	877	(—1)	(—1)	(—1)	(—5)	67	708	—	—	—	5
947	1,164	4	5	4	5	916	1,132	—	—	1	3
269	62	4	(—2)	4	(—2)	266	62	—	—	—	—
1,111	1,011	16	5	24	18	1,076	979	—	—	2	7
537	683	23	7	23	7	534	680	—	—	1	2
500	658	16	36	18	29	483	631	—	—	2	4
524	411	11	31	11	81	444	310	50	70	1	1
441	574	9	(—24)	9	(—24)	369	509	62	53	1	2
422	488	(a)28	(a)10	(a)28	(a)10	252	329	146	128	11	4
431	339	17	5	29	4	409	315	16	23	5	—
240	237	11	11	(—14)	(—11)	240	237	—	—	—	—
257	380	52	19	61	21	257	360	—	20	—	—
(b)341	429	14	19	(—11)	(—8)	(b)327	414	—	—	1	—
345	482	13	22	46	56	329	459	—	—	—	1
351	383	—	17	17	37	286	367	58	—	1	—
448	418	—	—	32	27	447	417	—	—	—	—
417	451	(d)22	(d)9	(d)5	(d)9	228	272	186	178	—	—
515	444	4	75	4	75	346	333	164	105	5	1
370	445	57	28	57	28	360	439	1	—	1	1
462	570	111	273	83	252	452	565	—	—	2	4
276	350	104	220	114	220	210	304	64	40	1	5
500	591	6	42	6	42	372	420	113	135	1	1
318	448	17	17	18	28	255	357	56	76	—	2
472	623	(—4)	(—21)	(—4)	(—21)	446	583	—	—	2	2
117	186	—	5	(—6)	21	105	155	—	—	—	1
452	536	(—12)	28	(—12)	28	434	516	—	—	—	2

(c) Actual accommodation is much less.

(d) Five boys sleep on the female side.

TABLE IX.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County.  C.B. = County-Borough.  B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1910.						Total Number of Patients in on the Register of Patients, Commissioners' Rules).			
	A.		B.		C.		PRIVATE		PAUPER.	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		In unoccupied Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and coun- ting each Single Room as for One Bed only).		In whole possible Bed space, whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).		(including Criminal).			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. :										
Powick - - -	539	673	-	-	531	629	12	15	413	493
Barnsley Hall - -	254	316	2	4	256	320	4	13	228	260
York, North Riding -	396	380	-	-	378	385	21	31	329	346
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. :										
Wakefield - - -	1,158	865	23	1	1,181	866	5	3	1,126	858
Wadsley - - -	720	890	-	-	720	890	16	19	739	883
Menston - - -	876	866	-	-	876	866	32	41	734	789
Scalebor Park - -	107	123	32	32	139	155	78	108	-	-
Storthes Hall - -	470	520	17	20	487	540	2	-	420	455
York, East Riding - -	306	300	13	4	319	304	7	5	249	245
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).										
Birmingham :										
Winson Green - -	360	378	-	-	349	355	27	33	278	267
Rubery Hill - -	723	716	-	-	711	710	2	-	671	552
Brighton - - -	388	528	-	-	361	503	12	17	350	472
Bristol - - -	495	550	-	-	495	550	6	14	404	489
Canterbury - - -	75	93	-	-	72	90	17	41	56	50
Cardiff - - -	347	414	-	-	347	414	7	9	335	322
Croydon - - -	210	311	-	-	194	243	25	43	178	268
Derby - - -	156	194	-	-	156	194	3	21	157	169
Exeter - - -	178	200	-	-	178	200	23	28	106	166
Hull - - -	310	325	43	28	353	353	7	8	269	309
Ipswich - - -	145	181	-	-	145	176	13	15	110	155
Leicester - - -	348	508	-	-	348	508	9	17	317	368
London (City of) - -	270	328	-	-	255	316	123	171	142	147
Middlesbrough - -	212	218	-	-	212	218	3	10	206	208
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	477	420	8	10	485	430	13	8	467	382
Newport - - -	186	186	5	10	191	196	4	4	179	174
Norwich - - -	221	265	-	-	214	265	2	3	219	250
Nottingham - - -	330	452	-	-	356	415	18	23	364	423
Plymouth - - -	212	253	6	6	218	259	5	19	165	198
Portsmouth - - -	505	417	-	-	505	417	33	42	433	414
Sunderland - - -	226	192	1	2	227	194	6	11	218	157
West Ham - - -	390	501	-	-	350	450	4	1	383	496
York - - -	161	219	-	-	160	219	2	1	159	185
TOTAL - - -	47,437	54,974	253	366	47,046	54,840	1,440	1,926	43,929 (b)	50,184 (b)

(a) There is also a contract for the reception of 100 Worcestershire patients of each sex.  
(b) See notes to Prestwich and Salop Asylums.



TABLE IX.—continued.

the Asylum (i.e., Form 1 of the 1st January 1910.		Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1910.				Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1910.					
TOTAL.		D.  In Beds actually in Position (as in Column A).		E.  In whole possible Bed space (as in Column C).		Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.			Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
425	508	114	165	106	121	402	493	10	—	1	—
232	273	22	43	24	47	202	260	(a)25	—	1	—
350	377	46	3	28	8	329	346	—	—	—	—
1,131	861	27	4	50	5	1,125	858	—	—	1	—
755	902	(—35)	(—12)	(—35)	(—12)	739	883	—	—	—	—
766	830	110	36	110	36	733	789	—	—	1	—
78	108	29	15	61	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
422	455	48	65	65	85	384	407	36	48	—	—
256	250	50	50	63	54	208	212	37	23	4	10
305	300	55	78	44	55	270	259	—	—	8	8
673	552	50	164	38	158	582	551	89	1	—	—
362	489	26	39	(—1)	14	270	389	80	80	—	3
410	503	85	47	85	47	402	450	—	39	2	—
73	91	2	2	(—1)	(—1)	56	50	—	—	—	—
342	331	5	83	5	83	329	314	—	—	6	8
203	311	7	—	(—9)	(—68)	174	265	—	—	4	3
160	190	(—4)	4	(—4)	4	157	169	—	—	—	—
129	194	49	6	49	6	71	114	35	51	—	1
276	317	34	8	77	36	269	309	—	—	—	—
123	170	22	11	22	6	88	100	21	54	1	1
326	385	22	123	22	123	317	358	—	10	—	—
265	318	5	10	(—10)	(—2)	136	139	—	—	6	8
209	218	3	—	3	—	139	128	66	71	1	9
480	390	(—3)	30	5	40	464	356	1	26	2	—
183	178	3	8	8	18	136	124	43	50	—	—
221	253	—	12	(—7)	12	180	211	39	39	—	—
382	446	(—2)	6	(—26)	(—31)	362	420	—	—	2	3
170	217	42	36	48	42	165	197	—	—	—	1
466	456	39	(—39)	39	(—39)	271	266	162	147	—	1
224	168	2	24	3	26	209	147	9	10	—	—
387	497	(c)5	(c)2	(c)(—35)	(c)(—49)	382	494	—	—	1	2
161	186	—	33	(—1)	33	106	106	39	51	14	28
45,369 (b)	52,110 (b)	2,101 (d)	2,831 (d)	1,710 (d)	2,697 (d)	41,643 (b)	47,881 (b)	1,941	1,993	345	310

(c) Two boys sleep on the female side.

(d) See notes to Northampton, Burntwood, and West Ham Asylums.

TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT and WALES for

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Exercise.			Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.		Weekly beyond Estate.	Daily outside Airing Courts but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.	Male.	Female.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS.									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	2	42	37	37	25	12	15	69	60
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	1	45	41	49	47	64	7	67	533
Brecon and Radnor - -	1	—(c)	85	89	91	—	5	87	711
Bucks - - - -	4	41	45	27	34	25	18	64	833
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	3	29	—(c)	33	17	14	60	48	577
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke C.	3	46	45	42	40	37	10	52	444
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :									
Chester - - - -	2	36	37	44	18	33	45	47	566
Parkside - - - -	5	36	43	40	33	47	6	51	688
Cornwall - - - -	5	18	18	49	37	0	32	79	633
Cumberland and Westmorland	1	35	35	39	32	13	12	64	566
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	1	36	—(c)	34	36	11	22	56	500
Derby C. - - - -	2	24	29	45	0	46	12	69	744
Devon - - - -	1	29	28	32	35	47	24	60	744
Dorset - - - -	1	36	32	38	41	70	2	76	611
Durham C. - - - -	5	28	24	24	52	26	16	58	444
Essex and Colchester B. -	6	15	21	22	26	31	58	47	455
Glamorgan - - - -	4	38	38	43	31	45	5	59	555
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	2	37	49	57	45	26	6	70	677
Hants - - - -	2	33	34	39	39	35	14	46	399
Hereford C. and Hereford B. -	3	40	49	46	33	46	21	59	566
Herts - - - -	3	46	47	51	23	19	19	71	655
Kent and Gravesend B. :									
Barming Heath - - -	2	17	15	31	24	18	19	65	499
Chartham - - - -	2	31	32	33	17	0	39	48	588
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :									
Lancaster - - - -	5	22	20	25	34	39	23	43	511
Rainhill - - - -	3	18	20	36	16	41	25	66	500
Prestwich - - - -	1	16	16	31	0	30	13	49	666
Whittingham - - - -	4	16	18	21	5	18	19	57	522
Winwick - - - -	5	23	28	27	14	0	51	43	455
Leicester C. and Rutland -	3	44	43	41	4	0	5	60	566
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Hol- land Divisions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B.	2	33	32	40	30	19	34	54	744
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division)	1	40	—(c)	44	38	0	38	49	588
London C. :									
Banstead - - - -	0	18	16	30	10	40	32	49	622
Bexley - - - -	1	25	18	41	13	0	0	56	500
Cane Hill - - - -	2	42	43	36	25	39	4	71	555

(a) Not including those working on the land. (c) No service,



of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS in ENGLAND  
the Year 1909.

Percentages			Attendants.(b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1909.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number on Night Duty.		Proportion to Patients by Day.		Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
11.4	1.0	2.0	5	8	1 to 9.4	1 to 9.8	23	13	51	49
14.0	1.3	4.8	5	5	1 „ 10.1	1 „ 10.9	20	41	38	9
11.9	9.5	5.1	3	3	1 „ 9.9	1 „ 9.5	25	47	30	0
10.1	1.3	1.3	5	5	1 „ 11.0	1 „ 10.9	19	28	35	33
11.1	.5	2.7	4	5	1 „ 9.5	1 „ 9.5	11	29	56	7
7.8	1.1	5.3	3	4	1 „ 11.4	1 „ 10.8	0	6	71	35
8.9	2.0	.9	4	5	1 „ 10.0	1 „ 10.0	8	15	54	39
15.9	2.2	3.2	7	9	1 „ 10.0	1 „ 11.0	15	31	63	20
11.2	.7	.9	8	9	1 „ 7.8	1 „ 9.3	9	14	63	38
10.4	.9	2.2	5	5	1 „ 11.6	1 „ 11.2	31	26	38	26
13.5	.9	2.9	6	5	1 „ 12.3	1 „ 12.4	7	18	70	33
10.7	.8	4.1	5	5	1 „ 10.3	1 „ 9.7	20	22	53	37
9.9	1.9	2.8	10	10	1 „ 8.7	1 „ 9.4	21	27	39	33
8.2	.6	.5	5	6	1 „ 8.6	1 „ 8.7	4	14	63	21
12.6	3.0	.5	21	21	1 „ 9.3	1 „ 10.2	2	4	70	37
12.8	2.1	.2	9	17	1 „ 9.5	1 „ 11.7	8	21	72	37
13.5	2.7	1.9	12	12	1 „ 9.7	1 „ 9.1	11	25	49	23
12.4	1.6	.1	5	6	1 „ 12.2	1 „ 12.9	13	32	54	28
12.1	1.5	4.2	9	10	1 „ 11.3	1 „ 11.0	23	41	47	11
11.1	1.0	1.8	4	5	1 „ 11.5	1 „ 11.4	17	46	72	20
10.7	1.7	0.0	4	5	1 „ 9.7	1 „ 9.8	26	49	29	18
12.2	2.0	.4	10	14	1 „ 11.2	1 „ 10.3	3	22	71	41
14.3	1.3	3.5	10	11	1 „ 7.9	1 „ 8.9	15	19	39	17
13.1	3.6	3.8	21	22	1 „ 9.3	1 „ 9.7	6	19	67	40
8.3	3.7	10.9	15	18	1 „ 9.7	1 „ 10.7	19	21	46	19
7.7	3.4	1.9	24	26	1 „ 6.0	1 „ 10.0	11	22	47	36
8.7	3.3	6.5	15	18	1 „ 8.0	1 „ 9.0	11	20	65	33
19.5	1.4	7.0	24	28	1 „ 7.4	1 „ 10.2	28	45	26	13
11.2	.3	.7	4	4	1 „ 11.1	1 „ 10.1	24	36	28	19
13.2	2.3	1.0	6	7	1 „ 8.0	1 „ 10.1	14	34	48	13
11.1	2.4	1.9	3	2	1 „ 10.0	1 „ 10.2	13	21	48	8
9.1	4.3	1.2	23	26	1 „ 9.6	1 „ 12.1	2	18	85	50
8.2	2.4	5.1	21	20	1 „ 10.2	1 „ 11.0	5	32	44	16
6.1	2.1	.5	14	14	1 „ 8.3	1 „ 10.0	4	19	64	35

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.

TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Exercise.			Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.		Weekly beyond Estate.	Daily outside Airing Courts, but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.		
								Male.	Female.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.									
London C.—cont.									
Claybury - - - -	1	18	18	38	15	18	15	75	63
Colney Hatch - - -	4	23	21	22	4	19	35	60	54
Hanwell - - - - -	5	20	16	26	2	50	23	55	48
Manor - - - - -	2	43	39	42	4	10	10	91	42
Horton - - - - -	1	32	23	53	13	13	24	67	52
Epileptic Colony - -	1	—(c)	87	90	62	0	0	91	95
Long Grove - - - -	2	22	22	33	8	14	39	47	50
Middlesex :									
Wandsworth - - - -	2	31	37	43	7	24	27	49	71
Napsbury - - - - -	2	21	15	26	14	34	16	54	49
Monmouth C. - - - -	3	47	—(c)	51	55	0	12	66	60
Norfolk - - - - -	3	47	54	33	42	0	15	64	74
Northampton C. - -	3	34	35	35	29	20	10	61	56
Northumberland and Tyne- mouth C.B.	2	28	28	40	0	41	5	61	63
Nottingham C. - - -	2	30	28	45	25	4	8	65	65
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. -	6	46	46	32	14	22	36	68	56
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wen- lock B.	0	43	45	41	23	33	30	76	70
Somerset and Bath C.B. :									
Wells - - - - -	0	34	37	29	10	16	9	62	65
Cotford - - - - -	3	38	—(c)	41	20	28	4	75	49
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :									
Stafford - - - - -	1	34	34	27	23	26	17	70	65
Burntwood - - - - -	2	51	52	46	57	34	6	81	71
Cheddleton - - - - -	1	50	—(c)	52	24	57	15	96	78
Suffolk, E. and W. - -	0	28	25	40	26	24	16	65	77
Surrey (and for Brookwood Asylum, Guildford B.) :									
Brookwood - - - - -	1	41	41	32	1	9	40	67	62
Netherne - - - - -	4	48	48	59	0	24	87	71	86
Sussex, E. - - - - -	3	36	26	33	34	34	59	45	46
„ W. - - - - -	3	39	35	38	25	34	17	74	61
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	2	27	22	26	22	57	24	51	50
Wight, Isle of - - - -	3	—(c)	35	42	29	21	16	61	47
Wilts - - - - -	0	20	23	22	7	29	7	46	75
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.									
Powick - - - - -	2	53	53	49	48	4	37	67	67
Barnsley Hall - - - -	1	49	53	79	0	31	19	56	54

(a) Not including those working on the land. (c) No service.



of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &amp;c.—continued.

Percentages			Attendants. (b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1909.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number on Night Duty.		Proportion to Patients by Day.		Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
11.0	3.8	2.0	15	18	1 to 9.0	1 to 10.6	9	16	62	33
7.2	1.6	3.2	14	23	1 „ 9.9	1 „ 10.7	9	30	65	35
6.6	2.8	.7	14	23	1 „ 9.9	1 „ 9.8	10	23	72	48
3.9	1.3	1.1	1	12	1 „ 16.8	1 „ 11.2	0	39	0	18
9.3	2.2	1.6	14	21	1 „ 9.6	1 „ 10.7	9	25	53	11
95.8	0.0	0.0	8	2	1 „ 11.2	1 „ 5.2	19	50	47	14
9.4	4.2	2.3	18	21	1 „ 9.1	1 „ 9.5	28	43	—(d)	—(d)
15.8	1.7	.9	11	12	1 „ 9.1	1 „ 8.5	9	23	67	25
10.6	3.8	.4	8	10	1 „ 9.8	1 „ 9.7	27	46	—(d)	—(d)
11.6	1.5	1.8	6	6	1 „ 11.1	1 „ 9.6	15	37	42	2
10.3	1.2	.4	6	8	1 „ 8.8	1 „ 9.6	23	26	45	32
13.7	.9	1.5	6	7	1 „ 10.8	1 „ 10.2	16	31	47	22
12.1	3.9	2.2	6	6	1 „ 9.8	1 „ 10.6	8	30	75	28
11.3	2.7	4.0	3	3	1 „ 9.6	1 „ 9.9	32	44	29	11
16.3	1.6	2.0	6	6	1 „ 9.2	1 „ 12.7	9	64	41	6
11.6	1.9	2.3	5	7	1 „ 10.2	1 „ 10.0	34	28	39	18
8.5	2.1	1.6	5	6	1 „ 9.1	1 „ 11.5	14	27	60	19
11.4	.5	3.3	4	6	1 „ 10.0	1 „ 9.8	18	49	18	11
19.4	.8	2.3	9	9	1 „ 8.6	1 „ 9.5	18	11	67	26
20.4	1.8	1.5	4	5	1 „ 9.3	1 „ 10.7	29	26	50	19
18.1	3.4	4.1	9	8	1 „ 11.0	1 „ 10.0	12	28	62	15
10.6	.4	2.5	7	7	1 „ 8.6	1 „ 8.9	16	11	54	16
8.5	2.6	.3	9	9	1 „ 7.3	1 „ 8.9	32	59	50	19
9.4	1.3	.6	5	5	1 „ 9.2	1 „ 8.3	—(e)	—(e)	—(e)	—(e)
13.8	3.3	2.0	10	14	1 „ 10.2	1 „ 8.8	31	30	29	7
7.3	2.7	.8	4	6	1 „ 9.1	1 „ 9.3	26	26	28	22
13.7	2.0	4.6	6	9	1 „ 9.8	1 „ 8.1	20	19	69	71
6.3	1.0	4.3	2	4	1 „ 11.7	1 „ 10.3	8	36	33	0
12.9	1.4	5.0	9	11	1 „ 10.5	1 „ 10.3	10	24	69	25
15.5	.5	1.7	7	9	1 „ 9.7	1 „ 10.0	14	15	71	33
13.9	1.0	2.4	6	8	1 „ 6.6	1 „ 8.5	41	48	—(d)	—(d)

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.

(d) Asylum opened within last 5 years.

(e) Asylum opened during the year.

TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Exercise.			Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.		Weekly beyond Estate.	Daily outside Airing Courts but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.	Male.	Females.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS —continued.									
York, North Riding - - -	1	35	33	40	1	23	27	70	81
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asy- lum) Doncaster B. :									
Wakefield - - - -	3	23	20	32	19	22	40	60	57
Wadsley - - - -	6	—(c)	35	31	28	43	39	63	61
Menston - - - -	4	28	31	34	17	16	54	63	58
Scalebor Park - - -	2	—(c)	49	53	16	78	6	65	63
Storthes Hall - - -	3	—(c)	30	31	23	0	57	65	41
York, East Riding - - -	3	19(f)	31	35	36	28	6	54	59
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).									
Birmingham :									
Winson Green - - -	0	49	—(c)	46	0	10	0	78	52
Rubery Hill - - -	3	34	—(c)	36	27	0	9	61	60
Brighton - - - -	2	32	32	35	23	27	13	60	68
Bristol - - - -	2	34	33	44	26	26	49	60	66
Canterbury - - - -	4	57	—(c)	60	36	48	9	56	69
Cardiff - - - -	1	56	51	55	15	43	22	69	69
Croydon - - - -	0	32	36	51	1	60	25	49	36
Derby - - - -	3	62	—(c)	67	15	51	11	74	63
Exeter - - - -	1	36	—(c)	32	44	14	12	40	59
Hull - - - -	3	—(c)	44	47	47	22	6	65	63
Ipswich - - - -	1	—(c)	73	66	54	69	4	77	81
Leicester - - - -	2	22	—(c)	27	1	62	17	74	58
London (City of) - - -	2	50	47	36	33	47	3	65	64
Middlesbrough - - -	0	33	—(c)	38	17	50	4	68	60
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	1	52	52	61	0	60	18	82	77
Newport - - - -	2	35	—(c)	49	19	0	75	62	49
Norwich - - - -	1	75	78	51	36	80	0	61	67
Nottingham - - - -	2	30	28	33	14	23	11	64	58
Plymouth - - - -	3	34	—(c)	44	38	19	9	58	63
Portsmouth - - - -	2	38	33	36	21	48	9	44	36
Sunderland - - - -	0	69	69	62	12	58	15	69	83
West Ham - - - -	1	39	38	43	7	32	18	72	58
York - - - -	2	38	—(c)	46	8	17	26	67	54
Averages - - - -	2	35	36	41	24	29	21	63	60

(a) Not including those working on the land.

(c) No service.

(f) Once a month.



of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &c.—*continued.*

Percentages			Attendants. (b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1909.				Of the Total Number.			
Epil- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number on Night Duty.		Proportion to Patients by Day.		Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
7·6	2·2	1·4	4	6	1 to 8·0	1 to 9·9	17	34	52	18
17·1	3·2	1·1	16	15	1 „ 9·9	1 „ 9·6	11	21	65	26
20·0	2·7	·1	12	10	1 „ 8·6	1 „ 10·6	8	21	70	32
15·0	4·4	4·6	13	13	1 „ 9·0	1 „ 9·8	13	26	65	27
7·0	6·5	9·1	7	8	1 „ 4·6	1 „ 4·0	0	20	21	11
14·6	1·5	·1	11	12	1 „ 9·4	1 „ 10·8	50	56	4	4
14·6	1·2	·4	4	4	1 „ 11·1	1 „ 10·9	26	41	26	0
8·1	4·5	6·3	5	5	1 „ 9·5	1 „ 8·6	38	40	38	5
17·7	·9	·7	8	7	1 „ 11·0	1 „ 11·3	12	14	39	14
9·2	2·1	1·8	5	6	1 „ 10·6	1 „ 12·9	5	34	72	25
11·5	1·9	1·7	4	6	1 „ 10·5	1 „ 12·0	12	38	42	19
7·9	3·7	2·4	3	4	1 „ 6·6	1 „ 7·0	29	24	21	6
11·0	2·4	1·2	4	5	1 „ 7·8	1 „ 8·7	35	33	—(d)	—(d)
9·9	3·5	4·7	6	5	1 „ 7·8	1 „ 12·0	19	29	25	10
9·1	4·9	3·7	3	4	1 „ 10·0	1 „ 9·5	21	25	37	17
10·8	1·2	·6	3	3	1 „ 9·2	1 „ 10·8	0	29	76	33
13·2	4·4	·8	3	3	1 „ 8·9	1 „ 9·9	9	49	50	14
11·3	3·4	1·4	2	2	1 „ 8·8	1 „ 10·0	13	11	50	47
11·0	2·8	·1	4	5	1 „ 9·1	1 „ 8·6	13	32	40	30
3·8	1·2	2·7	4	4	1 „ 9·8	1 „ 9·1	13	26	45	13
10·8	2·8	·9	3	3	1 „ 10·4	1 „ 9·9	35	20	48	32
11·3	4·4	·2	8	6	1 „ 9·6	1 „ 10·5	26	23	41	16
18·0	1·1	4·2	3	3	1 „ 10·2	1 „ 8·9	29	39	—(d)	—(d)
12·0	3·0	1·9	4	4	1 „ 11·0	1 „ 9·0	17	41	37	3
13·2	2·5	2·5	4	6	1 „ 9·3	1 „ 10·6	4	38	64	23
14·0	3·4	1·0	3	4	1 „ 8·5	1 „ 9·4	13	15	48	26
11·0	3·4	1·5	8	9	1 „ 8·6	1 „ 8·8	8	44	48	11
14·0	1·5	·8	5	5	1 „ 8·6	1 „ 7·0	13	24	26	14
16·5	4·5	·7	6	6	1 „ 10·2	1 „ 11·3	23	26	39	16
19·3	2·6	·3	3	3	1 „ 8·9	1 „ 8·5	33	24	—(d)	—(d)
12·6	2·3	2·3	8	9	1 „ 9·6	1 „ 9·9	17	29	49	22

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.

(d) Asylum opened within last 5 years.

TABLE XI.—STATISTICS of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1909.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Cases of Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhœa (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1910.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1910.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.																
Lancs : Prestwich - -	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
London : Hanwell - -	7	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
"    Claybury - -	7	13	2	2	-	-	1	-	4	13	-	1	-	-	-	-
"    Banstead - -	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	13	2	4	-	1	-	-
Lancs : Lancaster - -	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Colney Hatch -	3	11	8	10	1	7	-	-	21	10	6	3	-	1	-	-
"    Bexley - -	33	17	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
"    Cane Hill - -	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	13	-	1	-	-	1	-
Lancs : Winwick - -	-	2	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Horton - -	10	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	25	3	8	-	-	-	-
Lancs : Whittingham - -	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Long Grove - -	37	41	-	10	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Lancs : Rainhill - -	13	4	5	8	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	2	-	-	-	-
Essex - -	2	5	3	5	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	-
Glamorgan - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Wadsley -	15	49	2	15	-	2	-	1	9	19	1	2	-	-	-	1
"    Menston - -	5	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent : Barming Heath -	30	16	7	16	-	-	2	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon - -	29	68	3	17	2	5	-	-	3	9	1	4	-	-	-	-
Birmingham : Rubery Hill -	8	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex : Wandsworth -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
"    Napsbury - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants - -	28	22	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey : Brookwood - -	9	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester - -	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex, E. - -	35	15	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire : Parkside - -	39	8	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent : Chartham - -	3	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire : Upton - -	1	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (32 Asylums) -	317	318	67	116	9	22	5	1	107	150	20	31	1	2	2	1
Group B.—Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 Inmates.																
Norfolk - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beds, Herts, Hunts - -	-	10	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilts - -	8	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornwall - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Manor - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Powick - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffs : Cheddleton - -	17	13	5	2	3	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northants - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Denbigh - -	-	14	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth - -	2	7	1	5	3	-	-	-	1	6	-	5	-	-	-	-
Staffs : Burntwood - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
"    Stafford - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs : Bracebridge - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Ham - -	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk - -	11	15	3	1	2	3	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE XI.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in County and Borough Asylums in 1909—continued.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Cases of Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhoea (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1910.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1910.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group B.—Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.</i>																
Dorset - - - - -	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland and Westmorland.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Wells - - -	10	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham City - - -	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex, W. - - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Storthes Hall	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - -	5	5	3	4	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Salop and Montgomery -	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	56	61	-	-	-	-	4	-
Berks - - - - -	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brighton - - - - -	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby Co. - - - - -	6	10	3	3	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Cotford - - -	5	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, N.R. - - - - -	-	7	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
Leicester Borough - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiff - - - - -	11	10	-	7	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bucks - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester and Rutland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham : Winson Green	6	7	3	2	-	2	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of London - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	11	-	2	1	12	-	-
TOTAL (43 Asylums) -	90	154	28	42	14	12	3	1	116	150	1	8	1	14	4	-
<i>Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.</i>																
Yorks, E.R. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notts Co. - - - - -	2	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Barnsley Hall -	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	1	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs : Kesteven - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunderland - - - - -	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Surrey : Netherne - - - -	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby Borough - - - - -	8	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York City - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Epileptic Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	9	16	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon and Radnor - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isle of Wight - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Scalebor Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (20 Asylums) -	30	40	2	14	-	-	-	-	12	21	4	1	-	1	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - -	437	512	97	172	23	34	8	2	235	321	25	40	2	17	6	1

TABLE XII.—MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1909.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.							
Lancs : Prestwich -	2,760	266	57	5	62	22·4	23·3
London : Hanwell -	2,568	206	22	—	22	8·5	10·6
"    Claybury -	2,476	235	26	—	26	10·5	11·0
"    Banstead -	2,459	263	33	2	35	14·2	13·3
Lancs : Lancaster -	2,332	206	24	2	26	11·1	12·6
London : Colney Hatch -	2,331	257	38	—	38	16·3	14·8
"    Bexley -	2,180	174	15	5	20	9·2	11·5
"    Cane Hill -	2,165	144	7	1	8	3·7	5·5
Lancs : Winwick -	2,122	232	34	14	48	22·6	20·7
London : Horton -	2,114	147	12	2	14	6·6	9·5
Lancs : Whittingham -	2,093	164	46	3	49	23·4	29·9
London : Long Grove -	2,072	250	29	2	31	15·0	12·4
Lancs : Rainhill -	2,002	179	35	3	38	19·0	21·2
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield -	1,984	195	33	12	45	22·7	23·0
Essex - - - -	1,831	241	18	4	22	12·0	9·1
Glamorgan - - -	1,661	176	24	6	30	18·0	17·0
Yorks, W.R. : Wadsley -	1,618	192	25	5	30	18·5	15·6
"    "    Menston -	1,613	161	15	4	19	11·8	11·8
Kent : Barming Heath -	1,601	234	55	—	55	34·3	23·5
Durham - - - -	1,550	127	24	1	25	16·1	19·7
Devon - - - -	1,357	143	18	4	22	16·2	15·4
Birmingham: Rubery Hill -	1,257	61	13	3	16	12·7	26·2
Middlesex : Wandsworth -	1,244	85	17	2	19	15·2	22·3
"    Napsbury -	1,185	109	13	—	13	11·0	11·9
Hants - - - -	1,175	98	13	2	15	12·8	15·3
Surrey : Brookwood -	1,149	118	17	3	20	17·4	16·9
Gloucester - - -	1,141	150	16	5	21	18·4	14·0
Sussex, E. - - -	1,092	98	7	4	11	10·1	11·2
Warwick - - - -	1,091	131	18	2	20	18·3	15·3
Cheshire : Parkside -	1,050	87	6	—	6	5·7	6·9
Kent : Chartham -	1,045	155	27	11	38	36·3	24·5
Cheshire : Upton -	1,019	114	7	—	7	6·9	6·1
TOTAL (32 Asylums)	55,337	5,398	744	107	851	15·3	15·7
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates.							
Norfolk - - - -	996	90	23	1	24	24·1	26·7
Beds, Herts, Hunts -	975	70	16	1	17	17·4	24·3
Wilts - - - -	972	98	12	3	15	15·4	15·3
Cornwall - - - -	941	75	4	2	6	6·4	8·0
London : Manor -	941	58	9	—	9	9·5	15·5
Worcester : Powick -	935	77	10	1	11	11·8	14·3
Monmouth - - - -	923	86	8	1	9	9·7	10·4
Staffs : Cheddleton -	910	111	15	7	22	24·2	19·8
Northants - - - -	903	86	11	2	13	14·4	15·1
Bristol - - - -	898	103	12	—	12	13·3	11·6
Denbigh - - - -	897	68	8	3	11	12·2	16·2
Portsmouth - - -	894	124	10	4	14	15·6	11·3
Staffs : Burntwood -	883	126	24	2	26	29·5	20·6
"    Stafford -	877	124	27	3	30	34·2	24·2
Lincs : Bracebridge -	864	82	7	6	13	15·0	15·8
West Ham - - - -	862	79	8	1	9	10·4	11·4
Newcastle - - - -	860	97	16	—	16	18·6	16·5
Suffolk - - - -	849	118	26	12	38	44·7	32·2
Dorset - - - -	847	73	9	2	11	13·0	15·1



TABLE XII.—Mortality from Tuberculosis in County and Borough Asylums in 1909—*continued*.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.							
Cumberland and West- morland.	844	73	9	—	9	10·7	12·3
Somerset : Wells - -	830	92	9	2	11	13·2	12·0
Nottingham City - -	815	77	12	—	12	14·7	15·6
Sussex, W. - - -	796	77	10	2	12	15·1	15·6
Yorks, W.R.: Storthes Hall	782	107	8	7	15	19·1	14·0
Northumberland - -	772	116	12	3	15	19·4	12·9
Salop and Montgomery -	771	89	14	3	17	22·0	19·1
Herts - - - -	765	47	4	2	6	7·8	12·7
Berks - - - -	763	67	14	—	14	18·3	20·9
Brighton - - - -	748	60	2	—	2	2·7	3·3
Derby Co. - - - -	739	78	22	1	23	31·1	29·5
Somerset : Cotford -	733	82	12	3	15	20·5	18·3
Yorks, N.R. - - -	719	78	19	2	21	29·2	26·9
Leicester Borough -	716	85	8	1	9	12·6	10·6
Carmarthen - - -	679	47	4	5	9	13·2	19·1
Cardiff - - - -	673	81	6	—	6	8·9	7·4
Oxford - - - -	638	79	11	—	11	17·2	13·9
Bucks - - - -	632	77	7	1	8	12·6	10·4
Leicester and Rutland -	602	58	5	3	8	13·2	13·8
Birmingham : Winson Green.	589	93	14	—	14	23·8	15·0
Hull - - - -	578	75	8	—	8	13·8	10·7
City of London - -	577	31	3	1	4	6·9	12·9
Cambridge - - -	576	77	11	1	12	20·8	15·6
Hereford - - - -	505	40	4	2	6	11·9	15·0
TOTAL (43 Asylums)	34,069	3,531	483	90	573	16·8	16·2
Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.							
Yorks, E.R. - - -	491	52	8	2	10	20·4	19·2
Croydon - - - -	489	30	5	1	6	12·2	20·0
Notts Co. - - - -	481	54	7	—	7	14·5	13·0
Norwich - - - -	472	46	3	—	3	6·3	6·5
Worcester : Barnsley Hall	467	71	5	1	6	12·8	8·4
Middlesbrough - -	424	55	6	3	9	21·2	16·3
Lincs : Kesteven - -	399	26	1	—	1	2·5	3·8
Sunderland - - -	386	36	5	2	7	18·1	19·4
Plymouth - - - -	378	19	1	—	1	2·6	5·2
Surrey : Netherne - -	365	24	—	2	2	5·5	8·3
Newport - - - -	363	25	4	—	4	11·0	16·0
Derby Borough - -	350	46	3	1	4	11·4	8·7
York City - - - -	344	24	1	—	1	2·9	4·1
London : Epileptic Colony	335	11	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter - - - -	329	29	7	1	8	24·3	27·6
Brecon and Radnor -	295	60	11	—	11	37·3	18·3
Ipswich - - - -	293	33	4	—	4	13·6	10·5
Isle of Wight - - -	291	25	3	1	4	13·7	16·0
Yorks, W.R.: Scalebor Park	171	24	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury - - -	159	15	4	—	4	25·1	26·6
TOTAL (20 Asylums)	7,282	710	78	14	92	12·6	12·9
GRAND TOTAL - -	96,688	9,639	1,305	211	1,516	15·7	15·7

TABLE XIII.—Showing CONTRACTS, approved by the SECRETARY  
ASYLUMS and LICENSED HOUSES,

C. = County. C.B. = County Borough.

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		
1	Beds, Herts and Hunts -	Bedford B. - - -	No
2	Brecon and Radnor - -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
3	Cumberland and Westmorland.	South Shields C.B. - -	No
4	Do. do. -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	See last column
5	Devon - - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	No
6	Dorset - - - -	Wilts - - - -	Yes
7	Glamorgan - - -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
8	Gloucester - - -	Gloucester C.B. - - -	No
	Herts - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
10	Do. - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	No
11	Lincoln (Kesteven) - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	No
12	Do. do. - -	Soke of Peterborough - -	No
13	Do. do - - -	Nottingham C. - - -	See last column
14	Monmouth - - -	Salop and Montgomery C. and Wenlock B.	No
15	Do. - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
16	Norfolk - - - -	Great Yarmouth C.B. - -	See last column
17	Do. - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
18	Do. - - - -	Norwich C.B. - - -	No
19	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	See last column
20	Northampton - - -	Northampton C.B. - -	No
21	Northumberland - -	Salop and Montgomery C. and Wenlock B.	No
22	Oxford - - - -	Surrey and Guildford B. -	Yes, and see last column.



OF STATE, for the RECEPTION of PAUPER LUNATICS in various  
in force as on 1st January 1910.

B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	—	All	Ordinary charge, plus 5s.	28th Feb. 1860	At 6 months' notice.	
75	—	75	14s. 6d. to 17s.	23rd Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	
—	10	10	14s.	12th Oct. 1908	5th Oct. 1911	
15	40	55	„	30th Sept. 1907	29th Sept. 1910	Gateshead pauper pa- tients.
—	—	140	16s.	14th Dec. 1906	31st Mar. 1912	
30	—	30	14s.	22nd Nov. 1909	31st Dec. 1912	
—	150	150	„	27th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	
—	—	—	„	1st Oct. 1906	30th Sept. 1911	All above the number which the County Borough is entitled to send to Wotton Asylum.
10	—	10	15s. 2d.	10th Aug. 1908	30th Sept. 1911	
30	30	60	14s. 7d.	28th Jan. 1909	14th Feb. 1912	
—	30	30	14s.	5th Aug. 1909	25th July 1914	
—	—	All	15s.	15th Feb. 1907	30th Apr. 1912	
20	—	20	13s. 8½d.	18th Dec. 1908	17th Dec. 1911	Notts lunatic patients.
—	20	20	14s.	28th May 1907	30th June 1910	
50	50	100	„	9th Oct. 1909	31st Dec. 1914	
—	—	100	15s.	24th July 1908	23rd June 1913	Great Yarmouth pauper patients.
20	—	20	„	30th Apr. 1909	17th May 1912	
—	—	—	„	4th July 1907	30th June 1912	Norwich Parish lunatics under 14 years of age.
1	—	1	14s.	21st Apr. 1909	22nd Apr. 1914	A patient named in the contract.
—	—	All	14s. for 3 years, then 15s.	24th Aug. 1907	30th June 1912	
18	25	43	12s. 10d.	24th June 1909	31st Mar. 1912	
25	—	25	15s.	17th July 1907	11th July 1910	Brookwood Asylum pauper patients.

TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by the Secretary of  
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>		
23	Oxford - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	Yes, and <i>see</i> last column.
24	Somerset (Cotford) - -	Salop and Montgomery C. and Wenlock B.	" "
25	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	" "
26	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	" "
27	Staffordshire Asylums (all)	Hanley C.B., Walsall C.B., West Bromwich C.B., and Wolverhampton C.B.	No
28	Stafford C. (Cheddleton) -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
29	Suffolk - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	<i>See</i> last column
30	Surrey (Netherne) - -	Do. do. -	" "
31	Do. do. - -	Do. do. -	" "
32	East Sussex - - -	Hastings C.B. - - -	No
33	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	No
34	Do. - - -	West Sussex - - -	<i>See</i> last column
35	Do. - - -	Brighton - - -	" "
36	West Sussex - - -	Bournemouth C.B. - -	No
37	Worcester (Powick) - -	Hereford C. and Hereford B.	Yes, and <i>see</i> last column.
38	Do. (Barnsley Hall)	Worcester C. - - -	" "
39	Do. do.	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
40	York, W.R. (Storthes Hall)	Nottingham C.B. - -	No
41	Do. do.	Lancaster C. - - -	Yes, and <i>see</i> last column.
42	Do. do.	South Shields C.B. - -	No
43	York, E.R. - - -	Grantham B. - - -	No
44	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
45	Do. - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
46	Do. - - -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	No



State, for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums  
on 1st January 1910—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	20	20	14s.	17th Apr. 1909	16th Apr. 1914	Patients in Essex Asylum at time contract was made. Pauper lunatic patients of Salop, Montgomery and Wenlock B.
20	—	20	„	24th Mar. 1908	1st May 1911	
30	—	30	12s. 10d.	1st Dec. 1908	31st Oct. 1913	
10	—	10	„	27th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1912	
—	—	All	Ordinary charge plus portion of rentcharge.	29th Jan. 1892	31st Dec. 1920	
58	—	58	16s. 6d.	24th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	Pauper patients of Essex and Colchester B.
35	—	35	15s. 2d.	28th Aug. 1908	30th Sept. 1911	
30	40	70	„	23rd Aug. 1909	22nd Aug. 1914	
35	—	35	„	25th Nov. 1909	24th Nov. 1914	
—	—	All	Ordinary charge plus 7s. 6d.	19th May 1899	14th Mar. 1924	
40	—	40	15s.	20th Apr. 1909	20th Sept. 1910	Idiot pauper children patients.
—	—	24	14s.	1st Mar. 1909	14th Mar. 1911	
—	—	10	16s.	30th Sept. 1907	9th Oct. 1912	
70	80	150	15s. 9d.	29th Sept. 1906	31st Jan. 1911	Pauper patients from Hereford Asylum. Worcester Co. pauper lunatic patients.
25	—	25	14s.	23rd Apr. 1909	1st June 1912	
100	100	200	„	15th June 1907	30th June 1912	
25	—	25	14s. 6d.	30th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	
—	20	20	12s. 6d.	4th Sept. 1908	30th Sept. 1910	
50	50	100	14s.	13th Jan. 1909	1st Feb. 1910	Lancashire [?] Asylums' patients.
10	—	10	„	10th May 1909	14th May 1914	
25	—	25	„	16th Dec. 1907	13th Dec. 1910	
—	40	40	„	1st Mar. 1907	28th Feb. 1910	
22	—	22	„	18th Oct. 1909	17th Oct. 1912	
40	—	40	14s. & 16s.*	4th Dec. 1909	31st Dec. 1912	

\* Exceptional cases as agreed.

TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by the Secretary of  
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution ?
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.			
47	Birmingham (Rubery Hill)	London C. - - - -	No
48	Brighton - - - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	No
49	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	No
50	Do. - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	Yes, and <i>see</i> last column.
51	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	" "
52	Bristol - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
53	Exeter - - - -	Barnstaple B. - - -	No
54	Do. - - - -	Tiverton B. - - -	No
55	Do. - - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	<i>See</i> last column
56	Ipswich - - - -	Essex - - - -	No
57	Do. - - - -	Bury St. Edmunds B. - -	No
58	Leicester - - - -	Nottingham C. - - -	<i>See</i> last column
59	Middlesbrough - - -	Chester C.B. - - -	No
60	Do. - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	Yes, and <i>see</i> last column.
61	Do. - - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
62	Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	No
63	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	No
64	Newport - - - -	Hereford C. and Hereford B.	Yes, and <i>see</i> last column.
65	Do. - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	" "
66	Norwich - - - -	King's Lynn B. - - -	No
67	Do. - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	<i>See</i> last column
68	Do. - - - -	Do. do. - - -	" "
69	Portsmouth - - - -	Southampton C.B. - -	No
70	Sunderland - - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
71	York - - - -	Surrey and Guildford B. -	Yes, and <i>see</i> last column.
72	Do. - - - -	W. Hartlepool C.B. - -	No
73	Do. - - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE.			
74	Bethnal House - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	Yes
75	Do. - - - -	Do. do. - - -	Yes



State, for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums  
on 1st January 1910—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
100	—	100	15s.	24th Mar. 1908	30th Apr. 1913	Napsbury Asylum patients. Wandsworth Asylum patients.
30	—	30	"	23rd Dec. 1908	28th Dec. 1911	
—	30	30	"	" "	" "	
25	25	50	13s. 6d. & 14s. 6d.	18th Oct. 1909	31st Oct. 1914	
25	25	50	13s. 6d.	8th Nov. 1909	30th Nov. 1912	
—	40	40	13s.	31st July 1908	19th Aug. 1911	
—	—	All	14s.	16th June 1887	At 6 months' notice.	
—	—	"	"	11th Oct. 1886	" "	
30	—	30	"	1st Dec. 1909	30th Nov. 1914	
—	25	25	16s.	18th Aug. 1909	4th Sept. 1914	
—	—	All	15s.	13th Feb. 1884	At 9 months' notice.	Patients from Devonport.  Notts County lunatic patients. Essex Asylum pauper lunatics.
—	20	20	13s. 8½d.	10th Feb. 1909	10th Feb. 1912	
40	50	90	14s.	3rd June 1908	3rd Feb. 1912	
30	30	60	13s. 5d.	26th Mar. 1907	15th June 1910	
15	6	21	14s.	12th Dec. 1907	30th Nov. 1912	
10	15	25	17s. 6d.	7th July 1908	7th July 1911	
—	25	25	14s.	27th Sept. 1907	29th Sept. 1910	
15	—	15	"	18th Jan. 1909	7th Feb. 1910	
30	50	80	17s.	14th Feb. 1906	27th Feb. 1910	
—	—	All	16s.	27th July 1908	30th Sept. 1911	
20	—	20	15s.	24th Dec. 1908	30th June 1914	Pauper patients of Essex and Colchester B. Do. do.  Brookwood Asylum pauper lunatics.
—	15	15	"	21st Sept. 1908	30th Sept. 1911	
—	—	All	16s.	29th Jan. 1908	24th Dec. 1912	
(except those in Hants Asylum).						
20	10	30	14s.	22nd July 1907	19th Aug. 1910	
—	30	30	15s. 2d.	29th Aug. 1906	14th Oct. 1911	
—	—	All	13s. 5d.	3rd Aug. 1907	30th Sept. 1912	
—	8	8	14s.	15th Dec. 1908	14th Dec. 1913	
—	30	30	18s.	11th June 1909	13th May 1914	
20	35	55	"	15th July 1907	6th Sept. 1910	

TABLE XIII A.—Showing the LOCAL AUTHORITIES BOARDING-OUT PAUPER LUNATICS in INSTITUTIONS under RECEPTION CONTRACTS.

*Names of Local Authorities, with Reference Numbers (see preceding Table).*

## I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	9, 15, 17, 23, 29, 30, 31, 52, 56, 60, 65, 67, 68, 74, 75.
Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	-	37, 64.
Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.
London	-	-	-	-	-	-	33, 47.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	10, 50, 51.
Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	-	14, 21, 24, 25, 26.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	13, 58.
Peterborough, Soke of			-	-	-	-	12.
Salop	-	-	-	-	-	-	14, 21, 24, 25, 26.
Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	22, 71.
Sussex, West			-	-	-	-	34.
Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.
Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.

## II.—COUNTY BOROUGH.

Bournemouth	-	-	-	-	-	36.
Brighton	-	-	-	-	-	35.
Chester	-	-	-	-	-	59.
Devonport	-	-	-	-	-	5, 55.
Gateshead	-	-	-	-	-	4, 46, 62, 63.
Gloucester	-	-	-	-	-	8.
Great Yarmouth	-	-	-	-	-	16.
Hanley -	-	-	-	-	-	27.
Hastings	-	-	-	-	-	32.
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	20.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	18, 19.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	40.
Southampton	-	-	-	-	-	69.
South Shields	-	-	-	-	-	3, 42, 45, 61, 70, 73.
Swansea	-	-	-	-	-	2, 7, 28, 39.
Walsall	-	-	-	-	-	27.
West Bromwich	-	-	-	-	-	27.
West Ham -	-	-	-	-	-	11, 48, 49.
West Hartlepool	-	-	-	-	-	72.
Wolverhampton	-	-	-	-	-	27.

### III.—BOROUGHs SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.

Barnstaple	-	-	-	-	-	53.
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-	1.
Bury St. Edmunds			-	-	-	57.
Colchester	-	-	-	-	-	9, 15, 17, 23, 29, 30, 31, 52, 60, 65, 67, 68, 74, 75. 6885
Grantham	-	-	-	-	-	43, 44.
Guildford	-	-	-	-	-	22, 71.
Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	37, 64.
King's Lynn	-	-	-	-	-	66.
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	54.
Wenlock	-	-	-	-	-	14, 21, 24, 25, 26.



## Appendix C.

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### ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

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#### BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

28 October 1909.

THERE is an evident desire on the part of the Committee and administrators of this Asylum to do what they can for the health and comfort of the inmates, and we were very pleased to see, when we paid our visit to-day, that in so many instances the recommendations of the Commissioners have been adopted and carried out; more particularly with regard to the ventilation of the single bed rooms, the dormitories, and lavatories, and the protection of the machinery and straps in the laundry.

The ventilation of the single rooms which has been effected, with little exception, throughout the whole of the building, has we understand proved most successful and beneficial. These rooms are now thoroughly ventilated, always fresh, and the patients sleep much better than formerly. A large amount of work has also been done in the matter of renovation and decoration in the wards and dormitories, some of the airing courts have been asphalted, which makes them so much drier after rainy weather, and a new verandah has been added to No. 9 (the male infirmary ward), to give certain bad cases the benefit of open air treatment. In the central kitchen there has been a large renewal of the cooking apparatus, and a new male visiting room has been completed and furnished. We observe that the nurses still dine in the wards with the patients, and have not, as the attendants on the male side, a dining-room of their own. Although we were told that the present system entirely meets with the approval of the nurses, and that they have expressed a unanimous opinion in favour of its continuance, we cannot ourselves endorse this view, and think that were separate quarters provided for them, they would very quickly appreciate what we consider would be a very much more satisfactory arrangement. In the course of our inspection we were taken over the stores and offices in connection, and were at once struck with the inadequacy of the space afforded for carrying on so important an item in the administration of an institution of this size, as well as the inconvenience of the present arrangements. There are undoubtedly difficulties in the way of reconstructing this department, but they are, under proper advice, by no means unsurmountable, and we would suggest that the question is well worth the consideration of the Committee. The wards were in very good order, well supplied with plants, and the walls were hung with a large number of suitable pictures. They were bright and warm, and generally gave one the idea of being comfortable and homely. There were numbers of papers and some books scattered through the rooms, and there were also some books in the open book cases, but there is evidently a deficiency in the number of volumes in the library from which the books are issued, and we should much like to see the number considerably increased, especially bound illustrated periodicals. We noticed in the wards some bottles of Jeyes' fluid on which the labels were so indistinct as to be unreadable. This is a matter which should receive careful attention,



some fatal accidents having occurred from the drinking of so-called non-poisonous disinfectants, and we think it would be better for such disinfectants to be issued through the dispensary instead of as at present through the stores. We also drew Dr. De Lisle's attention to some pipes in some of the lavatories which should be protected by casings.

The patients were neat in their dress, especially the women, with, as was but natural, the greater variety of colour; they were exceptionally quiet, free from excitement even in the acute wards, and apparently contented. There was, indeed, no complaint of any kind in any way deserving of notice, but on the contrary, many of the patients expressed themselves as being in every way satisfied with their surroundings and grateful for the care and attention shown to them. All in residence were to-day seen by us, and with numbers of them we entered into conversation. Meat forms part of the dinner diet on every day, except one or possibly two a week during the fruit season. To-day's dinner, which we saw served in the male and female dining halls, appeared to be very popular, and consisted of boiled rice with brown sugar and apple tart. It was served hot and in ample quantity.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services is good—there is no nonconformist minister, but those of the Roman Catholic Faith are occasionally visited by a Priest from the neighbourhood, who sees the patients, celebrates mass, and administers sacrament. He also officiates at the funeral of any Roman Catholic patient who dies. Only a moderate percentage of the patients, viz., 35 per cent., are present at the weekly entertainments, and only 24 per cent. of the patients walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, but as good a proportion as 64 per cent. are on an average daily employed throughout the year. We should however be glad to see the number of women working in the laundry increased.

Since 18 May 1908, 321 patients have been admitted, 214 discharged or removed, of whom 113 had recovered, and 101 have died. There are now on the statutory books of the Asylum the names of 982 patients, viz., 454 men and 528 women, of whom 8 are private and 31 out-county patients, chargeable respectively to West Ham Asylum, Oldham, and Aylesbury Unions, in the proportion, 29 to the first-mentioned and 1 to each of the latter. There are out on trial 1 man and 7 women, so that the actual number in residence and seen by us is 974. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients, 10s. 6d., for out-county, 14s. and 15s., and for private patients, 20s.

Except in the case of a female patient, 80 years of age, who was accidentally choked by food she was swallowing going into her bronchial passages, all the deaths were due to natural causes, which it is satisfactory to find were in the high proportion of 92 per cent. verified by post-mortem examination. We are glad to note that the number of instances in which bed sores existed at death, though still somewhat large, namely, 7, is much smaller than that reported to our colleagues last year. There have been six more or less serious casualties during the period under review. All were fractures of bones, complicated in one instance by a dislocation of the joint. Three of these injuries were occasioned by accidental falls and three occasioned during fights with other patients. In December a patient died of enteric fever, and at intervals during the period under review patients have been attacked with dysentery, from which altogether 11 have suffered, but with these exceptions the Asylum has been free from disease of a zymotic or infectious character, and the health of the institution is good, only 16 males and 8 females, most of them old people, being confined to bed at the time of our visit. We should say that with the exception of those in the Male Epileptic Dormitory we found the beds and bedding clean and well kept.



There has been no instance of any mechanical restraint or seclusion. There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, whose record of service is very good, 53 per cent. of the total number having been over five years, and only 14 per cent. less than one year in the Asylum employment.

The medical records are written up to date, but we should like to see somewhat fuller entries in the case books regarding the physical condition and medical treatment of the patients.

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### BERKS ASYLUM.

10 May 1909.

At the termination of our visit to this Institution to-day we are pleased to state that the building and surrounding grounds continue to be very well maintained. The wards and dormitories throughout the establishment were in excellent order, plants in large numbers being scattered and placed in all the rooms, the walls being well hung with pictures and prints, whilst on the female side every ward was provided with a piano, which, we are told, was a source of much amusement to the patients, a good many of the women being quite fair musicians. The wards with which we were most impressed (without in any way intending to diminish from the general good condition of the rest of the Asylum) were the female infirmary, and the new ward on the female side, which has lately been opened and is now fully occupied; they were especially bright and homely in appearance, and the latter, looking out as it does on the garden, with the river and hills in the near distance, was as cheerful and bright as we could desire. The patients were neat and well dressed; large numbers of the women in the wards were busily engaged in needle-work and the making-up of prettily coloured print dresses for future wear. All the boots and most of the clothes for the inmates are made on the premises, and many of the patients are constantly engaged in the laundry, kitchen, workshops, and surrounding grounds and gardens. We were glad to note that the straps of the washing machine in the laundry have now been properly protected, in accordance with suggestions of our colleagues when last here. Some of the wards were in process of spring cleaning at the time of our visit, and a good deal of redecoration has been recently carried out, more especially on the female side in No. 1 ward and the dormitory immediately above it. We did not think the w.c.'s of No. 1 male ward and those attached to No. 4 male dormitory were as fresh and well ventilated as they might have been, and hope that something can be done to improve them. Whilst we were in No. 3 male ward we caused the fire alarm to be sounded, and it is very satisfactory to be able to state that the ward was entirely cleared of patients in 1 minute, that the water was on in 2 minutes, and that 2 good jets of water were very soon playing at full force over the highest parts of the buildings.

Since the last visit by members of our board 70 patients have been admitted, 27 discharged or removed, of whom 23 had recovered, and 44 have died. There are now on the books the names of 746 patients, 346 being males and 400 females, all of whom were in residence to-day, and were, with the exception of 3 treated in the isolation wards (two of whom were suffering from scarletina), seen by us at the time of our visit. There are 5 private and 3 out-county patients who are chargeable respectively to the Unions of Thame, Oxon, Brentford, Middlesex, and Christchurch, Hants. The maintenance charges are, for home patients, 9s. 0½d. per head per week, for out-county, 14s., and for private



patients, 17s. 6d. The patients were generally orderly and well behaved, and from none of them did we receive any complaints other than in connection with their detention. We were present in the dining hall when a dinner of vegetable and meat soup, with bread and cheese, was served out, and in answer to inquiries many of them told us the food was very good and sufficient in quantity. There has been no mechanical restraint, but one patient has been secluded upon two occasions for a total of 17 hours. From the returns we find that the average attendance at the Sunday morning and evening services of the Church of England is 49 per cent., but we notice with regard to the Roman Catholic patients that, though a priest does occasionally visit them, there is no regular service, and one or two of the women did make it a cause of grievance to us to-day that they were unable to attend the service of their Church. Fifty-two per cent. of the patients attend the weekly entertainments, and 61 per cent. are usefully employed throughout the year. We were pleased to observe that so large a proportion as 50 per cent. usually walk out every week beyond the Asylum grounds, whilst as many as 63 per cent. take daily walks within the estate, but beyond the airing courts (exclusive of those working on the land), and only 12 per cent. of the patients able to walk are not as a rule taken beyond the wards or airing grounds. There is on the male side an attendant to every 10 patients, and on the female side to every 11·2 patients, and 30 per cent. of the attendants and nurses have been in the service over five years, but 32·7 per cent. of the male attendants and as high a proportion as 45·7 per cent. of the nurses cannot yet reckon one year's service. We feel sure that the Committee realize the importance both to the interests of the patients and the Asylum generally of doing everything in their power to encourage length of service. The great majority of the patients presented a well-nourished and healthy appearance. Only 10 males and 13 females were ill or feeble enough to be confined to bed; they included a woman suffering from dysentery, from which disease 5 other patients have suffered, and 2 female children who have been attacked with scarletina and are isolated in the infectious hospital. No inquest has been held, and the 44 deaths were all the result of natural causes, which it is satisfactory to find were in every instance but one verified by post-mortem examination. A fracture of the femur, occasioned by an accidental fall, has been the only serious casualty which has occurred during the period under review.

The case books and other medical records are neatly and fully written up to date.

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### BRECON AND RADNOR ASYLUM.

5 November 1909.

WE have visited this Asylum to-day, which is maintained in excellent order throughout. All parts of the establishment are bright and comfortable, and we have no doubt that the patients are treated with every kindness and consideration. We had no complaints whatever, except on the subject of detention, and those only from patients who were obviously unfitted for discharge.

A good deal of trouble has been caused by damp on many of the walls, and the Committee are doing their best to have it remedied, and have called in an engineer to advise them on the matter. Since the last visit in December 1908, two cottages have been completed for the Engineer, and Head Male Attendant, as well as six cottages for attendants; we



inspected them and found them to be well and substantially built, and to provide very good accommodation. The connection of the Asylum sewerage system with that of Talgarth is at present in progress.

The wards and dormitories on both sides are in good condition and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding are in proper order. We thought that the supply of books and papers, especially those of an illustrated character, was somewhat deficient throughout the Asylum; this was chiefly noticeable in Female Wards 2 and 3, where some of the most troublesome patients are housed, and where we found to-day a good deal of noisy excitement. There is also only one piano on each side of the institution. The airing courts are rather cheerless, and would be much improved if planted with various kinds of flowering plants and shrubs.

The dangerous machinery in the laundry appeared to be well protected, and we were informed that an automatic guard for the steam calender is now on order; at the farm, however, some of the straps of the motor machine house are decidedly dangerous.

We noticed some young boys warded with adult male patients of the less favourable class, and we think it would be well if arrangements could be made for boarding them out in some asylum where separate accommodation is provided for idiots and imbeciles.

We saw a good dinner of boiled haddock with two vegetables and bread, followed by rice pudding, served in several of the wards; the plates were hot and the tablecloths were scrupulously clean; the fact that no one made any complaint to us on the subject of food speaks well for the excellence of the dietary.

Male Ward 3 is in process of redecoration, and is being painted and papered throughout in very good taste.

Since December 12th, 1908, 130 patients have been admitted, 31 discharged or removed, 13 having recovered, and 55 have died.

There are now 308 patients on the statutory books of the Asylum, in the proportion of 166 men to 142 women. All were in residence, and seen by us at our visit to-day. They were neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and for the most part quiet and orderly in their behaviour. There are 11 patients of the private class, and 54 men are received under contract from the county borough of Swansea.

The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum is estimated as sufficient for 374 patients, 192 on the male and 182 on the female side; there are therefore vacancies for 26 men and 40 women; in this connection we may say that Ward 6 on the female side is at present unoccupied.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 12s. 6d. for home patients, from 14s. to 17s. for out-county, and from 15s. to 21s. for private patients.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The services in the chapel on Sundays are attended usually by as many as 79 per cent. of the patients, 81 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and 81 per cent. also walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate; only 2 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; 78 per cent. of the men and 84 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

As respects the deaths, with one exception, that of a suicide from cut throat, the circumstances of which were inquired into by our Board at the time of their occurrence, all were due to natural causes, ascertained, however, by post-mortem examination in the small proportion of 16·4 per cent. Phthisis accounted for 16·4 per cent. of the deaths, general paralysis for 23·6 per cent., and senile decay for 10·9 per cent. It is creditable



to the nurses that no patient who died or was in bed during our visit was suffering from a bed-sore.

Two inquests have been held, one upon the case of suicide already referred to, and the other upon a man who died from heart disease soon after admission.

The general health appears to have been good ; 17 patients were in bed during our visit, but most of them were there, either as newly-admitted cases or from the helplessness of old age. There have been two cases each of erysipelas and influenza, and one of dysentery, but none of any other form of zymotic disease.

The only serious casualty not fatal in its result was due to the accidental fall of a female patient who fractured her clavicle.

The patients are in charge of an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, who average 1 to every 9·1 of them. Their duration of service is not quite satisfactory, inasmuch as 24 per cent. of them, of both sexes, have served for less than a year ; while, however, only 5 per cent. of the women have been in this Asylum service upwards of five years, as many as 33 per cent. of the men have been in it for that period.

No one has been dismissed for misconduct.

Dr. Pugh continues to discharge his duties with energy and efficiency, and evidently in a kindly manner ; he is assisted by Dr. Perdrau, who has recently been appointed. The case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

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#### BUCKS ASYLUM.

30 October 1909.

WITH the exception of 2 wards on the male side, Nos. 5 and 7, which are rather short of furniture and in need of some brightening up and renovation, the condition of the wards in this Asylum was very good, and well suited for the class of patient whom we found resident there to-day. They were nicely kept, had an air of substantial comfort, and the patients, to many of whom we spoke, were evidently satisfied with their surroundings. Some of them, as might have been expected, thought themselves fit for discharge, but the only complaints we received were from two of the women, and on inquiry we are fully satisfied that these complaints had in fact no substantial or real foundation.

The dormitories were all in excellent order, and the beds and bedding were exceptionally clean and tidy. There were, however, some single rooms (especially in connection with Male 9 Ward) which are still in want of proper ventilation, and the lavatory accommodation attached to Female Wards 2 and 12 is not as good as it might be. This would be much improved by dealing with the ventilation there in a similar manner to that which has already been adopted in the w.c.'s of Male Ward 1.

Some of the inspection apertures of the padded rooms, to which we drew Dr. Kerr's attention, are very hard, and to make these rooms fit for their purpose they should have some softer padding inserted, as in their present condition they might prove dangerous to excited or violent patients.

We noticed that in some of the wards the medicines and so-called non-poisonous disinfectants are kept in cupboards without being separated from each other, and that in some instances the labels on the bottles were either wanting or almost obliterated ; the bottles containing lotions, &c., should at least be kept in a separate division of the cupboard from the medicines intended to be taken internally, and should be very



distinctly labelled, so as to draw the notice of the nurses and attendants to the difference between them, and so far as possible to prevent any error in their administration.

The recommendations of the factory inspector with reference to the fencing and guarding of the appliances in the laundry have all been adopted and carried out.

We saw the dinner served in some of the wards; it consisted of fruit pie, bread, and cheese, and although it appeared to us as if the quantity of fruit might have well been amplified, the patients, on inquiry, had no faults to find, and the meal was certainly a very popular one.

A good many minor improvements have been completed since the last visit, and without enumerating them in detail, we were glad to see that the kitchen had been painted and distempered, and that the sculleries and two of the single rooms in Wards 9 and 10 had been thoroughly renovated and nicely tiled. Some outside painting and pointing and the redecoration of Wards 14 and 15 are at present in hand.

Since June 25th, 1908, 211 patients have been admitted, 124 discharged or removed, of whom 67 had recovered, and 92 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 628 patients, viz., 286 men and 342 women, of whom 23 are private and 2 out-county patients chargeable respectively to Uxbridge and Watford. Four of the patients were to-day out on trial, so that there were in actual residence and seen by us 624.

The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients, 9s. 4d., for out-county, 14s., and for private patients, from 10s. 6d. to 21s.

There has been no instance of mechanical restraint, but 14 patients have been in seclusion on 45 occasions for a period in all of 169½ hours.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services, which are held both in the morning and afternoon, is good. There are no Non-conformist or Roman Catholic services, but a priest of the latter faith pays occasional visits.

The attendance at the weekly entertainments is low, but as many as 36 per cent. of the patients walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and as high a proportion as 60 per cent. of the men and 80 per cent. of the women are usually employed daily throughout the year.

The death rate during the period under consideration has been rather a heavy one, due apparently to an accumulation which had arisen of aged, feeble persons, of whom there are still a large number in the Asylum, especially on the female side, the 37 patients whom we saw to-day being almost entirely of this class.

The deaths (92 in number) were all the result of natural causes, but inquests were held in 4 instances, either because the deaths were sudden or had occurred soon after admission, or, as was the case in one instance, had been preceded a month before by a fracture of the arm occasioned by a push from another patient, and not considered by the jury to have contributed to the death. It is satisfactory to find that in as high a proportion as over 97 per cent. of the deaths the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination. The Asylum has been entirely free from disease of a zymotic or infectious character.

The serious casualties, in addition to the one already mentioned, comprise 2 dislocations of the shoulder joint caused by accidental falls, a fractured fibula due to a fall in an epileptic fit, and 4 other fractures of bones occasioned by scuffles or fights with other patients.

As the county of London patients have now been removed from this Asylum there is no overcrowding, there being vacant sleeping accommodation on the basis of the return furnished to our Board for 34 men and 23 women.



The staff is, numerically, rather weak, but the record of service is nearly up to the average.

The case books and other medical records continue to be very well kept.

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CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

29 October 1909.

It was a source of much gratification to us on visiting this Asylum to-day, to observe the large number of improvements which have been effected, and to find that the various suggestions which have for so long been advocated by our Board have in a great measure been adopted and carried out. More especially we would refer to the improved ventilation in many of the wards, dormitories, and single rooms, which has proved so effective, and the conversion of No. 3 Female Ward into a mess-room for the nurses, which, we understand, is much appreciated by the staff, and we hope that the contemplated alteration of No. 3 Ward on the male side, so as to afford similar accommodation for the attendants, will not long be delayed. The dry rubbing of the floors in place of scrubbing has been taken in hand; partitions have been placed in the w.c.'s; the loose ladders on the staircases have now been secured by locks, and the general bathing arrangements on the female side have been much improved by the appointment of a deputy head attendant, who is always present when bathing is going on. We think that when, as will shortly be the case, the head attendant is relieved from the assistance which he at present has to give in the stores (by the appointment of an additional clerk) he should, considering the comparatively small number of male patients, be in a position to perform a like service during the bathing of the patients on his side. A new cooking range has been placed in the central kitchen, the recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been adopted and completed, but we are not altogether satisfied with the manner in which the automatic guard which has been fixed to the calender in the laundry acts, and suggest that it requires to be readjusted. A considerable amount of painting and pointing is now in progress on the external parts of the building; new gas fittings are being fixed throughout the Asylum, and a new installation of gas is being carried out in Wards 6 and 7 on the female side. After the heavy rain of the last few days a good deal of water had collected in some of the airing courts, and it is evident that some considerable amount of redraining, and relaying (preferably of asphalt), is necessary in order to place them in a fit and serviceable state. We to-day tested the new fire alarm, which was referred to in the last report as having been lately installed, by giving an emergency call in the administrative buildings. It was very quickly responded to by the staff and fire brigade, who have evidently been well trained in their duties. They very speedily were at their posts, and soon had a powerful jet of water playing on the highest part of the main building. We are glad to be able to report much more favourably on the general health of this institution than has been possible for several years past, for, though there are among the patients, particularly on the female side, a great number of feeble, aged cases that require a large amount of care and attention, there is reason to hope that the epidemics of enteric fever and dysentery which have so long troubled the Asylum have died out. During the 17 months under consideration only 3 patients have been



attacked with enteric fever, and only 8 with dysentery, and there has been no instance of either complaint since March. All those who suffered were on the female side. No doubt the improved ventilation of the day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms above referred to has done much to improve the general health of the patients. The supply of milk from the Asylum farm, to which the outbreaks of enteric fever are largely attributed, has been entirely discontinued, all milk now used in the Asylum coming from outside sources, and the precaution is still taken to have that sterilised. We hope the farm buildings will not again be used for milch cows until they have been put into a thoroughly sanitary state. It is also proposed, as a sanitary measure, shortly to bring into use for the discharge of the sewage, an area of land somewhat further removed from the farm than the land which is at present employed for the purpose. The scheme will involve a re-arrangement of most of the main drains, and the provision of new straining trays, but will enable the whole of the sewage being dealt with and deposited on the new area. The wards and dormitories were in excellent order, and the beds and bedding well kept and clean. There was a very fair supply of papers, periodicals, and books, and the patients, who were neatly and warmly clad, appeared to be carefully looked after and contented. In our course through the wards, where we saw all the patients in residence, although, not unnaturally, there were some complaints of detention and requests for discharge, there were none as to treatment or diet.

We saw the dinner served in the dining halls on each side. It consisted of boiled mutton, cauliflower, and bread; it was sufficient in quantity, hot, and seemed to meet with approval. Since May 15, 1908, 164 patients have been admitted, 102 discharged or removed, of whom 67 had recovered, and 90 have died. The 90 deaths were all the result of natural causes verified in 82 per cent. by post-mortem examination, but inquests were held in 2 instances, in one because the patient had sustained a fractured hip, and in the other because some bruises had been sustained by her not long before death. In both instances the injuries were occasioned by accidental falls. There was one death from enteric and one from dysentery. There have been five other more or less serious casualties, all of them being fractures of bones. Three of these were the result of accidental falls, the fourth, the fracture of the lower jaw, was due to a fall on the face in an epileptic fit, and as regards the fifth, the fracture of both bones of the leg, the cause was not definitely ascertained. We could not help being struck in visiting the mortuary with the bare and inconsiderate surroundings. If shelves on which to place the coffins were provided on one side of the room, and screened by a curtain, it would go some way, at least, towards showing a regard for the feelings of those who go there for the purpose of seeing a deceased relative. There are now on the statutory books the names of 570 patients, viz.: 225 men and 345 women, of whom 1 is a criminal patient and 3 are out-county patients, chargeable respectively to St. Austell, Wandsworth, and Isle of Thanet. There are none out on trial, and all of the above number were to-day resident in the Asylum.

The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients, 9s. 11d., and for out-county patients, 14s.

There has been no mechanical restraint, but 15 patients have been secluded on 25 occasions for a total of  $31\frac{7}{12}$  hours.

A Church of England service is held in the chapel on Sunday morning, and one for Nonconformists in the recreation room in the afternoon. We should like to see a larger attendance at the former.



As regards the staff, there are, for day duty, 23 male attendants and 27 nurses, giving about 1 to every 10 patients, an adequate proportion. For night duty there are 4 attendants and 5 nurses.

The medical records are carefully entered up to date.

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#### CARMARTHEN ASYLUM.

21 July 1909.

ON visiting this Asylum we found, as our colleagues at their previous visit had anticipated, that the deadlock between the various authorities continues, with the result that none of the more important matters in connection with its general administration, such as the proposed new sewage disposal scheme, the reconstruction of the laundry, and the provision of additional and much required accommodation, all of which would entail the expenditure of a good deal of money, are any nearer being taken in hand than they were last year.

Dr. Richards does his best, but the necessary work has been allowed to fall into arrear for so long that the Asylum as a whole is very much below the average as regards the arrangements for the care and treatment of its inmates. It is much to be hoped that some means may still be found to impress upon the authorities responsible for this state of things a proper sense of their responsibilities. As a further result of this unfortunate quarrel minor matters, such as external and internal painting and redecoration, are neglected, the sanitary arrangements are much behind the time, and the appearance of the Asylum generally is distinctly shabby. We desire to impress upon the Committee that it is not sufficient to be able to point to a low maintenance rate; it is easy to keep the weekly rate low if all matters which urgently require the expenditure of even small sums of money are persistently neglected.

We are glad, on the other hand, to notice that the bakehouse has been completely renovated, and a new modern oven installed; that the new Infectious Hospital is now ready for use; that cubicles are to be provided for the nurses who now sleep in the dormitories, and that a new alternative exit for use in case of fire has been supplied to Female Ward 7.

As regards the present laundry two new boilers have been provided, but in the entire absence of modern mechanical appliances it must be very difficult to get through the work.

We found the patients, as a whole, contented; their dress and personal appearance was fairly tidy, and we have no doubt that they are kindly treated. Some of the better wards looked very comfortable, and the dormitories were all fresh, and the beds and bedding in proper order.

We saw a good dinner of meat pie, potatoes, and bread served to the majority of the patients in the recreation hall, which appeared to be appreciated. We observed that on some of the days the dinner consists of soup alone, and currie and rice. We hope that motives of economy will not be allowed to stint the amount or quality of the dietary, upon which so much of the contentment of the patients depends.

Since October 16, 1908, when this Asylum was last visited by our colleagues, 95 patients have been admitted, 43 discharged or removed, of whom 26 had recovered, and 30 have died. There are now on the Statutory books the names of 682 patients, in the proportion of 350 men to 332 women. With the exception of 4 who are out on trial, we saw all the patients during our visit to-day. The total sleeping accommo-



dation is estimated at 600 ; and the Asylum is consequently overcrowded to the extent of 63 on the male, and 19 on the female side.

There are 45 patients of the private class, who pay from 10s. to 32s. per week ; we hope that it may be found possible to provide separate accommodation in a small ward of their own for some of the better female private patients, in the same way as is now done on the male side. Under the present arrangements these female private patients do not appear to derive any very material advantage from the extra payments made on their behalf.

The maintenance rate for home patients is 8s. 9d. per head per week.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The deaths were all from natural causes, an inquest being held in one case of cardiac failure from delirium tremens.

There was one case in which a bed sore was present at death (or 3·3 per cent.), and of the 16 patients whom we saw in bed to-day no one was suffering from this complication, but 2 patients had slight excoriations, which, it is to be hoped, may be prevented from developing into the graver lesion. Of the total deaths 3 (or 10 per cent.) were due to general paralysis ; 2 (or 6·6 per cent.), to senile decay ; and 1 (or 3·3 per cent.) to phthisis.

There have been no cases of zymotic disease ; and the only serious casualties have been 2 instances of fracture of the thigh from accidental falls.

The general health of the Asylum is good.

We have been struck by the relatively large numbers of patients who are regarded as suicidal, and are therefore under special supervision. They amount to 50 in all, namely, 27 males and 23 females. It is very important that these numbers should be kept as low as possible consistently with the proper safeguarding of the patients, and, therefore, that the list of those for whom caution cards are issued should be subject to frequent and careful revision.

The Church services on Sunday appear to be well attended, 57 per cent. of the patients going in the morning and 51 per cent. in the afternoon ; 39 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments ; and 30 per cent. usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, only 8 per cent. being confined to the wards and airing courts ; 52 per cent. are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses for day duty is below the average, and shows only 1 to every 11 patients. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct.

The length of service of the male attendants remains abnormal, 65 per cent. of them having been in the Asylum service for more than five years. It is much to be hoped that in their interests some form of legislation on the lines of the Superannuation Bill for Asylum workers now before Parliament will shortly be passed, rendering pensions obligatory after a certain number of years of meritorious service.

The medical records are properly kept, the entries in the case books being written up to date. The number of books in current use is kept within due proportions.

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#### CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. UPTON, CHESTER.

30 April 1909.

THE wards and rooms of this establishment were, when we paid our annual visit to-day, in very good order, and the Asylum throughout, as well as the gardens and grounds, appeared to be well maintained. A



considerable amount of painting and re-decoration has been carried out since the last visit by our Colleagues, and the painting and decoration of the wards, where still necessary, is now in progress, so that no doubt the ceilings in No. 5 on the female side and 3A dormitory on the same side, where damp has evidently come through and somewhat badly marked the plaster, will soon receive the necessary whitewashing and repair. Some of the wards which have quite lately been in the hands of the painters looked extremely fresh and bright, whilst all the wards were comfortably warm, nicely decorated with flowers and trailing plants supplied from the Asylum gardens and greenhouses, and well furnished with an ample number of papers, daily and illustrated, in addition to a large number of books which are of easy access to those patients who desire to occupy themselves in reading. A sum of from 5*l.* to 10*l.* is annually spent on the Library, which now consists of about 3,000 volumes. A good many of the patients were amusing themselves in the wards with games, all were neat in their appearance, and so far as we could judge were, with some exceptions, who asked for their discharge, contented and happy. Many of them, in fact, expressed themselves to this effect, and when we afterwards visited the dining hall, where a dinner of fish, potatoes, bread, and buttermilk was in progress, we also received evidence of complete satisfaction with the diet provided. Except on Fridays when, during the winter months, the dinner, as to-day, consists of fish (which is discontinued during the summer, this being the last fish day of the season), meat in some form is an article of diet at the mid-day meal. Some minor alterations and improvements have been completed during the past twelve months, including the re-arrangement of the doors in the new boiler-house, the erection of a coal shed for Male Wards 4, 8, 5, and 7, as well as the re-decoration of the Chapel, and the painting and decoration of the wards before referred to. No. 1A on the female side, where the careless of habit and more noisy patients sleep in single rooms, has been lately re-painted and decorated throughout, the ventilation of the rooms much improved, and some of the pads in the padded rooms have recently been re-made and re-covered.

All the milk for the patients is supplied from the Asylum's own dairy, the clothing for the women and some of that for the men, including all the staff uniforms, are made on the premises, as many as 52 per cent. of the patients being usefully employed in the shops, gardens and other offices. As soon as the plans have been passed, the contemplated additions referred to in the last report will be proceeded with, but it is not intended to supply a general bathroom as was suggested, as it is considered that the present system, by which a bath can be filled in 35 seconds and emptied in 8, under the supervision of an officer, is sufficient for all requirements. Thirty-four per cent. of the patients, or nearly that, attend the services in the Chapel on Sundays, and 98 of the Roman Catholic patients (who number 156) usually attend the services of their Church, whilst 41 per cent. of the patients attend the weekly entertainments, and about 17 per cent. of the women are taken out weekly for walks beyond the Asylum estate, but none of the men are taken beyond the grounds.

Since the 6th February 1908, the date of the last visit, 273 patients have been admitted, 136 discharged, of whom 98 had recovered, and 128 have died, and there are now on the books of the Asylum 1,006 patients, viz., 471 males and 535 females, all of whom, with the exception of 2 women out on trial, we have to-day seen.

There are no private patients, and but 10 out-county patients, of whom 6 are chargeable to the city of Chester, 1 to the township of Manchester, 2 to the parish of Liverpool, and 1 to the Prescot Union.



Of the 66 patients whom we saw to-day in bed a considerable proportion were subjects of senile debility, and but few were seriously ill.

Apart from dysentery the Asylum has been free from any epidemic disease during the period under review, but a male patient has lately died from facial erysipelas—a sporadic case. There have been 12 cases of dysentery, 3 of which were fatal; they were all females, 7 of them being inmates of one ward (F. 3), the attacks being distributed over the months of October, November, February, and March.

The causes of death, verified in 82 per cent. by post-mortem examination, include general paralysis, 18·8 per cent.; phthisis, 7·8 per cent.; and senile decay, 13·4 per cent. Bed-sores existed in 4 subjects, that is 3 per cent.

There have been two inquests. One was on a male patient who committed suicide by strangulation, under circumstances which were duly reported at the time to our Board. The other was the case of a man who died from tetanus, consequent upon a burn of the hand received before admission. The verdict in this case was one of death from misadventure.

A fracture of the humerus sustained by a male patient, who was pushed down by a fellow patient, is the only serious and non-fatal casualty that has occurred.

There has been no instance of mechanical restraint, but 26 patients have been secluded on 68 occasions for 262 hours.

No attendant has been dismissed for misconduct, whilst only 13 per cent. of the attendants have been in the service for less than a year, and 39 per cent. have seen over five years' service.

The medical records are properly kept, the notes of cases being conveniently comprised in three volumes for each sex.

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## CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PARKSIDE.

16 October 1909.

THIS Asylum bore evidence of being admirably administered, and was found by us to be in excellent order when we paid our visit to-day. The wards were throughout bright, cheery, and well supplied with books and daily papers (both morning and evening), and especially in the Annexe, where the patients are received and kept under observation before being classified, were we impressed with the air of homeliness and comfort of the surroundings. The beds and bedding were all that could be desired, and the inmates were themselves quiet and orderly, there being a total absence of excitement or unruliness. They were all neatly and tidily dressed, the women particularly so. There were, and naturally, some strong appeals to us to interest ourselves in the question of discharge, but we heard no complaints as to treatment or diet, many of the patients telling us they were well looked after, and to use their own form of expression, that "there is nothing wrong with the place."

The dinners which we saw in both the main building and the annexe, consisting of hot-pot and potatoes, were very nicely served; they were hot and ample in quantity. In the annexe dining-room the patients sit in groups of 3 or 4 at separate round tables, which they liked, and which appeared to us to be a capital arrangement. The patients at this building practically live out of doors, and, when the season and weather permit, have their dinners and teas served in the open air. There is, however, one matter on which we desire to make an observation, not altogether in harmony with the foregoing, and that is as to the sanitary accommodation of the main building. It appeared to us, especially in Male Ward 3 and



Female Wards 3 and 5, to be wholly inadequate. It is a blot, and not at all up to the standard of the rest of this establishment, and we hope that something, ere long, may be done to remedy this defect. It could, so far as we were able to judge, be done without difficulty and at no great cost.

Since members of our Board were here in February 1908, the farmhouse on the recently purchased estate has been converted into a suitable building for the housing of 8 farm patients, the electric light has been installed in Nos. 6 and 7 Female Wards, and the two new cottages for the farm labourers have been completed. The works now in progress consist in the extension of the engine and boiler house, the erection of plant for softening the water, and, most important of all, the erection of the 2 new villas for 43 pauper patients of each sex respectively. These villas are now well in hand; it is hoped they will be finished and ready for occupation in the course of the next few months, and will, with the detached block for the accommodation of 69 private and 10 pauper patients, the plans for which have been approved and which is shortly to be proceeded with, form a good and needed addition to the Institution. At present, according to the return made to us, there is vacant sleeping accommodation on the female side for 5 patients, but overcrowding on the male side to the number of 35 patients. The Asylum has been visited by the Factory Inspector, and his recommendations have all been complied with.

Since the 13th of February 1908, 353 patients have been admitted, 204 discharged or removed, of whom 105 had recovered, and 149 have died. Of the total deaths, 22·2 per cent. (males, 30·4, females, 15·0) were due to general paralysis, and 8·7 per cent. to phthisis. Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportion of 92 per cent. In only two instances (*i.e.*, about 1·3 per cent.) were bed-sores present on the body at death. Three inquests have been held. In two of these cases death had been indirectly due to accidental falls, in the one causing the rupture of an hydatid cyst with consequent peritonitis, in the other a fracture of the thigh followed by shock. The third inquest was held in the case of a female patient who died from hæmorrhage, due to ulceration of the gullet, produced by a piece of impacted bone. There have been 53 cases of dysentery (4 fatal), mainly on the male side, the disease being especially prevalent during the present year in the months of January, March, and July. A male attendant was attacked by it in March. In addition there was a considerable outbreak of diarrhoea in the autumn of 1908, when 36 male and 51 female inmates suffered, as well as 3 of the nurses.

The serious casualties have been 16 in number, of which 13 were fractures and 3 dislocations. A male patient sustained a fracture of the clavicle by a fall from a ground floor window in an attempt to escape, and another man broke an elbow in jumping off a roof into the airing court; 4 patients were injured by being pushed down by fellow patients. With those exceptions all the injuries were sustained through accidental falls.

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 1,072 patients (515 males and 557 females), of whom 46 are private, in the proportion of 26 men and 20 women, and there are 6 out-county patients, who are chargeable respectively to the Unions of Barton-upon-Irwell, Wayland, Stockport, Chorlton, and Toxteth Park. Seven patients are to-day on trial, and 2 are absent on short leave, so that there are to-day actually resident in the Asylum 1,063 patients, all of whom were seen by us, and with many of whom we entered into conversation. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 4d., for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 12s. to 20s.



The weekly and other entertainments are attended by as many as 40 per cent. of the patients ; the good percentage of 32 usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 60 per cent. of the inmates are usefully employed, whilst 42 per cent. usually attend the Church of England service on Sunday. Weekly services are also held for the Nonconformists and those of the Roman Catholic faith.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 13 patients have been secluded during the period under review on 23 occasions for a total of  $67\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

The staff of attendants is adequate, and their length of service highly satisfactory. Four nurses and 6 attendants have been discharged since the last visit by our Colleagues, but only in one instance, that of an attendant, for misconduct affecting the patients.

The medical staff remains the same. After our examination of the medical records and case books, we desire to express our satisfaction with the excellent and painstaking manner in which they have been kept.

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### CORNWALL ASYLUM, BODMIN.

24 March 1909.

WE have to-day visited and made a thorough inspection of this Asylum, and can report that it continues to be maintained in good order. There is and must be a considerable variation in the quality of the accommodation provided, seeing that the main building is very old and that the other buildings have been added at different times, thus showing stages of improvement in Asylum design. We quite realise the impossibility of making the older parts of the building conform to modern ideas ; at the same time these parts of the Asylum looked fairly comfortable and are very well kept ; the numerous small wards, however, require a very large staff of attendants and nurses, thereby very considerably increasing the cost of administration.

Speaking generally the wards are bright and attractive, the dormitories well ventilated, and the beds and bedding in proper order.

We noticed that the male wards were deficient throughout in the supply of books, in this way contrasting very unfavourably with the female wards. The regulation of the library is in the hands of the Chaplain, whose attention ought to be drawn to the matter.

In the past year a new road and entrance has been made to the Foster Buildings, a new kitchen apparatus installed in the kitchen of the Kendall Buildings, and a new kitchen range at the Carew Buildings. In the Foster Buildings the walls have been coloured and the floors stained and polished. A new airing court shelter has been provided at the Rashleigh Building. A certain amount of general painting and re-decoration was in progress at our visit. Most of the recommendations made by the Factory Inspector who recently visited as to the fencing of parts of the machinery have been attended to and the others are receiving consideration. Nothing, however, has been done to carry out his suggestion for the improvement of the ventilation of the workrooms of the new buildings, at present only two of them being in use.

Since our Colleagues' visit in April 1909, 152 patients have been admitted, 49 discharged or removed, of whom 30 had recovered, and 81 have died.

Of the 937 patients whose names are on the books, all except 4, who are now out on trial, were in residence, and seen by us at our visit to-day,

431 of them being of the male and 502 of the female sex. There are 48 private patients, most of whom are housed in the Carew Buildings, 2 of the criminal class, and 3 chargeable to the out-county Unions of the Isles of Scilly, and Barton-upon-Irwell.

There are to-day vacancies in the Asylum for 86 men and 81 women, a ward and dormitory on each side being empty, that on the male side being in the Foster Building, and that on the female in the Rashleigh Building.

The maintenance charge per head per week is this year 11*s.* 9*d.*, as compared with 10*s.* 9*d.* last year, and though this rate is undoubtedly high it must be remembered that the Asylum must be a difficult one to administer cheaply, and we should most strongly deprecate the introduction of economies which would in any way prejudice the patients' dietary.

The charges for out-county patients are 14*s.* per week, and for private patients from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* per week.

We found the patients to-day most orderly in their behaviour, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and free from serious complaint. We saw a good dinner of boiled fish, bread, and two vegetables served in some of the wards and in the large Male Dining Hall; it appeared to be well cooked, properly served and appreciated.

We found 32 patients in bed, including, on the male side, four or five influenza cases, and the enteric fever case below mentioned, the latter being in a single room. Otherwise the general health of the establishment is good. Fifty-two males and 39 females are the subject of epilepsy, a proportion of the total in residence of 9·7 per cent.; 8 patients are regarded as actively suicidal.

The causes of death, which were verified in the somewhat low proportion of 37 per cent. of the total number by post-mortem examination, included general paralysis 6·2, phthisis 8·7, and senile decay 15 per cent. In only one case was a bed-sore present on the body at the date of death.

Two inquests have been held, in each case the death being found to be due to natural causes.

Apart from influenza, of which there have recently been several cases, some of which are still under treatment, the only instance of zymotic disease has been that of an elderly male patient whom we saw to-day suffering (apparently) from enteric fever. The attack is not a typical one, and its origin cannot be accounted for.

Three patients have sustained fractures of bones from accidental falls, and a male patient within 6 weeks of his admission inflicted a superficial wound on his throat, whilst seated at table. No other serious casualty is reported. There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. While only 19 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday Church services in the morning or afternoon, 53 per cent. attend the weekly entertainments; the percentage of patients confined to the wards and airing courts has, we are glad to notice, been reduced from 56 per cent. to 25 per cent.; 73 per cent. are usefully employed.

The proportion of attendants and nurses to patients is exceptionally high, one to 7·8; this is occasioned by the existence of the numerous small wards in the old building, and is not due to the class of patients in residence.

Sixty attendants and 34 nurses have been in the Asylum service over five years, giving a total proportion of 47 per cent.

The case records continue to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

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## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

28 June 1909.

AFTER our inspection to-day we can, without hesitation say that Dr. Farquharson and his staff appear to use every effort to maintain the efficiency of this institution and to administer it for the comfort and well-being of the patients. The patients' condition, their behaviour as a whole, the absence of real complaint and the many expressions of contentment with their treatment, as well as the state of the wards and dormitories, all point to the conclusion that this Asylum is ably conducted and well ordered.

We saw all of the patients in residence, and found them well dressed and neat in personal appearance; the wards and dormitories were airy and bright, with a good assortment of books, papers, and periodicals for the patients' amusement, and were throughout the establishment very well maintained; the beds and bedding were clean and well looked after. A grant is made for the purchase of new books when required, and the very practical and useful plan of keeping and binding some of the picture papers has been adopted. Volumes of this kind full of illustrations are much appreciated by patients in all stages, and more especially by those who have not sufficient intelligence to undergo the strain of reading the papers or ordinary periodicals.

The laying out of the grounds in proximity to the new hospital blocks has almost been completed, and the paths around these extensions are in process of being properly made and asphalted.

The laundry machinery and kitchen plant, which at the time of the last visit by our Colleagues were on order, have now all been put in place; the former consists of three new washing machines, a hydro extractor, a new calender, and earthenware tubs in place of the old wooden tubs, and in the kitchen new cooking coppers and a hot-plate closet. The new machinery and a hydro extractor formerly in use have all been protected, and the suggestions of the Factory Inspector have also been adopted with the exception of the screening of the ironing stove; this matter has been carefully considered, and it has been decided not to carry it out, on the ground that a screen such as is desired is not only unnecessary but would create a fresh danger and give ground for greater vigilance on the part of the laundry attendants. It would have to be erected at some little distance from the stove, thus leaving a space behind which a patient taking an iron from the stove might secrete herself and possibly be burnt. There is at present a rail round the stove to prevent the contact of any woman's dress with the stove, and a screen such as suggested would only be of use as tending to keep the laundry cool, and we understand no one has ever made any complaint of excessive heat.

The plastering of the walls of four dormitories in Male 3 and of the same number in Female 3 has been completed, and it is proposed, as soon as the plans have been presented and passed, to erect verandahs for infirmary wards F. 7 and M. 7 similar to that which has already been built out from F. 10; shelters also are to be placed in the grounds of the extensions.

For the patients' amusement and recreation weekly dances or concerts are held during the winter months, and in the summer there are cricket matches between the Asylum and some other XI. in which some of the patients take part. These matches take place once a week, but in addition there is practice at the net every evening, and occasionally during the summer there is a picnic and dance on the lawn.

Since February 21 1908, 254 patients have been admitted, 112 discharged or removed, of whom 83 had recovered, and 104 have died. The general health of the institution is good. At the time of our visit there were 41 patients confined to bed, but none were seriously ill. Those suffering from epilepsy amounted to 10·3 per cent. of the total number in residence, and those regarded as actively suicidal to 3·2 per cent.

The causes of death, verified in every case by post-mortem examination, have comprised general paralysis 1·9 per cent. phthisis 13·5 per cent., senile decay 10·6 per cent. There have been 7 deaths from cancer, and 1 from influenza. In only 1 case was a bed-sore present at the time of death. One inquest has been held. Apart from influenza there have been no cases of zymotic disease. Three male and 2 female patients have sustained fractures of bones, one of the femur from an accidental fall, two of the humerus by a fall when struggling in one case, and by being knocked down by a fellow patient in another, one of the radius by striking a fellow patient, and one of a rib in a struggle.

There are now the names of 844 persons on the Statutory Books, viz., 428 males and 416 females, of whom 67 are privates (including 2 criminals) and 63 out-county patients, the latter being chargeable as to 55 to Gateshead and as to 8 to South Shields.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 4d., for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 14s. to 31s. 6d.

The dinner which we saw served to-day in the wards and recreation hall consisted of pea-soup, bread and cheese; the soup was very good, and there was plenty of it. It would, we think, be an improvement were the diet arranged every month in such a way that the patients would not know from day to day exactly what their dinner would consist of.

As many as 39 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday Church of England services, and a like proportion the usual weekly entertainments. For those of the Roman Catholic faith there are fortnightly services, but there is no separate service for Nonconformists.

Thirty-three per cent. of the inmates walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and only 12 per cent. are wholly confined to the wards and airing courts.

Twenty-four per cent. of the attendants and 27 per cent. of the nurses have under one year's service, and 41 per cent. of the former and 17 per cent. of the latter have been in the service over five years.

Two attendants have during the period under review been prosecuted and fined for assaulting a male patient, and were in consequence dismissed.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The case books and other medical records are very accurately kept.

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### DENBIGH (NORTH WALES COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

12 October 1909.

IN the interval which has elapsed since this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues in February of last year, the overcrowding which was then in existence has been relieved by the completion of the two blocks for the accommodation of 152 chronic patients. They form a most useful and excellent addition to this Establishment, and when the walls are painted and hung with pictures will undoubtedly look very bright and comfortable.



According to the returns supplied to us the total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum is for 917 patients, precisely the number now standing on the books. Stated thus baldly, it would appear as if the Asylum had its full complement of patients, but in view of the fact that we to-day found only 139 patients actually in residence in the two new blocks, viz., No. 8 on the male and No. 9 on the female side, and that we were informed by the staff that there is now little, if any, crowding in the older wards (certainly not in the dormitories), it seems highly desirable that a re-survey should be made of the space at disposal. Beyond this, it must be pointed out that the old workroom ward on the female side, which until the opening of the new blocks had been for some time in use for male patients, is now vacant, and might be made available, in case of pressure, for the accommodation of a considerable number of patients. If, however, the rate of admissions, discharges, and deaths which has prevailed during the past 18 months continues in anything like the same proportions, it seems clear that before very long the question of further accommodation will have to be seriously considered. The further improvements that have been lately carried out comprise the completion of the central offices department, as well as of the connecting bridge between Female Ward 4 and the observation dormitory, and the new hot-water and heating system, which has proved most satisfactory and economical during the time it has been in operation. A new road has been made to the stores, the old reservoir has been converted into an orchard, and a new house has been erected for the engineer, his old house, near the gates, being now in the occupation of the head attendant. It is in contemplation very shortly to supply a mechanical dough-kneader in the bakery, ventilating fans for the kitchen and scullery, and a dynamo for day lighting. Telephones, fire alarms, steam buzzer, and night recording clocks are also to be fixed before long.

Generally speaking, we found the wards and dormitories in excellent order, bright, clean, and well cared for; but the sanitary accommodation in the old male blocks, especially that in No. 4, where there are 92 patients and only two w.c.'s, is very deficient, and should, if possible, be considerably increased.

Some of the pipes in the lavatories and bathrooms, to which we drew the attention of Dr. Cox, are in need of protection, and some of the padded rooms are very hard, the padding consisting externally of painted canvas. The airing courts were good, and have of late been very much improved and in places enlarged by throwing in more ground.

We found the patients contented and orderly, free from complaint, and neatly dressed. All in residence were seen by us, and to many of them we spoke.

Since February 7th, 1908, 320 patients have been admitted; 143 discharged or removed, of whom 109 had recovered, and 133 have died.

There are now on the books the names of 917, viz., 478 males and 439 females, of whom 53 are private patients, in the proportion of 27 males and 26 females. There is 1 criminal and 1 out-county patient, the latter being chargeable to Whitchurch Union. Six patients were to-day out on trial, so that the actual number in residence and seen by us was 911.

The cost for home patients is 8s. 9d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 10s. 6d. to 21s., and there is 1 so-called first-class patient, who pays 3l. 3s. per week.

There is a good attendance at both the Church of England and Nonconformist services on Sunday, and a very fair attendance at the usual weekly entertainments, whilst as high a proportion as 37 per cent. of the patients walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 56 per



cent. of the patients are on the average engaged in some employment throughout the year.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in the proportion of 80 per cent. of the whole deaths. They included general paralysis, 2·2 ; phthisis, 10·6 ; pneumonia and bronchitis, 31·6 ; and senile decay, 5·6. In no instance did a bed sore exist at death, a fact creditable to the nursing care. One inquest has been held. It was the case of a female patient who met with her death under circumstances fully reported at the time to our Board. The verdict of the jury was one of accidental death. The only zymotic disease has been dysentery, by which 4 male and 24 female patients were attacked, 7 of the attacks proving fatal. The serious casualties include one of fracture of the skull, caused by a blow with a sharp stone inflicted by a fellow patient. The injured man, who underwent the operation of trephining, made an excellent recovery. Accidental falls were responsible for 5 cases of fracture of other bones and 2 cases of dislocation of joints.

The general health of the establishment is at present very good. Of the 17 patients who were to-day in bed none were seriously ill. Seven patients have been secluded on 54 occasions for a total of 325 hours, and 2 patients have been mechanically restrained on two occasions for 810 hours in all. The proportion of the day staff to the number of patients is below the average, but the percentage of those who have been in the Asylum service over five years is very satisfactory.

The Medical Staff remains the same, and continue to carry out their duties with zeal and efficiency.

#### DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

22 March 1909.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues to this Asylum 8 months ago the admissions have numbered 107 ; the discharges and removals 49, 29 of these having been upon recovery ; and the deaths 54. These changes leave on the books the names of 351 male and 381 female patients. One man is of the private class and 3 are criminal lunatics, the others of both sexes are chargeable to home unions.

The estimated accommodation, as calculated for the return made to our Board, is sufficient for but 372 males and 370 females, upon which basis there are at the present time 21 vacancies for men and overcrowding on the female side to the extent of 11 cases in excess of the proper number. In these circumstances the Committee should, in our opinion, take steps to provide for the future needs of the county in respect of increased Asylum accommodation.

The weekly rates charged are : for private patients, 21s. ; for cases chargeable to home unions, 9s. 11d. ; and for out-county cases, 14s.

The alterations and improvements completed since the last visit include the laying on of the new water supply, and several minor matters, mostly in accordance with recommendations made by our Colleagues. In the laundry the ironing-stove and wringers have been protected with guards. The ventilation of some of the single rooms has been improved as suggested ; but the wire gauze used should be of a smaller mesh, and none should be put into the panels of doors. We hope that the work will be proceeded with in the rest of the single rooms. Keys of some of the fire-exit doors have been enclosed in glazed boxes on the doors. The work of casing-in looped pipes in the w.c.'s is in progress. We understand that the Committee are considering the following matters,



also recommended by our Colleagues :—the improvement of the airing courts used by the worst class of patients, the improvement of the w.c.'s in those wards which have no sanitary spurs, and the rendering of the isolation hospital safe against fire. We explained to Dr. Legge the mode in which this last operation has been effected in one or two other Asylums.

We found the wards throughout in excellent order, and they had a homelike and comfortable look. Most of the knife boxes are now provided with lists of their contents, but cards, not merely slips of paper, should be used for this purpose. The beds and bedding were good and clean.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, and consider that their personal condition and dress reflected credit on the staff, more particularly as so large a proportion were of the demented class. The clothes supplied to the patients were of good and warm materials. General contentment prevailed, and the conduct of the patients was everywhere quiet and orderly.

A good and plentiful dinner of cold beef with potatoes and pickles was served in the wards during our visit.

We are glad to hear that the members of the Committee, when visiting the wards, take pains to assure themselves that they see all the patients.

Since the last visit no use of mechanical restraint has been recorded. Three women patients have been secluded on 6 occasions for a total of 20 hours.

The returns for 1908 show that the numbers of actively-suicidal patients at the end of the year stood at the high proportion of 5·3 per cent. of the total, and we found it over 5 per cent. to-day. We hope it may be found possible by frequent revision to reduce the number of caution cards issued, as with too many in use the supervision is apt to become less vigilant.

The proportion attending the Sunday services in the Chapel was 23 per cent. in the morning and 25 per cent. in the afternoon, both services being attended by a certain number. A good number, 47 per cent., attended usually the weekly entertainments. As many as 50 per cent. went daily for walks on the estate, and only 10 per cent. were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts; but we are sorry to hear that none are taken for walks on the roads outside the estate.

The proportion usefully employed, 71 per cent., was satisfactory, but of these 156 on the male and 154 on the female side were only ward helpers. We should like to see more employed out of the wards, and in particular more women might be sent into the laundry, where an increase in the numbers would enable print dresses to be worn more extensively on the female side in summer instead of the heavy winter clothing, which should be an economy.

With one exception the 54 deaths were all the result of natural causes, which in 83 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. Phthisis accounted for 24 per cent. of the total number, and general paralysis for 15 per cent. The exceptional death was that of a female epileptic, who fell accidentally down a stone staircase and sustained a fracture of the base of the skull.

The only other serious accident that occurred was an impacted fracture of the thigh bone in an old woman, who was pushed down by another patient.

There has been one case of erysipelas, which proved fatal, and during the past five months there have again been some cases of dysentery. In all 10 patients have been attacked, 3 fatally, by the disease last mentioned, and 2 are still suffering from it. Apart from these cases the general



health is good, and only 6 men and 9 women were in bed at the time of our visit.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of proper strength and their record of service is good, that of the women especially, 39 per cent. of whom, and 45 per cent. of the men, have been in the Asylum upwards of five years.

The case books are properly kept, but the number of them is excessive and should be largely reduced by carrying forward the older cases into special volumes. As has been previously indicated, all casualties, including those of a minor character, such as black eyes, together with their cause, should be entered in the Medical Journal, the statutory book provided for the purpose.

### DEVON ASYLUM.

19 March 1909.

WE have visited this Asylum to-day and can report that it continues to be maintained in very good order. The wards and dormitories are uniformly clean, bright, and airy, though of course the older parts of the building suffer by comparison with those more recently erected. The beds and bedding were in excellent condition throughout. We thought the supply of books in the open bookcases was rather scanty, and might with advantage be increased. A considerable amount of minor improvements have been carried out in the past year. Many of the day-room galleries and staircases have been plastered and painted, and some are being taken in hand at the present time; the covered ways have been painted, a new fire-alarm service is being installed, and various minor matters have been added, which will increase the general efficiency of the establishment. At the laundry an additional washing machine and exhaust fan have been provided, as well as new ventilators in the foul washhouse. Wire guards have been fixed to protect the machinery and belts in the workshops, laundry, and engine-room, in accordance with the suggestion of the Factory Inspector, who recently visited the Asylum. At the farm a new milk sterilizer has been added, as well as a new fowl-house and a new road made from the farm to the main road. The new bathrooms on the female side, which were in process of construction at our Colleagues' visit, have been now completed and fitted with new baths.

Since April 7th, 1908, 287 patients have been admitted, 143 discharged or removed, of whom 106 had recovered, and 116 have died.

There are now on the books the names of 1,354 patients; of these, 10 were out on trial, leaving 1,344 in residence to-day in the proportion of 589 men to 755 women. There is 1 patient only belonging to the private class and 165 out-county patients; of these, 163 are chargeable to the county borough of Devonport.

The male side is overcrowded to the extent of 27 patients, but on the female side there are vacancies for 26 women.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 3d. for home and 14s. for out-county patients, while the Devonport patients under contract pay 16s. a week. The private patient pays 30l. a year.

We saw all the patients in residence at our visit to-day; they were extremely quiet and orderly, neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and, except as regards their necessity for detention, entirely free from complaint.

We saw dinner to-day served in several of the wards. It consisted of baked codfish, bread, potatoes and greens, and appeared to be liked by



most of the patients. Some of them, however, expressed their dislike to fish, as we often find is the case, and it would certainly tend to greater contentment if it could be possible to provide those patients who are known to dislike a fish dinner with some other form of diet. At the same time we may say that the fish was well cooked and attractively served, and unexceptionable for those who like it.

The separate room in Male Ward 3 continues to be occupied by the boys, of whom there were, to-day, 13; the suggestion of our Colleagues as to the provision of a gramophone has been adopted, and we thought that there was an abundance of toys and games to amuse these children. The attendant who looks after them is changed from time to time so as to relieve the monotony of his task.

The number of patients attending the Church services and the associated entertainments continues low, but as many as 65 per cent. are usefully employed. The number of patients walking out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, according to the returns made to our Board, has increased from 6 per cent., a percentage which was unfavourably commented upon by our Colleagues last year, to 34 per cent., a very striking increase in the right direction.

We found 27 men and 33 women in bed, no small proportion of them being senile subjects. On the male side there were 2 cases of dysentery, and on the female side, 1 of typhoid fever, 2 of erysipelas, and 1 of dysentery. These cases were isolated in single rooms—a method which is not free from objection, but which the lack of a detached Isolation Hospital renders necessary.

Indeed, the provision of such a building is, in our opinion, essential to the proper administration of an Asylum of this size, and a great safeguard against an epidemic outbreak. We must, therefore, seriously press on the Committee, as has been urged by members of our Board on previous visits, the importance of erecting such a hospital, the cost of which need not be large, whilst its value as a prevention of the spread of disease would be considerable. We have noted with satisfaction that on each side the existing verandahs are now being utilised for the open-air treatment of phthisis, and to-day one patient of each sex was in bed on these balconies, which in size and situation are well adapted for the purpose, and have been fitted with protective screens.

The epileptics now under care amount to 10 per cent., and those regarded as suicidal to 3·5 per cent., of the total in residence.

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in 66 per cent., have included general paralysis 10·4, phthisis 18·0, and senile decay 23·2 per cent. Bed-sores at the time of death existed in 6 cases, or about 5·2 per cent. Of those confined to bed to-day none were suffering from this complication.

There has been one inquest, the verdict being one of death from natural causes (general paralysis).

As regards zymotic disease, the case of typhoid fever now under treatment is the only instance of this affection that has occurred since the last visit. There have been, in the same period, 17 cases of dysentery, 4 of which were fatal. All but 4 of these attacks have arisen during the present year, chiefly in this month. Eleven patients have been attacked by erysipelas; the cases occurred sporadically at intervals.

Five males and 8 female patients have suffered serious injuries, one being a severe wound of the forehead caused by a fall in a syncopal attack; the rest involved fractures of bones, due to accidental falls in 8 cases, and to being pushed down or struck by fellow patients in 2. One man fractured a finger by violent thumping, and another very restless patient sustained a fracture of a rib.



Mechanical restraint has been employed in 4 cases on 25 occasions, for a total of 301 hours; while 1 patient has been secluded on two occasions for 12 hours.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and as many as 64 of them have been in the Asylum service for more than five years.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept.

### DORSET ASYLUM.

9 February 1909.

THE changes among the patients in this Asylum since it was visited by two of our Colleagues on the 22nd of April last year, have been as follows :—127 have been admitted; 68 have been discharged or removed, of whom 48 had recovered; and 43 have died. There are now on the books the names of 847, the males numbering 403 and the females 444. Sixty-six men and 98 women are of the private class; and of these 46 and 53 respectively are lodged at Herrison in excellent accommodation and surroundings, which are kept in the best order. Thirty-eight of the pauper patients are received under contract from Surrey and 14 from Wilts, the rest are home patients for whom the weekly rate charged is 9s. 0½d. For the private patients the charge varies from 10s. 6d. to 42s., the minimum charged for those lodged at Herrison being 21s.. The estimated accommodation in the Asylum is sufficient to provide for 29 additional cases on the male side, leaving an ample margin for the requirements of the county, but on the female side there are vacancies for only 6. Preliminary plans have, however, been submitted to our Board for additional dormitories to accommodate 22 women, the present day rooms being adequate for the increased number so provided for.

The additions and improvements completed since the last visit consist of messrooms for the engineers and for the laundresses, and a solarium for the Hospital Ward on the female side; the end windows of the transepts of the Chapel have also been supplied with stained glass, in excellent taste, presented by benefactors. The erection of a solarium for the Female Reception Ward is in progress.

The Factory Inspector has paid a visit to the Asylum and made certain recommendations, all of which have been carried out except that automatic guards have not as yet been fixed to the calenders.

In the course of our visit to-day we have seen all the patients, and were well satisfied with the condition in which we found them. They were well and neatly dressed, quiet and orderly in their conduct, and generally contented with their treatment; and such complaints as were made to us related solely to the fact of detention and deprivation of liberty.

The Asylum generally is maintained in excellent order, but some of the rooms in the older part of the building are in need of re-decoration. The beds and bedding were generally clean, but not always so tidily arranged as we are accustomed to find in Institutions of this class.

We saw dinner served to the female patients consisting of boiled mutton with potatoes and turnips. The fare was of good quality, but it was served on cold plates, and we noticed that bread was not generally given to the diners.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

From the returns for 1908 furnished to our Board we learn that the attendance at the Sunday morning Church services in the Chapel averaged



but 31 per cent. of the patients, and that no services were provided for Nonconformists, nor for Roman Catholics, of whom there were 21. The weekly entertainments attracted but 34 per cent. on the average. The number usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, however, averaged 38 per cent., and as many as 68 per cent. walked out daily beyond the airing courts, to which only 3 per cent. were wholly confined. The numbers usefully employed were 78 per cent. of the men and 66 per cent. of the women, a very satisfactory record.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, which, in the creditable proportion of 88 per cent., were ascertained by post-mortem examination, of which careful records were kept. No bed-sores were present in any case.

No inquest has been held.

In 14 per cent. of the deaths the cause was general paralysis, in 18 per cent. phthisis, and in the same percentage the decay of old age. In relation to the deaths from phthisis it is interesting and satisfactory to record that cases of this disease have now the benefit of treatment on the female side in the new solarium or open-air shelter, and that provision of similar character is contemplated on the male side.

The general health of the patients appears to have been well maintained. There have been no cases of zymotic disease; and we found to-day only 31, or 3·6 per cent. of the whole, confined to bed during our visit, and most of those for the helplessness of old age or the feebleness of chronic disease. It was creditable to the nursing of the sick that no one was suffering from a bed-sore.

There have been six severe casualties, all of them involving fractures of bones, and all the result of accident.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging for day duty 1 to every 9 patients, and showing a good record of service, 10 per cent. only having served less than a year, and 62 per cent. of the men, and 38 per cent. of both sexes, five years and upwards. No one has since the last visit been discharged for misconduct.

Dr. MacDonald, who continues to be as zealous as ever in the discharge of his duties, is assisted by three Medical Colleagues, by whom the case-books are well written up.

Lectures are also given to the attendants and nurses in first aid and mental and sick nursing.

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#### DURHAM ASYLUM.

11 March 1909.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by two members of our Board in July 1908, the following changes have occurred among the patients:— 235 have been admitted; 140 have been discharged, 127 of whom have recovered; and 80 have died. There are now on the books the names of 815 male and 697 female patients, a total of 1,512. From the Borough of Gateshead there are still 156, and from South Shields 110; the numbers from these boroughs are to be gradually reduced, and all are to be withdrawn by the end of March 1912. The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 851 male and 750 female patients, showing vacancies at the present time for 36 men and 53 women.

The weekly charges are 11s. 8d. for maintenance of those chargeable to home unions, 14s. for those chargeable to out-county unions, and from 12s. to 17s. for private patients.



During the two days we have devoted to our visit to this Asylum we have made a thorough inspection of all departments, with the exception only of the farms. As the result, we are able to report that we found the wards generally in good order, well-kept, and comfortably warm, although the weather was very cold. The beds and bedding were generally good and properly attended to. We paid a visit to the Isolation Hospital, which is not at present occupied, and were much pleased with the condition in which we found it, everything being in excellent order. We also went over one of the new cottages for attendants, completed and occupied last year; it provides suitable and comfortable accommodation.

The improvements completed since the last visit comprise alterations in Female No. 17 Dormitories and an extension of the sewage disposal pipes. The ceiling in Male No. 7 Ward gave way a short time ago, and workmen are still at work on the necessary repairs. The recommendations made by the Factory Inspector who recently visited the Asylum have been carried out.

We are glad to report that the Committee have succeeded in purchasing a piece of land, 14 acres in extent, lying close to the Winterton Building and almost surrounded by the Asylum estate.

The following are matters which struck us as requiring attention:—

In the Female Infirmary Ward the beds in which the sick were lying were too close together, and some of them should be removed. More objects of interest are wanted in the phthisical wards, especially that for female patients. In the w.c.'s of the Observation Dormitories, and elsewhere, are cords connected with ventilating arrangements which might be used by patients with suicidal intent.

Nothing has been done to improve the fire exits at Trimdon House, the insufficiency of which has been often pointed out. The lease of this building expires, we understand, next year, and there is a possibility that it may then be given up.

Greater care should be used in labelling bottles sent up to the wards; we noticed a bottle of carbolic lotion which had no poison label. In the ward medicine cupboards internal remedies should be kept on a separate shelf from that used for lotions and disinfectants. If purgative medicines are kept in the wards (the advisability of which we doubt), they should be dispensed only on an order of a medical officer, of which a record should be kept.

Each ward knife-box should have, on the inside of its lid, a list of the articles which it ought to contain; and sharp knives should be kept nowhere but in the boxes.

In the laundry we found the door between the drying room, where male patients are employed, and the part where the female patients work standing open, and were informed that it is frequently left so. Either the door must be always kept shut when the patients are at work, or other means must be taken to prevent the passage of patients from either side through the door of communication.

We regret to say that one block of temporary buildings is still occupied by patients. Although it is provided with many exits, we cannot regard it as safe against fire.

We saw, in the course of our visit, all the patients whose names are on the books, with the exception of 2 men and 1 woman, who are absent on trial, and were generally satisfied with the condition in which we found them. The health is good, and only 23 men and 25 women were confined to bed. They were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, except in Female No. 4 Ward, occupied by those of the most refractory class, where there was noticeable overcrowding. We hope that the number in



this ward will be reduced ; ample space should be allowed for this class of patients, since, otherwise, one turbulent case is apt to upset the rest.

We gave to each patient full opportunity of speaking to us if disposed to do so. They appeared to be generally contented, but at Winterton we had two complaints, both preferred against the temporary Assistant Medical Officer in charge there, which, on investigation, we found to be well-founded. One was from a man who, on account of troublesome conduct, had had his tea, stopped a few days previously, and the other from a woman who had with others, been compelled by way of a deterrent object lesson to witness the passing of a nasal tube on a patient who had refused food. This form of treatment of insane patients, which the Medical Officer in question considered himself justified in using, we cannot but condemn as most improper. It is fair to Dr. Skeen to say that the incidents had occurred without his knowledge ; but we think that, with an inexperienced assistant, he should have exercised more supervision, and had he done so, could hardly have failed to hear of these matters.

We saw an excellent dinner of meat and potato pie served to the men in the Hall of the main building, and tea served to the women at Winterton. Hardly enough time, however, was allowed for the dinner ; and we think there should be a recognised regulation that the plates should remain on the table for half an hour at each meal.

We examined the Stores and thought that the articles we saw there were of good quality. We were, however, sorry to learn that, though there is a periodical stocktaking of the farm and garden by an outside stocktaker, no similar arrangement is in force for the stores.

With reference to the observations made by our colleagues last year, we have pleasure in reporting that it is now the practice to bring in from the airing courts the patients who are there when members of the Committee visit the wards, in order that they may be seen and have the opportunity of making complaints and appealing for discharge. We hope that this practice will, in future, be extended to patients working on the farms.

Since the last visit 6 patients have been mechanically restrained on 40 occasions for an aggregate of  $690\frac{3}{4}$  hours ; 1 woman has been secluded on a single occasion for an hour.

From the statistics for 1908 we learn that the average number of wet beds during the year reached the unduly high proportion of 4 per cent. The proportion of patients attending the Church of England services in the chapel, only 29 per cent. in the morning service, which is the best attended, was also poor ; and we think that there should be no difficulty in filling the chapel. Of the 225 Roman Catholic patients, 141, a good proportion, attend the masses provided for them. Only 24 per cent. of the patients were usually present at the weekly entertainments. We regret to observe that no walking parties were taken out beyond the estate. There was some improvement on the previous year in the number of those usefully employed ; but there is room for further improvement in this direction, and, in particular, we think it ought to be possible to find more than 24 women for employment in the laundry.

Having regard, especially, to the protection which the making of post-mortem examinations affords, by the verification and discovery of injuries, and the consequent prevention of like injuries in the living, we think it satisfactory that the percentage of these examinations has risen considerably, and that, for the period now under consideration, it stands at 75 per cent. of the deaths.

Inquests were held in 9 instances ; in one of these, because death was the result of a severe cut throat inflicted before admission ; in a second, because the death was from blood poisoning after a surgical



operation ; in a third, because death was due to shock following on a struggle with an attendant ; in a fourth, because death was caused by acute peritonitis from the eating of rubbish ; and in the remaining cases, because some accident before admission was thought to have [possibly contributed, more or less, to the deaths.

Of the 80 deaths which have occurred, nearly 34 per cent. were the result of general paralysis.

The serious non-fatal casualties comprise severe wounds on face and fractured jaw in a male patient who, when out working on the farm, either fell or threw himself under a cart ; three fractures of bones from accidental falls ; a burnt arm, owing to the upsetting of some dripping in the bakehouse ; a severe cut wrist occasioned by the patient thrusting her hand through a pane of glass ; and a dislocated finger caused during a struggle between the patient and her nurses.

A case of erysipelas on the male side has been the only case of zymotic disease which has appeared.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength ; at the end of 1908 those employed on day duty averaged 1 to every 8·9 patients, and the night staff was also strong. The record of service is highly satisfactory, only 8 per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the women having, at the date mentioned, served for less than a year, while 62 per cent. of the former and 33 per cent. of the latter had been upwards of five years in the Asylum. We were pleased with their appearance, and with their manner of treating the patients so far as it fell under our observation ; and there was a marked absence of complaint against them by those under their charge.

It is evident that the Assistant Medical Officers have devoted a considerable amount of time to the keeping of the medical records ; but there are important omissions in the case books and medical journals, which we are of opinion that Dr. Skeen should have made it his business to see did not occur.

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#### ESSEX ASYLUM, BRENTWOOD.

26 May 1909.

IN the comparatively short time that has elapsed since the last visit by members of our Board in October 1908, a very considerable amount of painting and decorating has undoubtedly been carried out, and a good deal is now in process of being done, but from our inspection of this Asylum during yesterday and to-day there appears to be much still to be accomplished in this way to bring the establishment up to the standard of modern requirements. We do not, for one moment, forget the difficulties with which the Committee have to deal when attempting to modernize the older parts of the building, but we think that, were more taste shown in the decoration of the walls, not only in the style, but in the colour of the paint, much might be done to relieve the monotonous sameness, which at once strikes one as the characteristic of so many of the wards, recalling to one, as they do, the appearance presented in so many of the older workhouses, instead of that brightness and variety which is aimed at in modern Asylum treatment. Changes of scene and surroundings appeal quite as much, possibly more so, to the mentally afflicted as to those of sound mind, it induces and stimulates their powers of observation, tends to draw them out of themselves, and forms quite a considerable and valued part of the means adopted for alleviating their condition, and we venture to suggest to the Works Committee that they



should, amongst other things, bear this in mind when next they take in hand further decorations. The brightening up of the wards throughout the establishment should always be kept prominently in view, and a great deal remains to be done in reference to the pictures and prints with which the walls are hung. These require attention throughout the establishment, in many instances they are shabby and out of date ; in others, badly hung, and in some wards there are practically none. We understand that the Committee have made a grant for pictures, but that there the matter has ended ; we hope, however, that this, too, will receive the Committee's active attention. The piano in E wing, where there are many intelligent patients requiring means of recreation, is absolutely useless in its worn-out state, and should be replaced by an inexpensive instrument.

New lavatory accommodation has been provided in the main building during the period under review.

A new bay window in the examination room attached to the reception ward has been built, and the new general kitchen to replace the 4 existing kitchens, which is now in course of erection, has made good progress. When this is finished, it is proposed to use the site of the old female kitchen for the erection of a general female bath-room. The old so-called temporary buildings, to which attention has so frequently been called, are still in use, and we are informed that there is really no prospect of anything being done to dispense with their use until the erection and completion of the new Asylum. The recommendations of the factory inspector have either been done or are in process of being carried out.

Since the last visit, 383 patients have been admitted ; 187 discharged, of whom 92 had recovered ; and 154 have died. With 2 exceptions, where inquests were held, the deaths were the result of natural causes, which in only 68 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. The excepted deaths were that of a male patient who suffered from general paralysis and who died from that disease about a fortnight after trachæotomy had been successfully performed, on account of his choking with food at dinner time ; and the suicide of a female patient who hung herself to the leg of her bedstead, which she turned on end. She was not suspected of having any intention to injure herself, but was troublesome, and on that account slept in a single room ; 20 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, and there have been 3 deaths from dysentery, by which disease 8 patients have been attacked ; and 1 from erysipelas, of which there have been 2 cases.

We were glad to find that no one has been attacked with typhoid fever, from which malady several patients had suffered previously to the last visit. We found 53 males and 45 females confined to bed for various complaints, but the patients who were up looked well nourished and are generally in good health. The serious but non-fatal casualties that have occurred comprise the severance of a radial artery, owing to the patient pushing his hand through a pane of glass, and 3 fractures of bones, resulting, in one instance, from an accidental fall ; in another, from a blow from a fellow patient ; and in the third, during a struggle with a nurse. There are now on the statutory books 1,829 names, viz., 705 males and 1,124 females, of whom 50 are private patients, 3 are out-county patients, 15 are absent on trial, and 1 is out on leave. There are to-day resident in the Asylum 1,633, viz., 636 men and 997 females, all of whom we have seen. There are also 67 men at Harold Court, 55 women at Brunswick House, and 58 at the Chestnuts, Walthamstow ; and there are 240 men and 324 women boarded out under reception contracts in 12 other institutions. The patients, all of whom in residence were seen by us, were clean and tidy in their appearance, and, with the exception of those in M 8 and M 9 on the female side and Wards 1 and 2 on the male



side, were quiet and orderly. With a desire, no doubt, to lessen our work, the patients had all been collected at one end of the wards, instead of being allowed to remain scattered about, as they would be under ordinary circumstances. In the result, whether from one noisy patient upsetting the others or from their being closely seated to one another, in combination with the presence of strangers, the noise and disorder was very unusual even for refractory wards, and, at times, the patients were almost out of hand. Although we know that the best of this class is sent elsewhere, and only the worst of the cases remain under care here, something might surely be done, with tact and management, to prevent the condition of affairs which prevailed at our visit to these wards yesterday.

In a nurse's room in the basement we noticed some beeswax and turpentine which was not, as it should have been, kept in a covered tin to avoid risk of fire, and there was here, and in another room, sanitary creocide standing on the floor instead of being locked away to prevent any patient getting hold of it. The percentage of patients attending the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays, in both the morning and afternoon, is very low. Of the Roman Catholics, those who are fit to do so, attend service in the chapel which adjoins the Asylum gates. The proportion of patients usually attending the weekly entertainments is small, as is also the number who walk out beyond the Asylum grounds, but these small numbers are, no doubt, in some measure, to be accounted for by taking into consideration the class of patient with whom we are dealing, though, on the other hand, a very fair percentage of the inmates are engaged in useful employment. The staff of attendants and nurses is sufficient except, perhaps, in the acute wards. We were very pleased to see that only 24 per cent. of the nurses and 8 per cent. of the male attendants have had under one year's service, whilst as many as 73 per cent. of the attendants and 30 per cent. of the nurses can record over five years' service.

The case books are well kept, but we should like to see a record of all minor injuries, such as bruises, &c., made in the Medical Journal. There has been no mechanical restraint, but 9 patients have been secluded on 11 occasions for 2,948 hours. We saw the dinner served in the dining hall on the female side; it consisted of pea soup, which we thought of good quality, and bread and cheese.

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### BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

21 May 1909.

THE patients at this house, 55 in number, all of whom we saw at our visit to-day, appeared to be happy and contented with their surroundings, except that a few of them, as might be expected, asked to have their freedom and to be allowed to go home. They were very orderly in their behaviour and were all neat and tidy in their appearance, the wards and dormitories were also in good order, had all the appearance of being well looked after, and the beds and bedding were scrupulously clean. The staff remains the same and the general health is good, only one of the patients being confined to bed for an attack of rheumatism. No religious service is held in the house, but about 20 of the inmates attend the parish church every Sunday. Dr. Bree attends three times a week, but fails to keep the Medical Journal properly; there should be a weekly entry, but there has been no record since the 19th of February, and he has omitted to make any reference to a death which took place in the month of March.

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## THE CHESTNUTS.

25 May 1909.

THIS house is now in the hands of painters and decorators, and the whole place is to be renovated ; certainly not before it was needed. Such of the rooms as have been already done look nice and bright, and the building will be much improved in appearance when all the work has been completed. The patients now in residence here number 58, and were all seen by us to-day. They were tidy in their dress, without any complaint ; the rooms, dormitories, and beds were all clean and in good order.

The flushing cisterns in the lavatory need attention, and we doubt very much if the woodwork in the laundry is sufficiently protected against the iron flue of the ironing stove.

Dr. Kennedy now visits daily in place of Dr. Taylor, who has relinquished the work. The staff remains the same and consists of the matron, Miss Stewart, 3 nurses, a gardener and his wife who acts as cook, and a laundry maid.

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## HAROLD WOOD.

25 May 1909.

The 67 patients resident in this house were all seen by us at our visit to-day, they were sufficiently well dressed, quiet and apparently contented, and with the exception of one who has developed faulty habits and is shortly to be removed, they are all suitable to be here. The place is well kept, some of the dormitories being in the hands of the painters ; the bedding is in proper order except a macintosh sheet, which is worn out and should be replaced at once. A great improvement is being made in the garden by the laying of a concrete path to enable the patients to take exercise with greater comfort after rain. The general health is good, no one being confined to bed.

Besides the head attendant and his wife, who acts as cook, there are four others, one of whom acts as bailiff. Dr. Quennell, who attended here for so many years, is dead, and his place has been taken by his son, Dr. Robert Quennell.

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## GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

20 July 1909.

WE have yesterday and to-day visited the two branches of this Asylum at Angelton and Parc Gwyllt, both of which are maintained in good order. For the second time in succession we were unfortunate in finding Dr. Finlay away for his holiday ; in his absence Dr. McGregor accompanied us on our visit and rendered us every assistance.

The alterations and improvements completed since our Colleagues' visit in October last comprise enlargements and improvements of the laundry at Angelton, better sanitary conveniences in some of the airing courts, the provision of a new fire escape exit at Female Ward 3, the connection by telephone of the fireman's house with every part of the Asylum, and a good deal of external painting. At Parc Gwyllt much external painting is in process of being carried out. Tenders for the revised sewage disposal scheme which has been in contemplation for so long are to be considered by the Committee at their next meeting. The fire mains have been extended, but nothing further has been done as

regards the reconstruction of the water service at both branches of the Asylum. From this it will be seen that no very important new works have been carried out in the past year, but that the efforts of the Committee have been directed towards the general improvement and efficiency of the administration.

So far from the Swansea patients having been removed in April last, as required under Sir Hugh Owen's award in the arbitration that took place in 1904, we have been obliged quite recently to advise the Secretary of State to approve a contract for the continued reception of 150 female patients chargeable to that borough for a further period of 5 years. We much regret the necessity for this course, as we think that the county borough of Swansea should have long ere now taken some definite steps to provide separate accommodation for its own pauper lunatics; but as nothing has been done in this direction, it seemed better in the interests of the patients themselves that they should be received here under contract, instead of being sent further from their homes, as has already happened to those of the male sex. It happens that at the present time there is a good deal of vacant accommodation on the female side in this Asylum, although the male side is overcrowded; but it appears to us that in the no very distant future the county of Glamorgan will have quite enough to do to provide for its own pauper lunatics, without taking upon itself the burden of accommodating the patients of another authority who ought to be maintained in an Asylum of their own.

Apart from detention, we found the patients for the most part happy and contented and free from complaints. They were very quiet and orderly, neat in their dress and personal appearance, and several of them expressed to us their appreciation of the kindness and consideration with which they are treated.

The wards are uniformly bright and comfortable, the dormitories clean, and the beds and bedding in proper condition; we could not, however, consider the supply of blankets liberal even for this time of year, but we were assured that any patient who asked for a further blanket would at once be allowed to have it. In the water-closets there are many unprotected pipes which could be made use of by suicidally-disposed patients, and there was an entire absence of the inexpensive toilet requisites which are the rule now, and not the exception, in most Asylums. It is satisfactory to note that nearly all the urinals have now been abolished.

The dinner yesterday consisted of boiled beef, with new potatoes and bread, and appeared to be adequate. We received several complaints from patients respecting the dietary, and we hope the Committee will pay close attention to see that the food supplied is sufficient in quantity and good in quality, as there is nothing that tends so much to the contentment of patients.

Since October 15th 1908, 299 patients have been admitted, 270 discharged or removed, of whom 83 had recovered, and 133 have died. The patients whose names are on the statutory books number 1,623, and with the exception of 6 who are out on trial, were all in residence, and seen by us during our visit to the wards. Five hundred women and 376 men are at Parc Gwyllt, and 250 women and 491 men at Angelton. The male side is now overcrowded to the extent of 13, but there are still vacancies for 83 women.

The private patients, who pay from 10s. 6d. to 28s. per week, but who are housed in the ordinary wards, and, so far as we could judge, derive little or no advantage from their higher rate of payment, number 39; there are 144 out-county patients, 138 of them being chargeable to Swansea, and of the remaining 6, 2 are chargeable to Cardiff City, and one each to West Ham, Bristol, West Derby, and Chester respectively;



they pay from 14s. to 21s. a week. The maintenance charge for home patients is 9s. 11d.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in 1 case on two occasions for  $9\frac{3}{4}$  hours, and seclusion in 19 cases on 57 occasions for a total of 208 hours.

There have been no inquests, all the deaths being due to natural causes, verified in 50 per cent. by post-mortem examination, and including general paralysis 19·4 per cent., senile decay 15 per cent., and phthisis 8 per cent. In 3 per cent. of all those who died, bed-sores existed at the time of death; of those whom we found in bed yesterday, numbering 71, no one was so suffering.

Apart from influenza, of which cases have occurred every month, with a total incidence of 19 among the patients, and of 22 among the staff, the Asylum has been almost free from zymotic disease. There have been 2 cases of dysentery, both in males, and both fatal, and also 4 cases of epidemic diarrhoea. There has also been 1 case of chicken-pox, and a nurse is now suffering from diphtheria contracted outside the Asylum.

The serious but non-fatal casualties include 7 cases of fracture, and 3 of dislocation. Seven of these injuries were caused by accidental falls, and 2 by being knocked down by fellow patients. One of the two cases of fractured femur occurred spontaneously from malignant disease.

From the annual returns made to our Board it appears that 39 and 38 per cent. of the patients attend the morning and afternoon services in the chapel on Sundays respectively, 42 per cent. the weekly entertainments, and only 5 per cent. who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; 55 per cent. are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is good, showing one to every 9·8 patients for day duty; 33 per cent. of them have been more than five years in the Asylum service. Three attendants have been discharged for misconduct, not, however, directly affecting the patients.

By the adoption of the loose-leaf system the case books in current use have now been reduced to four, which are properly kept.

#### GLOUCESTER ASYLUMS.—WOTTON AND BARNWOOD, NEAR GLOUCESTER.

14 July 1909.

Since these Asylums were last visited by members of our Board, a serious loss has been sustained by the death of Dr. Henley, who had been connected for so many years with their administration, and for the last two years of his life had been their efficient Medical Superintendent. His death is deeply regretted by all with whom he came in contact, including all the members of our Board who were acquainted with him.

Dr. R. B. Smyth has been appointed Medical Superintendent in the place of Dr. Henley, Dr. Kough being Senior Assistant Medical Officer at Wotton, while Dr. Marnan, from the Bristol City Asylum, is Senior Assistant in charge of Barnwood.

The chief work that has been carried out in the last 15 months is the completion of the new block at the second Asylum, to accommodate 162 chronic and epileptic female patients, together with laundry, bakehouse, and kitchen extensions there. At the present time only the ground floor ward and dormitory is in occupation, 57 patients being housed there. The accommodation appeared to us to be excellent in character and admirably adapted for the class of patients for whom it is intended. With regard to the laundry extension already mentioned, it is proposed to purchase a



new disinfector. The machinery appeared to us to be well protected, but the automatic guard to the calender, when we tested it, declined to work. A farmhouse and 89 acres of land have been purchased at Barnwood, and at the old farm a start is about to be made with the erection of an iron shed to serve as a food-mixing house and engine-room, in accordance with the plans that have been recently approved. The chief alterations and improvements at the first Asylum have been quite of a minor character in comparison, and consist chiefly of further asphaltting of the airing courts, the fitting up of rooms in the crescent basement for clothing stores, and the provision of a new office for the clerk. Probably when there is a cessation of the heavy expenditure in connection with the additions to the second Asylum, attention will be given to many portions of the first Asylum, which are much in need of plastering, papering, and general renovation. We should like to see the use of urinals entirely discontinued. At some future time we hope that the second Asylum will be supplied with a general bathroom; the present bathing arrangements in the bathrooms connected with the wards under the supervision of the charge nurse or charge attendant only are not to be commended.

Since March 18th 1908, the admissions number 354, the discharges or removals 168, 96 upon recovery, and the deaths 177.

The statutory books contain the names of 1,139 patients, 488 being of the male, and 651 of the female sex. Nine patients were out on trial, but all the others were in residence and seen by us at our visit to-day. Those at the first Asylum numbered 681 and at the second 449.

The private patients are only 14 in number, and they pay for maintenance sums varying from 15s. to 20s. a week, the out-county patients, of whom there are 5 chargeable, 2 to the Horsham Union and 1 each to the Unions of Gainsborough, Tenbury, and Paddington, are received for 14s. a week. The maintenance charge for home patients is 8s. 6d. per head per week.

There are now vacancies in the Asylums for 20 male and 118 female patients.

We can report that the whole establishment is maintained in capital order, and it is remarkable how well many of the older parts of the Asylum compare as regards the comfort and well-being of the patients with the more modern parts.

We found the patients everywhere orderly and well behaved, neat in their dress and personal appearance—though we wish the men could be induced to wear the thin linen jackets that are provided for them in place of the heavy corduroys, which are much too warm for this time of year—and, apart from detention, entirely free from complaint. It is clear that the great majority realise that they are kindly and considerately treated.

The wards and dormitories are bright and well supplied with books, bound magazines, and other objects to interest and amuse. The dormitories are airy and comfortable, while the beds and bedding were in good condition and scrupulously clean.

We saw a good dinner of cold pressed beef, with potatoes, bread, and milk as a beverage, served in several of the wards, and evidently appreciated.

While there has been no mechanical restraint, 19 patients have been secluded on 76 occasions for a total of 564 hours.

From the annual returns made to our Board, it appears that the Church services on Sundays are attended usually by 35 per cent. of the patients in the morning, and by 50 per cent. in the afternoon, the afternoon services being held alternately at each of the Asylums. For the Roman Catholics, 18 in number, mass is held fortnightly, the priest receiving an annual grant of 20l. The fact that the attendance at the weekly entertainments is low is due to special circumstances of a transitory character, and does



not call for special remark. Only 13 per cent. of the patients are confined entirely to the wards and airing courts, and as many as 60 per cent. are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants continues low, and works out at 1 to every 13·5 patients for day duty; 44 per cent. can show more than five years spent in the Asylum service. Three attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed for misconduct, 2 of the cases being for rough treatment of patients. In one of these cases the Committee instituted criminal proceedings against the attendant, and he was fined 5*l.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* costs, or in default a month's imprisonment.

Two inquests have been held, one on a male patient who died from the effects of a wound of the throat which he had self-inflicted before admission; the other was on a male patient who had been an inmate of the Asylum for 15 years, and had never shown any suicidal tendency, who was found drowned in a steam boiler. Full particulars of these cases were furnished to our office at the time.

The remaining deaths were from natural causes. Of the total number, general paralysis accounted for 10·3 per cent., phthisis for 11·4 per cent., senile decay 15·8 per cent. There have been 3 deaths from enteric fever and 3 from dysentery; there having been during the period 6 cases (all males) of the former, and 3 of the latter affection.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 88 per cent. of the deaths.

The proportion of cases in which bed-sores existed at death was 5 per cent. One of the 29 patients whom we saw in bed to-day was suffering from this complication.

Besides the cases of enteric fever and dysentery above mentioned, the only other cases of zymotic disease have been 3 of erysipelas and a few of influenza of a mild type.

The serious injuries comprise 9 cases of fracture of bone and 1 dislocation (of shoulder), caused by accidental falls in 7, and by being pushed down by fellow patients in 3 instances.

The case books are accurately kept.

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#### HANTS ASYLUM.

11 February 1909.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, and are pleased to report that we found it generally in very good order, its condition being especially creditable when the age of the Institution is considered. In some of the wards, however, there is now need of redecoration. Female Wards H. and L., and Male Ward F., should be brightened, and supplied with many more objects to interest the patients. In most of the wards a further supply of illustrated books of a simple and interesting kind is desirable. We would also suggest the provision of a rocking horse, and more picture books in the Idiot Block. The beds and bedding were clean.

The alterations and improvements completed since the last visit include the erection of a recreation room for the male attendants, and the asphaltting of some of the airing courts. The Factory Inspector has lately visited the Institution and made certain recommendations, most of which the Committee have decided to carry out at once.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, with the exception of 2 men and 1 woman, who are absent on trial, and can report favourably on the condition in which we found them, as regards dress and personal tidiness. The only complaint by a patient calling for notice was one of roughness on the part of an attendant. We inquired into the matter, and came to the conclusion that the charge was groundless.



Dinner was served in our presence in the dining hall to patients of both sexes. It consisted of meat and potato pie, and, though we thought the proportion of meat was rather scanty, the meal was a substantial one, and appeared to give general satisfaction. We noticed, however, that it was served on cold plates.

In the ten months which have elapsed since the Asylum was last visited by Commissioners, 180 patients have been admitted; 96 have been discharged or removed, 50 of them on recovery; and 81 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 1,167, namely, 585 men and 582 women, of whom all but 3 criminal lunatics and 5 out-county paupers are chargeable to Hants Unions. The weekly rate for home cases is 8s. 9d.

The estimated accommodation shows vacancies for 34 male cases, but on the female side an excess of 8 beyond the complement.

Since the last visit 12 patients have been secluded on 43 occasions for a total of 117 hours; and mechanical restraint has been employed for 3 patients on 36 occasions for  $767\frac{3}{4}$  hours in all, the object in two of the cases being to prevent interference with surgical bandages, and in the third to prevent the patient eating her clothes and bedding.

About 39 per cent. of the patients usually attended the Sunday services of the Church during 1908, and in addition 31 Roman Catholics attended the fortnightly services provided for them by a priest, who receives an annual payment of 25*l.* for the performance of this duty. The proportion usually present at the weekly entertainments was only 31 per cent.; 46 per cent. were taken for weekly walks beyond the estate. The percentage usefully employed was low, showing no increase on the previous year.

With two exceptions, the deaths since the last visit were the result of natural causes, ascertained in 66 per cent. by post-mortem examination, one bed-sore only being present, and that present on the admission of the patient. In 15 per cent. the deaths were due to general paralysis, in 10 per cent. to phthisis, and in 5 per cent. to senile decay.

Inquests were held in the case of a man who died of pneumonia after fracture of the humerus; of a woman whose death was caused by chronic Bright's disease; and on a man who committed suicide by means of a penknife which had been most improperly lent him by one of the attendants. In all these cases the particulars were duly furnished to our office, and inquired into at the time.

Eleven per cent. of the total deaths were due to dysentery, which continues to recur in the Asylum, and is an evidence that its sanitary condition is not altogether satisfactory. Since April last there have been as many as 42 cases, of which 9 were fatal. Zymotic disease, however, has occurred in no other form.

The general health has been upon the whole good. We saw 113 cases in bed during our visit, which represents 9.5 per cent. of all the patients, but a very large proportion were there because of the helplessness of advanced age; and it is a creditable fact in relation to the nursing, which struck us as being careful and efficient, that no one was suffering from a bed-sore which had not been present on admission. All the sick are supplied with comfortable flannel bedgowns. We regretted to see some cases of phthisis being treated in the open dormitories, and would urge the provision of verandahs, which allow the treatment of such and other cases with great advantage in the open air.

Since the last visit there have been 4 accidents resulting in fractures of bones; and a woman wounded her forearm by forcing it through a window.



The staff of attendants and nurses is still only of moderate strength, averaging for day duty 1 to every 11.1 patients. Their record of service shows that 41 per cent. of the women, and 30 per cent. of both sexes, have been here less than a year, and 48 per cent. of the men, and 30 per cent. of both sexes, five years and upwards. Three attendants and a nurse have been discharged for misconduct, but not of a character directly affecting the patients.

Dr. Abbott continues to discharge his duties with ability and efficiency. He has the assistance of three medical colleagues, whom we found well acquainted with their cases, and by whom the medical records are carefully kept.

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## HEREFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

17 April 1909.

THIS Asylum, which we have visited to-day, continues to be maintained in good order. The wards and dormitories were bright and comfortable, though some of the older parts of the building require renovation. There is an adequate supply of books and papers, and there did not appear to be any lack of games and other objects to interest the patients. The beds and bedding were clean and in good order throughout, but we consider that there are an undue number of patients whose beds are made up on the floor without bedsteads, a practice which is undesirable except in special cases.

The absence of a general bathroom must necessarily render impossible the proper carrying out of the bathing rules as well as the supervision of patients while being bathed, and the prevention and discovery of bruises and other injuries.

We also think that the dietary needs attention. We saw to-day a dinner of pea soup and bread served to about 280 of the patients in the dining hall. We noticed that one in every seven of the whole of these patients refused the soup altogether. In most Asylums where such a dinner is given it is supplemented by a ration of cheese, and we think that without this, or some such addition, the principal meal of the day is very inadequate. We see also from the dietary table that the allowance of butter is less than the half ounce which is now usual in Asylums.

Minor improvements that have been effected since our Colleagues' visit in June of last year are the erection of a new greenhouse to improve the supply of plants to the wards, and the provision of a grease separator, to deal with the return of grease to the boilers, which is working satisfactorily.

No toilet requisites, such as are now commonly used in other institutions, are provided in the w.c.'s, where it would also be well if all the door handles were abolished. The pads of the inspection inlet of the padded rooms are very hard, and might cause serious injury to violent patients.

Some of the suggestions as to the fences of the machinery in the laundry, made by the Factory Inspector who recently visited, have been carried out, and the others are receiving attention.

The floor of the dining hall is in much need of renovation, which will probably be undertaken shortly.

Since June 25, 1908, 67 patients have been admitted, 29 discharged or removed, of whom 13 have recovered, and 28 have died. The statutory books of the Asylum contain the names of 527 patients; of these 15 men are boarded out in the Newport Borough Asylum, and



there were to-day in residence 512 patients, in the proportion of 228 men to 284 women.

There are 14 patients of the private class, and 1 out-county patient chargeable to the Evesham Union.

There are vacancies at present for 6 men and 29 women.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 8s. 9d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 13s. 6d. to 21s. for private patients.

We saw all the patients in residence at our visit to-day, and found them for the most part quiet and contented and free from complaint. Their personal appearance was clean, and their dress was neat and tidy. The annual return made to our Board shows that 41 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Church services on Sunday mornings and 46 per cent. in the afternoons. No services are provided for the Nonconformists, who number about 100, or for the Roman Catholics, who number 13. Other returns show that 47 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, 36 per cent. walk out attended beyond the Asylum estate, and 59 per cent. are usefully employed.

Of the 28 deaths which have occurred since the last visit, 3·5 per cent. were from general paralysis, and as many as 18 per cent. from senile decay. No deaths were attributed to either phthisis or dysentery. All were due to ordinary causes, ascertained in 75 per cent. by post-mortem examination, and there has been no inquest.

Bed-sores were present in 3·5 per cent. of those who died.

There have been but two serious accidents involving fractures of bones as the result of falls.

Although we found in bed to-day 28 patients, or 5·4 per cent. of the whole, most of them were there for mental reasons or for the feebleness of old age, and no one had a bed-sore. Ten of them, however, were female patients, who, with the remainder of the 44 in the ward, either were or had been suffering from dysentery, of which 25 cases have occurred since June. This is a serious indictment of the sanitary condition of the Asylum which evidently needs skilled and expert attention. In view of the continued recurrence of this highly infectious disease and of other possibilities, we urge upon the Committee the great importance of the early erection of an Isolation Hospital, suitably arranged for its purpose, and of the provision of a disinfecter.

Dr. Morrison has the assistance of two medical colleagues, by whom the case and post-mortem books are properly kept.

The staff of attendants and nurses is, considering the class of cases generally, of adequate strength, averaging 1 to every 10·6 patients; 35 per cent. of them have served for five years or upwards.

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### HERTS ASYLUM, HILL END.

10 June 1909.

THE very considerable additions, as well as the extensions and improvements which were in process of being carried out at the date of the last visit by our Colleagues in October of last year, have now been completed and form a most valuable acquisition, affording as they do accommodation for 234 patients. They consist of 2 new blocks, 1 on the male and 1 on the female side, general bathrooms for each sex, with adjoining dressing rooms, a new nurses' block for the use of the assistant matron and 13 nurses, where each nurse has a separate bedroom, and the enlargement of the day rooms and dormitories, E. 1 and E. 2, and C. and D. on the female side. In addition to the foregoing, 2 new farm



cottages have been erected, a new coal shed is in process of being built for the storage of 300 tons of coal, whilst some very useful machines, such as a gas collar ironer and a foul linen washer, have been added to the laundry, and a new vegetable cooker and gas oven have been lately placed in the kitchen; covers have also been fixed to the hydro-extractors in the laundry, as was suggested by the Commissioners at their last visit. We found all the wards and dormitories in good order; they were well kept, bright, properly ventilated, nicely decorated with suitable pictures, and a good supply of plants and flowers were scattered throughout the rooms. Many of the patients on each side were amusing themselves with games, and in reading the papers and books, there being a fair supply of the latter in each ward in open bookcases, as well as 2 daily newspapers, 1 weekly illustrated paper and many periodicals for the use of the patients.

We saw all the patients who were to-day in residence; they were neat in their personal appearance, and although, as might have been expected, we received some requests for discharge, there were no complaints as to treatment or diet, many of them, indeed, expressing their entire satisfaction with their surroundings and being to all appearance contented with their lot. We were much struck with the orderly behaviour of the inmates, and the entire absence of noise or any semblance of disturbance or excitement, when going round the wards; this is undoubtedly to be accounted for in great measure by the fact that in this Asylum there are no so-called refractory wards, a judicious selection and arrangement of the patients throughout the establishment adding much to their general comfort and preventing that absence of good behaviour and that want of control, which not infrequently are present when a considerable number of excitable patients are congregated in one ward.

Since October 1908, 245 patients have been admitted, 40 discharged or removed, of whom 27 had recovered, and 29 have died. The deaths were all from natural causes, and were verified by post-mortem examination in 84 per cent. of the cases. Bed-sores were found in 9 per cent. of the total deaths, but in one instance the sore was noted as present on the admission of the patient.

Of the deaths 9 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 9 per cent. to phthisis, 15 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, and 12 per cent. to senile decay. The general health has been good. In April there was an outbreak of influenza, accompanied for the most part by gastrointestinal symptoms, but the type of disease was mild. There were to-day 40 patients in bed, largely senile cases and recent admissions. There was no case of bed-sore. Three serious casualties were reported, all including fracture of bones and due to falls.

There are now on the statutory books the names of 792 patients, of whom 3 are private and 71 out-county patients; of the latter 60 are chargeable to Middlesex, 10 to Essex, and 1 to Downham, Norfolk. Six patients were at the time of our visit out on trial, leaving 786, viz., 356 males and 430 females, in actual residence to-day.

The maintenance charge per head per week was for home patients 11s. 1d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 21s.

The dinner which we saw served in the wards during our inspection consisted of stewed rabbit, with potatoes, beans, and bread. It looked excellent, and many of the patients whom we saw at dinner expressed themselves as being well pleased with it, telling us it was a very nice change from beef and mutton.

From the returns furnished to our Board we learn that as many as 57 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Church of England



services in chapel on Sunday. There are 16 Roman Catholics, for whom a service is held once a month, and a rabbi occasionally visits the Jewish inmates. The weekly entertainments are attended by 62 per cent. of the patients, and 64 per cent. of them are usefully employed. A good number of the patients walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and a fair proportion take daily walks outside the airing courts, though within the Asylum grounds, but 31 per cent. of those able to walk do not go beyond the wards or airing courts.

A sufficient staff of attendants is maintained, 34 per cent. of whom have under one year's service, whilst 24 per cent. have been over five years in the Asylum employment.

There has been no instance of mechanical restraint or seclusion during the period under review.

The case books are in proper order.

#### KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH, MAIDSTONE.

21 July 1909.

DURING the period of fifteen months which has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 552 patients have been admitted; 241 have been discharged or removed, 198 of them on recovery; and 265 have died. There are now on the books the names of 1,598, 762 being on the male, and 836 on the female side. With the exception of 7 men and 3 women who are detained as criminal lunatics, they are of the pauper class, and all but 5 are chargeable to home unions. Nine are at the present time absent on trial, one man has escaped and not yet been recaptured, and one of each sex is out on short leave. The number in residence, therefore, is 1,586. The estimated accommodation is exceeded slightly on the male side, being sufficient for but 760 beds; but on the female side there is still the good margin of 79 vacant beds.

The weekly maintenance charge for home pauper cases is 11s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The alterations and improvements completed since the last visit comprise, with other useful work of a minor character, the overhauling, repairing, and relaying of the drainage system, the alterations of the iron dormitory at the Farm Villa to render it safe against fire risk, and the fitting with heating apparatus of Male Wards 1, 3, 6, and 8. Alterations of the kitchen and sculleries and buildings connected therewith are now in progress.

We saw in some of the single rooms new sash windows with ventilated shutters of wire netting, which Dr. Lewis proposes for general adoption, with the object of improving the ventilation and, at the same time, providing against the danger shown by the recent suicide of a patient by hanging himself to the iron window bars. We were also shown proposed coverings for the pipes, which are dangerous, as affording opportunity both for suicide and for accidental injury, as has been proved by a recent instance which might have had serious results had the pipes been heated. We can express approval of the proposed windows, provided that the shutters are always kept closed, and of the coverings to the pipes, subject to modifications which we explained to Dr. Lewis.

There is still serious risk in the looped pipes, unprotected towel rollers, and stiff gas brackets, which are to be found in most of the sanitary spurs throughout the Asylum, and afford obvious facilities for suicide.

Most of the recommendations made by the Factory Inspector with regard to the laundry machinery and apparatus have been, or are about



to be, carried out. The bands by which the mangles are worked need to be protected.

In the new padded room the india-rubber inspection pad is dangerously hard.

We found the Asylum in very good order and comfortable throughout, its condition being especially creditable when the age of the buildings and their many disadvantages of construction are considered. The wards and dormitories were clean, bright, and well ventilated, and there was a good supply of books and of objects to interest the patients. The beds and bedding were good and clean. The exercising gardens are extensive, well kept, and free from the usual confined appearance of Asylum airing grounds.

Among the patients we found everywhere marked freedom from excitement, which we attribute in a large degree to the attention which is evidently given to their classification. They were generally tidy in their persons, and their dress was good, neat, and varied. Contentment prevailed as a rule, and there were but few complaints. One complaint, however, was made to us by a female patient of roughness on the part of nurses to other patients. We made a careful inquiry into it, questioning the nurses implicated, the charge nurse of the ward, and some of the other patients who were capable of giving evidence. In the result we came to the conclusion that the charge made probably had a foundation in fact, and referred the matter to the Committee to deal with.

We were very glad to see the children kept in separate wards under favourable and comfortable conditions. The boys went through drill exercises in our presence with evident pleasure, and they are, so far as they are capable, taught the simple elements of education.

We saw dinner served yesterday, consisting of roast beef, with potatoes and bread, which seemed to give satisfaction generally. The meal to-day was of soup, without any addition, such as bread and cheese, to follow. Some of the male patients complained of the insufficiency of the allowance of bread for breakfast and tea. It appears from the dietary table that only six ounces are given at these meals, which is below the quantity usually allowed.

The returns for 1908 show that the average attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel was still very low, less than half what is usual in institutions of this kind, and that the weekly entertainments were usually attended by only 26 per cent. We notice that as many as 30 per cent. were usually altogether confined to the wards and gardens. Not more than 52 per cent. were usefully employed.

Of the deaths which have occurred since the last visit the causes were ascertained in only 55 per cent. by post-mortem examination; but with two exceptions the symptoms indicated that they were due to natural causes. Of these general paralysis accounted for 9·8 per cent., phthisis for the large proportion of 21·6 per cent., and senile decay for 16·6 per cent. Two deaths were the result of enteric fever, and as many as 23, or 8·6 per cent. of the whole, of dysentery. It is highly creditable to the nursing of the sick, that in only 2·2 per cent. of those who died were bed-sores present, and that no one in bed in the wards during our visit was so suffering, except one man, who was recently admitted with a bed-sore.

Inquests were held only on the two deaths referred to above as exceptional. In one of these the patient died from injuries inflicted on him by another male patient with a pickaxe when out at work, the latter being subsequently removed to Broadmoor under a Secretary of State's warrant; and in the other, a man not known to be suicidal hanged himself from the bars of a single room window.



There have been as many as 24 serious but non-fatal casualties since the last visit; all of them resulted in fractures or dislocations of bones, and in all except two, in which the origin was unascertained, they were known to be due to accidental falls or blows from other patients. In two instances they occurred during struggles with attendants, the circumstances of which formed the subject of special inquiries by the Committee, who satisfied themselves that no undue force had been used.

But for the occurrence of dysentery, of which 68 cases have occurred, and of 63 cases of influenza, 3 of enteric fever, and 1 of scarlet fever, the general health has been good, regard being had especially to the large number of old persons in the Asylum.

We saw in bed 93 patients, or 5·8 per cent. of the whole. A good many of the men were undergoing open-air treatment in the solarium, where they are efficiently nursed by women. The success attendant upon this form of treatment, even in acute cases, distinctly encourages the idea of an extension both of the means of open-air treatment in verandahs and of the nursing of male patients by female attendants in suitable cases. Three men and a woman were in bed suffering from recent fractures of bones, all except one, in which the cause has not been ascertained, the result of accidental falls; and two cases of dysentery were isolated in the sanatorium.

There has been no use recorded of mechanical restraint, but one patient has been secluded five times, and for a total of 41 hours.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·6 patients for day duty, and showing a very good record of service, only 16 per cent. having served less than a year, and as many as 63 per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the women five years and upwards.

Four male attendants have been discharged for misconduct, not, however, of a nature directly affecting the patients.

Dr. Wolseley Lewis continues to discharge his duties with energy and ability, and is evidently on good terms with his patients. He has the assistance of four medical colleagues, by whom the case books are carefully kept.

## KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

19 February 1909.

DURING the period of a little over three months which has elapsed since this Asylum was visited by a member of our Board, 49 patients have been admitted; 21 have been discharged, of whom 16 had recovered; and 43 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 487 males and 577 females, making a total of 1,064, as compared with 1,079 at the date of the last visit, the reduction in number being almost entirely on the male side. The estimated accommodation is sufficient for 17 more men and 58 women.

Twenty-five patients are of the private class, and 2 are out-county paupers.

In the course of our visit to-day we saw all the patients whose names are on the books, except one man and two women, who are out on trial. We found them well dressed and personally tidy, and very quiet and orderly in their conduct. Although we gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us, few complaints were made to us, and one only worthy of mention, which is referred to below.

We were glad to observe that Male Ward A. 2 has been taken in hand for renovation by plastering the walls, decorating, and relaying the



floor. Several dormitories on the female side need similar treatment, and we would draw attention specially to those of C., D., and E. Wards. Dr. FitzGerald has been instructed by the Committee to carry out the recommendations made by the Factory Inspector who lately visited the Asylum, and the work has, to a great extent, already been done. Plans for recreation rooms for attendants and nurses, and for additions to and alterations of the laundry, have been submitted to our Board and are now under consideration.

We noticed in some of the w.c.'s loops to chain pulls and to sashes which may be a source of danger to suicidal patients. We would also point out that the seven-bedded dormitory at the sanatorium is not provided with a second exit which would be available if the landing were rendered impassable by smoke and hot air produced by a fire on the ground floor. The defect could be cured by the opening of doors from this dormitory into the storeroom and thence into the large dormitory.

The wards and dormitories were in excellent condition in regard to cleanness and tidiness, and ventilation, and were bright in appearance and made comfortable with good fires.

In the sanatorium, where there are several idiot boys besides other male inmates, there was a complete want of picture and other books, and of any means of occupation; and though there was a piano, it appeared that it is never used, because there is no one there who is able to play.

An ample dinner of plum pudding was served on warm plates in the wards during our visit, and was generally appreciated.

One male patient has since the last visit been subjected to mechanical restraint on three occasions for 54 hours in all. No use of seclusion has been recorded.

During the year 1908, as we learn from the returns supplied to our office, there was an average attendance of only 31 per cent. of the patients at the Sunday services in the chapel; and 12 Roman Catholics were usually present at the fortnightly masses said by a priest, who, we are pleased to hear, is remunerated for the performance of his duties. Not more than 30 per cent. usually attended the weekly entertainments; only 18 per cent. were taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, while as many as 38 per cent. were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts.

In two cases inquests were held, accidental falls having caused fractures of bones which might have contributed to the deaths of the patients from natural causes. In all the other cases the causes of death were natural and ordinary, 14 per cent. of them being due to phthisis, general paralysis, and the decay of old age respectively.

In 77 per cent. of all the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and in 4.6 per cent. bed-sores were present.

In three instances fractures of bones have occurred as the result of accidental falls, and these have been the only serious casualties not ending fatally.

The general health appears to have been good, and there have been no cases of zymotic disease since the last visit. This is fortunate, as no provision has yet been made of a small and inexpensive isolation hospital for the segregation of such cases, while the sanatorium is occupied by ordinary patients.

We saw 94 patients in bed during our visit, which gives the large proportion of 8.8 per cent. of all the patients in the Asylum. A very considerable number of them were there, however, for the weakness and helplessness of old age, and but few for acute illness. One man only was suffering from a bed-sore, and, as many were very helpless and of faulty habits, we were satisfied that the nursing of the sick was efficient.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and averages for day duty 1 to every 8·8 patients. Their record of service shows that 22 per cent. have served less than a year, and 24 per cent. five years and upwards. No one has been dismissed for misconduct or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

A complaint was made to us in one of the female epileptic wards that a night nurse was in the habit of showing a want of gentleness to the patients in her charge; and we made as full inquiry as was possible into the matter. In the result we were unable to satisfy ourselves that the charge was substantiated, but Dr. Everitt assured us that the conduct of the nurse would be carefully watched, and additional surprise visits paid to her while on duty.

In Dr. FitzGerald's temporary absence we received every information and assistance from Dr. Everitt, who was well acquainted with the routine of the Asylum and with the patients in his charge.

The medical records continue to be properly kept.

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#### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER.

26 June 1909.

WE are much indebted to Dr. Cowen for the assistance he rendered us (in Dr. Cassidy's absence) throughout the whole of our inspection, as also to the other resident Medical Officers who accompanied us in their respective divisions.

To adopt and equip an old asylum, so as to modernise it and as far as possible keep it in line with more recent requirements, is a problem of no little difficulty. It is one which the present and former Committees of this Institution have constantly had before them, and we feel bound to say that in their endeavour to solve it, much has been done in the past not only by additions to the old but by the construction of new and more suitable buildings, and we are glad to learn that still further work is at present in contemplation.

With the above object in view, the most important late improvement and addition to the Asylum has been the completion, since the last visit by members of our Board, of the detached villa which gives accommodation for 47 private male patients, and in which there were when we visited it 19 patients in residence. It is prettily situated immediately above the cricket field, and when the flower beds and grass plots in front are properly laid out and put in order, it will externally be still further improved in appearance. Internally it is well planned, and has an excellent day room with good dining and billiard rooms. The dormitories, as indeed all the rooms, are light, painted and papered in bright colours, suitably furnished, and there are also very comfortable single bedrooms.

The house, formerly used as a residence for one of the resident Medical Officers, has been converted into quarters for the accommodation of 9 private female patients, and is now occupied by them. As it is hoped that a detached villa for ladies, similar to that already referred to as having been erected for private male patients, will ere long be built, it is only proposed to use this temporarily. Were it proposed to keep it as a permanent residence, we should desire to see alternative fire exits in connection with the bedrooms, which, though intercommunicating with each other, are devoid of such means of escape in the event of a fire occurring.



Wards 20, 21, 23, and 25 on the female side have all been fitted with electric light, and the rest of the building is in process of being wired.

It is proposed in the immediate future to make similar alterations in Wards 20, 21, and 23 to those which have already been carried out in 1, 4, and 6, and out of the narrow corridors and single rooms to construct a large day room, dining room, and observation dormitory, as well as new sanitary spurs. The latter are in actual progress. This will without doubt be a very great improvement. It is in consequence of this proposed alteration that Wards 20 and 21 have not been placed in the hands of the decorators, although they are very much in need of reparation. Some painting has been carried out, and generally the wards and dormitories are well maintained, properly ventilated, and sufficiently supplied with papers, periodicals, and books. The latter are supplied from the Asylum Library, in which the Chaplain takes a great interest, and obtains a yearly grant for the supply of fresh volumes.

The only other improvement we need mention is the improved heating, warming, and hot-water supply, which is at present being constructed throughout all the buildings.

The Factory Inspector's recommendations have all been adopted, with the exception of the suggested automatic guard for the calender, and as to that inquiries are being or shortly will be made. There are some pipes here and there throughout the building to which we drew attention with a view to their being properly protected.

The patients were tidily attired, and, except in the refractory wards, they were tranquil and peaceable.

We saw all the patients in residence, held conversations with a great number of them, and to one lady (a private patient) we gave a private interview. They are all well cared for, and there were no complaints of a substantial nature.

The dinner of soup, with currant suet pudding, which was being served in some of the wards during our visit, seemed good and ample.

To deal with the large number of dangerous and excitable patients collected in the male refractory wards, what is designated as a "closed house," with four small wards (two on each floor which communicate with each other) and airing courts attached, will very soon be built for the reception of this class, on the same plan as is now in vogue in some of the continental asylums. The plans for this house are now before our Board. The wards in the woman's division, referred to in the last report as being devoid of objects to attract and amuse the inmates, are now greatly improved in this respect. There are now papers, books, pianos, and gramophones, as well as what are known as "swing boats"—the latter are seats somewhat similar to the cars in a switchback railway in which about 4 patients can seat themselves; they are fitted on small wheels running in a slot, can be moved backwards and forwards by one of the nurses, and they were much in favour when we visited the wards. As an experiment which has proved successful and given great satisfaction to the patients the Asylum band had occasionally played in these wards.

During the winter there are weekly dances or concerts with occasional dramatic entertainments. In the summer cricket matches with the XI. take place every week, and there are also patients' matches at intervals, in addition to combined lawn dances.

Since February 19, 1908, 624 patients have been admitted, 309 removed or discharged, of whom 170 had recovered, and 283 died. There are now on the statutory books 2,353 names of whom 95 are private and



2 out-county patients, the latter being chargeable respectively to Whitehaven and Chester Unions. There were at the time of our visit 18 out on trial, leaving in actual residence 2,335.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 4d., for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 14s. to 31s. 6d.

From the furnished returns it would appear that not more than 20 per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England services on Sunday. For those of the Roman Catholic faith mass is solemnized each Sunday morning, and there are special services on certain Saints days. There is at present no service provided for the Nonconformists, but this matter is under discussion and arrangements will shortly be made to meet this want. About 30 per cent. only of the inmates attend the usual weekly entertainments, and but 46 per cent. of them are usefully employed, but 32 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate and only 14 per cent. are confined to the wards or airing courts. Of the attendants and nurses 16 per cent. have under one year's service and 43 per cent. have been over five years in the Asylum employment.

There has been no seclusion, but 7 patients have been mechanically restrained on 35 occasions for a total duration of 449½ hours, in all but two instances for surgical reasons.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the proportion of 54 per cent. of all deaths. There were bed-sores at death in 7 cases. Amongst the causes of death that of general paralysis was the most common, 23·6 per cent. of both sexes and 32·5 per cent. of males alone. Phthisis has accounted for 17·2 and senile decay for 5·7 per cent. of the deaths. There have been 4 inquests, all on male patients, one of whom died from self-inflicted injuries to the throat, another from injuries caused by an accidental fall, and a third by being accidentally choked by a piece of meat. Particulars of these cases were duly reported to our Board at the time. The fourth inquest was on a patient who died from gangrene of the lung.

The only cases of zymotic disease have been one of scarlet fever in a female and one of typhoid fever in a male patient. Sixteen patients have sustained fractures of bones unattended with fatal results. All but one of these were accidently caused by falls or in struggles with other patients, one of them (a fracture of a rib) being ascribed to a struggle whilst being forcibly fed. Three patients dislocated joints in falls, and one received lacerated wounds by jumping through a window.

We visited the laboratory where Dr. Rows is engaged in valuable and interesting research. The case books and medical records are extremely well kept.

## LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PRESTWICH.

15 October 1909.

DURING the course of yesterday and to-day we have visited the whole of the Main Building, including the Farm, Wood Villa, the Cottage, and the Annexe. Taken as a whole, the buildings were in excellent order and well conditioned throughout. The wards and dormitories were bright and nicely kept, the former being amply supplied with books, papers, and other attractions to amuse and occupy the attention of those patients whose mental condition was such that they could take full advantage of them. The beds and bedding were, generally speaking, scrupulously clean.

As might have been expected in so large an Asylum as this, not a few of the inmates endeavoured to interest us on the question of their



detention and prospects of discharge, and to all such we gave due attention. There was an entire absence of any complaint regarding the care and treatment, indeed, many of the patients voluntarily intimated to us their gratitude for the kindness and attention which they said they had at all times received from the medical and general staff, and, so far as we could judge from our own observation, there were good reasons for the views so generally expressed.

The dinner, which we saw served in the large dining-room of the main building yesterday, consisted of hot-pot, boiled rice and milk, or bread and currant pudding, followed by bread and cheese. The food looked good, it was well cooked, and was certainly not stinted in quantity, and from the remarks made to us by some of the patients yesterday, as also to-day, when we were present in the Annexe during the dinner hour, we gathered that the diet was at all times satisfactory and sufficient, except, perhaps, on Fridays, when, in consequence of the number of Romanists among the inmates, meat is not served. In its place a boiled fruit pudding or fish is supplied, neither of which seems at all popular.

The patients, all of whom in actual residence were seen by us, were neatly and suitably dressed, and, with the exception of the Refractory Ward on the male side in the main building, where there were some noisy as well as dangerous patients, they were all well-behaved and quiet in their demeanour.

In the period which has elapsed since the visit by our Colleagues in July of last year, the greenhouse at the Annexe has been completed, there has been a rearrangement of the baths, hot-water supply, and drainage in connection with No. 1 male bath-room in the main building, a new lavatory and hot-water supply has been made to No. 8 female ward, and the verandah round No. 9 female ward has been replaced. The requirements of the Factory Inspector have all been complied with, or very shortly will be attended to. There are now in progress repairs and structural alterations to the main laundry, and a new slaughter-house at the farm. The consent of the Home Secretary has lately been granted for the purchase of a plot of land in front of the main building, and for the reconstruction of the Administrative Block, which was referred to in the last report by members of our Board as being at that date in contemplation. Although the Main Buildings, for the requirements of which this block was originally designed, have been considerably enlarged and the number of patients greatly increased, no corresponding alterations had been made in this department to meet the fresh calls upon it. It was, as a consequence, cramped, inconvenient, and out of date, and the new building will, when completed, undoubtedly meet a much-needed want. The small phthisis hospital for men, in which there are 8 patients under care, has, we were informed, proved most beneficial, affording as it does, the means for open-air treatment. There is no accommodation of a similar nature for the women, and we venture to hope that the Committee may see their way to affording like opportunity for the treatment of this disease on the female side. We observe that the only calender in use is a small one in the Annexe laundry, and we think that the work would be greatly expedited were one of large size supplied to each of the two laundries.

Since the 21st of July 1908, 636 patients have been admitted, 299 discharged or removed, of whom 221 had recovered, and 334 have died. There are now on the statutory books of the Asylum the names of 2,774, viz., 1,326 men and 1,448 women, including the name of 1 criminal patient, whose name is still retained, though he, in fact, escaped some years ago and has never been recaptured. Of the total number 39 are



private patients, in the proportion of 16 men to 23 women, 3 are out-county patients, chargeable respectively to Bucklow, Glendale, and Whitby, and 71 are boarded out at Rochdale Union Workhouse. There are to-day actually resident in the Asylum 2,703 patients.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d., for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 15s. to 21s.

From the returns furnished to us it appears that only 16 per cent. of the inmates attend the Church of England services on Sunday. Services are also held every Sunday for the Nonconformist patients, and for those of the Roman Catholic faith.

There is a dance and some other form of entertainment held weekly during the winter months, but they are only attended by 30 per cent. of the patients, but as high a percentage as 57 are usefully employed.

The deaths, which all occurred from natural causes, included 28·5 per cent. from general paralysis, and 23 per cent. from phthisis. The proportion assigned to senile decay was only 1·5 per cent. Five deaths were attributed to influenza. In 75 per cent. of the total number post-mortem examinations were made. The only case in which a bed-sore was present at death was that of a patient boarded out at the Rochdale Workhouse. No inquest has been held. An isolated attack of enteric fever in a male patient has been the only instance of zymotic disease, apart from influenza, which has occurred since the last visit. The serious cases of casualties embrace 5 cases of fracture—3 of the fibula and 2 of the radius. These injuries were sustained in two cases by struggles with fellow-patients, and the rest by accidental falls. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. There is a good and sufficient staff of attendants and nurses, amounting to 1 to 7·3 in the male, and 1 to 11·2 in the female side, and 40 per cent. have been over five years in the Asylum service. One attendant has been discharged for having been under the influence of drink whilst on duty.

The medical staff remains of the same numerical strength. The notes in the case books appear to be properly written up, the more recent volumes containing many excellent photographs.

### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

21 October 1909.

ALTHOUGH no large undertakings have been carried out since the last visit by our Colleagues in July, 1908, the following very useful improvements have been completed during the period under review. The boiling pans, steam chests, hot-plate and kitchen range have been renewed in the kitchen of the main building, and an electrically-driven potato-peeling machine has been erected. Additional electric lights have been fixed in the central drive of the main building, and verandahs have been added to the Isolation Hospital, to Ward 21 at the main building and Ward 5 at the Annexe, and last, but by no means least serviceable, a cold storage plant has been fixed in the Annexe larder.

This Asylum is, in our opinion, admirably managed. The wards and dormitories are clean, suitably furnished, warm, though at the same time fresh and thoroughly well aired; there is an abundant supply of plants and flowers, no lack of literature in the shape of books, daily papers and periodicals, and in those wards where the patients are sufficiently appreciative there are pianos.

We might mention Wards 15 M. and 16 F. in the Annexe, with the adjoining dormitories, as being especially attractive and convenient.



There was little, if any, noise or excitement amongst the patients, who were well clad and neat in appearance, nor were there signs of any antagonistic feeling as between them and the staff. Dr. Wiglesworth and his assistants showed an intimate acquaintance with those under their care, and as we passed from ward to ward speaking to the patients, the expressions of gratitude for the kindness and care shown to them were frequent and undoubtedly genuine; indeed, we could not be but struck by the sympathy and good feeling which appeared to exist.

The dinner, consisting of beef-steak pie, cabbage, and bread, was hot, the portions were very substantial, and seemed to meet with the approval of the patients.

In many of the wards where the patients do not dine in the general dining halls, they, during about half the year, have their dinners served out of doors in the commodious and well-planted airing grounds. Fresh air is an important factor in this establishment, and though there are at present but few cases of serious illness, we saw in bed yesterday, in the main building, 27 men and 32 women, and, in the Annexe, 20 men and 9 women. Of these as many as 33 of the men and 27 of the women were lying in beds in the open air, the majority so treated being either cases of acute insanity or suffering from mental excitement. This method has long been adopted here, and has been found very efficacious. The remainder undergoing this treatment were tuberculous subjects.

Since the 23rd of July 1908, 367 patients have been admitted, 162 discharged or removed, of whom 107 are returned as recovered, including 1 not insane, and 202 have died.

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in 76 per cent. of the total number of deaths, have included general paralysis 35 per cent., phthisis 21·7 per cent., senile decay 6·4 per cent., and dysentery 4 per cent. In three instances, or 1·5 per cent., bed-sores were found.

No inquest has been held.

There have been 37 cases of dysentery, the highest monthly incidence being in December last. A male attendant suffered from this disease in August. Apart from these and 3 sporadic cases of influenza, the Asylum has been free from zymotic disease.

There have been only 2 serious casualties, viz., in the case of a female patient who sustained a fracture of the radius by an accidental fall, and of a male patient whose eleventh rib was broken by a blow from the shaft of a hand cart.

There are now on the statutory books the names of 2,008 patients, viz., 982 males and 1,026 women, of whom 4 are private patients.

All with the exception of 1 man, who was out on trial, were in residence and seen by us.

There are 3 out-county patients, chargeable respectively to Erpingham, Bakewell, and Scarborough.

The total sleeping accommodation, estimated as in the return made to our Board, is for 1,975 patients, so that on this basis there is overcrowding to the extent of 25 patients. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d., for out-county 14s., and private patients 9s. 11d.

The percentage of patients attending the Sunday morning and evening services is low, being only 19 per cent., and of those usually present at the weekly entertainments is also low, viz., 32 per cent., but the proportion of those who are engaged in employment throughout the year is very good.

There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, and 44 per cent. of the former and 21 per cent. of the latter have been over five years in

the Asylum service; 1 nurse has been dismissed for striking a patient. There has been no mechanical restraint, but 55 patients have been secluded on 195 occasions for a period in all of 1,272 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

The numerical strength of the medical staff remains unchanged, and much valuable work continues to be done by Dr. Watson in the well-equipped laboratory.

The case books, illustrated by photographs, are well kept, and we note that the number of books in current use have been satisfactorily reduced by the introduction of two volumes for the continuation of records of chronic cases.

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#### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

16 April 1909.

IN an Institution of this character, where everything continues to be maintained in such a high state of efficiency, there is but little for us to say beyond an expression of our great satisfaction with all that we have seen during our visit yesterday and to-day, when we made a thorough and complete inspection of the Main Buildings, the Acute Hospital, the Annexe, and the various offices and workshops which are administered in connection with them. The patients, with the exception of those in the refractory wards, where the more noisy and violent cases are treated, were quiet and well behaved, their appearance was neat and tidy, and the wards, corridors, and dormitories (including the beds and bedding) were nicely kept and clean, and the ventilation was all that could be desired with so large a number of patients. The walls were profusely hung with inexpensive but prettily coloured prints and pictures, which tended greatly to break the monotony and to give an air of brightness and cheerfulness to the building. We saw all the patients and spoke to those who were in any way desirous or who showed the least inclination for conversation, and in many instances we received from the more intelligent amongst them expressions of contentment with their lot and with the attention and care which is bestowed upon them and with their surroundings generally. None of them made complaints of any kind other than such as were connected with requests for discharge or were clearly due to and dependent upon delusions under which they were labouring. We were present in one of the wards when a dinner of pea soup (with meat and vegetables in it), together with bread, jam tart, and tea was served, and though to us the soup seemed rather thin, several of the patients told us, in response to our questions, that the food was ample and good. The weather was such on the first day of our visit, that we found full advantage was being taken of the bright sunshine which prevailed, to allow 28 phthisical patients in the female sanatorium to spend almost the entire day out of doors, and were informed that this treatment had in many instances proved to be most beneficial. There have been but few alterations or improvements carried out since the last visit by the Commissioners, but we may mention that the laundry machinery, which at the time of that visit was causing so much damage to the linen, has been repaired, and that the fencing of machinery in some of the workshops, which had been suggested as necessary by the Inspector of Factories when he visited this Asylum in September of last year, and to some of which our Colleagues had directed attention in their last report, has now, with the exception of covers or fencing for the hydro extractors in the laundry, been completed. The latter are in course of construction and will soon be completed, and the calenders, wringers and shirt and



collar machines, have been supplied with automatic guards. Some of the padded rooms have been fitted with irremovable floor pads, and new w.c. accommodation has been provided in connection with the sick rooms of the infirmaries on each side of the main building.

Since the 17th February 1908, the last occasion when members of our Board visited this Asylum, 327 patients have been admitted, 128 discharged or removed, of whom 77 had recovered and 202 have died.

There are now on the books of the Asylum 2,084 patients, 1,057 being males and 1,027 females. There are 13 private patients and 2 out-county patients chargeable to Sheffield and Grantham, and there is still vacant accommodation by night for 35 males and 5 females.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 9s. 4d. for home patients, 14s. for out-county patients, and sums ranging from 10s. to 21s. for private patients. The causes of death have included phthisis, 23·5 per cent.; general paralysis, 18·8 per cent.; and senile decay, 5·4 per cent. There have been 5 deaths from dysentery, by which disease 6 male patients were attacked at long intervals. A female patient committed suicide under circumstances which were duly reported to our Board. In addition to this case there have been 5 inquests, in 4 of which the verdict was death from natural causes, the fifth being in the case of a female patient, who died from the effects of a fracture of the femur sustained by being accidentally knocked down by another patient. One hundred and twenty-five post-mortem examinations have been made, *i.e.*, in the proportion of 64 per cent. of the total deaths. In 6 instances bed-sores were present on the body at the time of death. Apart from dysentery, the only zymotic disease affecting the patients has been influenza of a mild type, which during the first three months of this year attacked 30 males and 110 females, and 28 members of the staff also suffered. A male attendant has suffered from erysipelas. As regards serious but non-fatal casualties 3 male and 2 female patients sustained fractures of bones from accidental falls. In a male epileptic who died from broncho-pneumonia, an ununited fracture of the clavicle was discovered at the post-mortem examination, probably caused in a fit three weeks before his death. A male patient suffered from cerebral concussion (fracture of skull?) due to having been struck on the head with a chamber utensil by a fellow patient. On recovering from the effects of the injury it is noted that his mental condition had improved, he being "quieter and more rational" than formerly.

A male patient has been restrained by means of gloves and a sheet fastened round the body, to prevent self injury, on 40 occasions, for a total of 439 hours. We saw him in bed yesterday still undergoing this treatment, the necessity for which is imperative. Fourteen patients have been secluded on 173 occasions for a total of 251 hours.

The proportion of patients attending the services of the Church of England appears to be somewhat low, being 17 per cent. at the morning and 18 per cent. at the afternoon services, whilst of those patients professing the Roman Catholic faith the percentage attending their religious services is 35. The usual weekly entertainments are attended by 26 per cent. of the patients, and the average percentage of the patients who are daily employed during the year is 54.

The staff of attendants is adequately maintained, and their length of service is satisfactory, nearly one half having been in the service of the Asylum for over five years.

The Medical Staff remains the same; and credit is due to the medical officers for the satisfactory manner in which the case books and other records are kept. We visited the pathological laboratory and museum, which contains many well mounted specimens of rarity and interest



prepared by the pathologist, Dr. Stephenson, whose work in his department deserves high commendation.

We may mention that, in company with Dr. Gemmel, we yesterday visited the proposed site for the erection of the contemplated annexe for chronic cases, the plans for which have been recently sent up for consideration by our Board.

#### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—5. WINWICK.

24 June 1909.

THE new Annexe for the accommodation of 120 idiot boys and 12 women workers, to which reference was made in the last report as at that date nearing completion, was finished and occupied in January of this year. It has taken the place, on a larger scale, of Winwick Hall, which has now been almost demolished; it is also named after the old building, and when we visited it yesterday there were in residence 91 boys and 11 women. The boys are retained there till they reach the age of 14 or 15, and are then usually drafted over to the main building and placed in one of the male wards, as at that age they are for the most part beyond the control of the female attendants at the Hall. There were a few of them in the Asylum to-day, whom the Committee, though desirous of so doing, are unable to pass on to more suitable surroundings. The new building has already assumed an air of comfort, it is suitably furnished, nicely decorated, and proves a most useful adjunct to this establishment. We understand that the Committee, with a commendable desire to ameliorate and so far as possible to improve the condition of the more intelligent amongst these afflicted children, propose shortly to visit some of the institutions where particular attention is given to the training both mental and otherwise of this class, and to adopt, so far as they can, similar means at this institution, for making the lives of these unfortunates more useful and of greater interest to themselves.

Turning to the main building, we have nothing but what is favourable to say of it. It has, we think, reached a high standard in Asylum administration, and we can but express our entire satisfaction with the condition in which we found it. Everything was in excellent order, and the wards and corridors presented a most pleasing and attractive appearance. The colours were bright; there was a large variety of well-chosen and suitable pictures on the walls and a great profusion of flowers and trailing plants in hanging baskets were everywhere to be seen; whilst there was undoubted evidence of careful attention in the keeping of the rooms and dormitories, the beds and bedding in the latter being free from defects. The patients, all of whom in residence were seen by us, and in a large number of instances spoken to, were suitably clothed, and were with few exceptions orderly in their demeanour. There were, as might have been expected, numerous applications for discharge, but no complaints which appeared to us to merit notice were made, other than one in reference to the rule against smoking in the wards, men who are desirous of smoking being relegated to the closets or lavatories adjoining. As tobacco is served out to many of the patients it seemed to us that this restriction on the smokers, especially in winter, when these places must of necessity be cold, and indeed at all times uncomfortable and most unsuitable, is one which might well receive the favourable consideration of the Committee with a view to its relaxation.

The fencing of the strap and pulley on the electric motor in the fitters' shop referred to in the Factory Inspector's Report has received attention. We would suggest that an automatic guard be fitted to the



calender in the Laundry, that the various pipes throughout the building to which we drew attention as needing protection be properly covered as soon as possible, and that the shutters in some of the padded and single rooms not as yet ventilated be duly dealt with.

The Asylum Library is gradually being increased by the addition of new books, on which an annual expenditure of about £25 is made; but, we think, especially in the wards where the more intelligent and appreciative patients are, and at any rate in the male division, something more might be done in the supply of daily papers of the actual date.

Cricket matches are arranged to take place weekly during the season, and, occasionally, games which create much interest are got up between the Asylum XI. and the other patients. Lawn dances are held during the summer for the women once a week with the assistance of the Asylum band, and in the winter there are weekly dances in the Recreation Hall as well as an occasional variety entertainment.

The dietary, which is varied as much as possible from week to week, appears to be good. Yesterday's dinner of roast beef and vegetables, which we saw laid out in some of the wards, was well cooked and nicely served.

We must not omit to note that, on the fire alarm being given in No. 5 Male Block, there was a very prompt response, and the fire brigade, who last year won the Hose Cart Challenge Shield of the National Fire Brigades Union, North-Western District, were in 3½ minutes on the spot, and very quickly had two full jets of water playing on the supposed fire from the Asylums special fire main.

Since February 25th, 1908, 579 patients have been admitted, 227 removed or discharged, of whom 161 had recovered, and 293 died. The deaths have included 58, or 19·6 per cent., from phthisis, and 13, or 4·4 per cent., from general paralysis; only 6 were attributable to senile decay, whilst 3 were due to erysipelas, of which disease there were 8 cases in the months of December and January. Since then there have been 3 additional cases, 2 of whom are now under treatment in single rooms of one of the Infirmary Female Wards. These 2 patients when attacked were occupying adjoining beds in the dormitory. Post-mortem examinations have been made in the proportion of 68 per cent. of the total deaths. It is gratifying to note that no one of those who died was suffering from a bed-sore. Two inquests have been held, the deaths being due to natural causes in each instance. Apart from erysipelas and influenza, from which one patient died, the only zymotic affection recorded has been Varicella, which attacked 6 patients in the months of November and December. Since the last visit, when several children were being treated for Ringworm, there have been 30 more cases, all but one in boys, but no fresh case has arisen during the past 6 months, so it is hoped that this troublesome affection has now been eradicated. Three male and 8 female patients have sustained fractures of bones. In one case the fracture (of a rib) was present on admission; in another the patient (an epileptic) fractured his right malleolus by striking his foot against a sofa in an attempt to kick another patient; a rare case of fracture of the clavicle in connection with a subperiosteal hæmatoma of scorbutic origin occurred in a female patient. All the other fractures were produced by falls, either accidental, or epileptic, or being pushed down by fellow patients. A male patient sustained a dislocation of the shoulder from being pushed down, and a female dislocated a hip in a fall. There are now on the statutory books of the Asylum the names of 2,119 patients, of whom 8 are private and 5 are out-county patients, the latter being chargeable respectively to Chester, St. Giles, Camberwell, Devonport, Aylesbury, and Boston.



At the time of our visit 75 of the male inmates and 151 of the female were in bed ; but not many of them were seriously ill. There were also 14 of the boys in Winwick Hall confined to bed in the Sick Ward. The proportion of epileptics was 19 per cent., whilst those regarded as actively suicidal were in the proportion of 5·1 per cent. on the male and 5·3 per cent. on the female side.

The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients, 9s. 4d.; for out-county patients, 14s.; and for private patients, 14s. to 15s. 6d.

The Church of England Sunday Services were attended by 29 per cent. of the patients, which includes the Nonconformists, for which there is no separate service. For those of the Roman Catholic faith there are services on Sunday and Saints Days.

Twenty-six per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and only 7 per cent. walk out beyond the Asylum grounds ; but there is a slight rise in the proportion of those who are usefully employed, viz., 44 per cent., upon the figures of the previous year.

Mechanical restraint has been resorted to in the cases of 12 patients on 14 occasions for a total of 376 hours, in all instances to prevent interference with surgical dressings, and 116 patients have been excluded on 444 occasions for a total of 6,590 hours.

As high a percentage as 46 of the attendants have under one year's service, and only 17 per cent. can show more than five years' service.

The Medical records and case books are extremely well kept, the latter being illustrated with excellent photographs.

## LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

15 November 1909.

WE have to-day visited all parts of this Asylum, including the chapel, the workshops, and the various administration departments, and were much pleased with the condition in which we found all parts of the Institution.

The wards are furnished in very good taste, quite inexpensively, and presented a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. The dormitories are airy and well-ventilated, while the beds and bedding were throughout scrupulously clean and in good condition.

Very good progress has been made in the laying out of the Asylum estate. Since the last visit a large recreation garden has been made; while walks round the estate are in process of construction.

The patients appeared to be generally contented ; they were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, neat in their dress and personal appearance, and we received, apart from detention, very few complaints.

We thought that some of the wards, especially on the female side, were somewhat chilly, and we understand that the whole question of the temperature of the wards is receiving the close attention of Dr. Stewart.

The observation dormitories on both sides will require very careful watching, as the apparatus for opening the windows could easily be made use of by suicidally disposed patients. Although the recommendations of the Factory Inspector who recently visited have been carried out, we saw in the laundry some straps that are not, in our opinion, sufficiently protected. It is, we think, unfortunate that the pads of the padded rooms have been painted, as they are sure to become in time dangerously hard.



Some of the wards are deficient in books, papers, and other objects of interest, and the supply of pianos is distinctly below the average.

Some of the minor amenities require more attention, as we noticed an entire absence of cheap toilet paper, such as is now usual in Asylums; and in the blocks for the use of patients classed as private there are no washing basins in the wards, no separate towels, and no brushes and combs reserved for the separate use of individual patients.

We saw a good dinner of cold beef, potatoes, and an unstinted supply of bread served in some of the wards, which was evidently appreciated by the patients, and the sufficiency and quality of the dietary is evidenced by the fact that we received no complaints relating to the food.

Since June 4, 1908, when our Colleagues last visited this Asylum, 187 patients have been admitted, 87 discharged or removed, 59 upon recovery, and 66 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 607 patients, in the proportion of 282 men to 325 women; all were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. Patients of the private class number 28, but there are no out-county patients.

There are at present vacancies for 26 men and 55 women.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 12s. 10d. for home, and 16s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for private patients.

There is nothing special to report with reference to the 66 deaths, which were all from natural causes, and were followed by post-mortem examination in as many as 94 per cent. of the whole. In 4.5 per cent. general paralysis was the cause of death, in 13.6 per cent. phthisis, and in only 3 per cent. senile decay.

The proportion of bed-sores, 9 per cent., was excessive, and would seem to indicate some want of care in the nursing of the sick; this may, however, very well be the result of the frequent changes among the nursing staff, such as always follow the opening of a new Asylum.

There has been no inquest, neither has zymotic disease in any form appeared in the Asylum.

The general health has been good, and at our visit to-day we found only 18 patients, or 3 per cent. of the whole, confined to bed, some of them being there as recent admissions only.

Fractures of bones have followed accidental falls or violent movements by patients themselves in four cases, but there have been no other serious casualties.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The Church services on Sunday mornings and afternoons are attended usually by 40 per cent. of the patients, while 39 per cent. are present at the weekly entertainments.

A fairly strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging one to every 10.5 patients. Their records of services are, as was to be expected, somewhat unsatisfactory; 48 per cent. of both sexes, and 58 per cent. of the women have entered the Asylum service within the last 12 months.

No one has been actually dismissed for misconduct, but 2 men have been allowed to resign for absenting themselves without leave.

The state of the Asylum and the progress made in its organisation and development afford satisfactory evidence of the continued energy and ability with which Dr. Stewart is discharging his duties.

The case books are well and carefully kept.

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## LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BRACEBRIDGE.

18 June 1909.

THIS Institution continues to be ably administered; it was in excellent order, and much credit is undoubtedly due to Dr. Johnstone and his staff for the high estate of efficiency in which we found it at the time of our inspection. There is an evident desire on the part of the Committee and those under whose care the patients are to do all they can for their well-being and comfort. We received many expressions of approval, when going round the wards and conversing with the inmates, of the kindness and attention bestowed upon them, as well as of the means adopted for their recreation and amusement, and the quality and quantity of their rations. The dinner which we saw in one of the wards, consisting of boiled beef, bacon, and potatoes, followed by stewed rhubarb and rice, certainly confirmed their statements in this particular, and the information given us with reference to the entertainments and other sources of amusement show that the patients' statements on this head are also to be relied on. The large recreation hall is frequently in use during the winter months, and in summer cricket matches take place twice a week, in which some of the patients take part; practice at the nets goes on daily, and there are often dances on the lawn, at which the Asylum band provides the music. From one man only did we receive any complaint of want of kindness or illusage. We went very carefully into his statements, and after full inquiry were entirely satisfied that there was absolutely no foundation whatever for the suggestions which had been made. We were, apart from the circumstances of the complaint, materially assisted by the perfectly frank evidence of a very intelligent patient, who has been for long an inmate and resident in the ward where the alleged misconduct of the attendants had taken place, that he had received the greatest kindness from the man whose conduct had been called in question, and that the suggested impropriety had in fact never taken place.

Though one or two of the older wards were of necessity and from their construction not as bright and well lighted as the modern ones, this is unavoidable, but they, and indeed all the rooms and the corridors were excellently kept and decorated throughout with a profusion of flowers and baskets of trailing plants.

The patients were exceedingly well dressed, and the beds and bedding were perfectly clean and well looked after, whilst there was good ventilation and an air of freshness about the whole establishment. The recreation grounds and gardens also give evidence of careful attention.

We should not omit to state that the wards are supplied with daily and other papers, and that in all but two or three of the wards there were open bookcases well supplied with literature; the wards in which cases were absent will shortly be supplied with them, and in the meantime the books for the use of the patients were scattered about on the tables. Two hundred new books have been added to the library during the past few months.

The paths in Female C. airing court have now been completed; the suggestions of the Commissioners and the Factory Inspector as to the protection of some of the machinery have all been adopted and executed, and although there are still some pipes in lavatories and other parts of the building to which we drew attention, as needing guards, a good deal has been done to carry out the desires of the Commissioners in this respect since their last visit.

A considerable amount of painting and decoration has been done, and the widening of the female corridor so as to make it correspond with that



in the male division, the plans for which have lately been passed, is now in hand. The alterations of the bakehouse will soon be proceeded with, and it is hoped that ere long the laundry may be extended so as to increase the ironing space.

Since May 22, 1908, 237 patients have been admitted, 123 discharged or removed, of whom 105 had recovered, and 115 have died, all of them from natural causes, except in one instance, where an inquest was held. The verdict in that case was gangrene of the lung set up by a wound in the throat, self-inflicted. Sixteen per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, 12 per cent. to heart disease, 10 per cent. to phthisis, 8 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, 8 per cent. to organic brain disease, 8 per cent. to senile decay, and 8 per cent. to tuberculosis. In 60 per cent. of the cases a post-mortem examination was made. No bed-sore existed at death in any instance. There were 5 cases of influenza among the female patients between February and April, otherwise there is no history of epidemic or zymotic disease. A dislocated shoulder, caused by twitching during a fit, is the only serious non-fatal casualty reported. The general health has been good. We saw 19 patients in bed, including one woman in seclusion. One feeble old man, and very restless, had a bed-sore, which was being carefully attended to.

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 861 patients, all of whom were to-day in residence and seen by us. There is only 1 private patient and 1 out-county patient who is chargeable to Lincoln.

The weekly maintenance charge for home patients has been reduced from 11s. 1d. to 10s. 9½d., and the charge for out-county and private patients is 14s.

The primary Church of England services are attended by 33 per cent. of the inmates, and monthly services are held for those of the Roman Catholic faith.

There is but a very slight improvement in the number who attend the weekly entertainments, the percentage having risen from 37 per cent. to 39 per cent., but being still far below that of 1906, which stood as high as 55 per cent., but we are sorry to observe that only 28 per cent. of the patients walk out beyond the Asylum estate, and that 34 per cent. are wholly confined to the airing courts. 58 per cent. are, on the average, usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, but only 6 per cent. of the nurses can show over five years in the Asylum service.

There has been no mechanical restraint, but 26 patients have been secluded on 118 occasions for a period, in all, of 888½ hours.

The case books and medical records are very well kept.

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## LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. KESTEVEN.

17 June 1909.

THIS is a well-ordered Institution, and, apart from one or two small matters, exceedingly well kept. This states concisely the impression which was formed after a very careful inspection.

The wards and offices in connection with them were in excellent order; the ventilation was good, the wards and lavatories being fresh and airy, and the rooms well supplied with plants and flowers. The beds and bedding were on the whole clean and properly attended to, but on the male side there was some evidence in one of the dormitories where the more troublesome patients sleep, of carelessness on the attendant's part in regard to the changing of the linen. The patients themselves

appeared to be happy and quite contented, and in many instances expressed themselves as being most comfortable. They all, or all who were mentally capable of doing so, appeared to be on the best of terms with Dr. Wilson (who, in the absence of Dr. Ewan on leave, took us round the building). He evidently knows his patients well, taking a sympathetic and personal interest in their individual troubles. They were well dressed, and were throughout the wards on each side very orderly and well behaved. Although we saw a considerable number of periodicals and papers in the rooms for the patients' use, as well as books which are supplied from the Asylum Library and changed at frequent intervals, there were not in some of the wards any daily papers other than such as were a day or two old. Some of the patients are undoubtedly well able to take an interest from day to day in what goes on in the outside world, and we think that this matter might well receive the Committee's attention, at any rate with regard to the wards where the more intelligent amongst the inmates are resident.

Except for about six weeks, during the latter part of July and the month of August, dances are given weekly for the amusement of the patients, followed by a light supper of cake and coffee (a by no means unimportant item in the programme), and concerts are given at intervals.

As many as 24 cricket matches, in which some of the patients take part, come off during the season, and in July the Asylum athletic sports are held, followed with refreshments. We would draw the attention of the Committee to the number of exposed pipes all over the Asylum, especially in some of the single rooms, bathrooms, and lavatories. They are in themselves unsightly, but the really important point is that they are an attraction and temptation to patients who are or who may suddenly become suicidally inclined.

The bathrooms were very well kept, but in very many instances there were no thermometers ; this is a small but not unimportant matter.

The dietary seems very good, and is so arranged from week to week as to vary the meals in such a way that the patients do not know from day to day of what their dinner is to consist.

The dinner which we saw in one of the wards to-day consisted of soup, with vegetables and pea flour, followed by suet and currant pudding. In answer to our inquiries we were told that it was very good.

Since May 23rd 1908, 90 patients have been admitted ; 35 discharged or removed, of whom 25 had recovered ; and 35 have died.

All the deaths were from natural causes, and in 77 per cent. a post-mortem examination was made. Heart disease caused 22 per cent. of the deaths ; cerebral hæmorrhage 17 per cent., phthisis 11 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis 11 per cent., and general paralysis 8 per cent.

Bed-sores were present in 8 per cent. of the fatal cases. There was no inquest, and no serious casualty has occurred, nor has there been any zymotic disease.

There are now the names of 399 patients, viz., 182 men and 217 women, on the statutory books, of whom 10 are private patients and 160 out-county patients, chargeable respectively to Notts County Asylum, West Ham, County of London, and Peterborough. They were all in residence to-day, and seen by us at the time of our visit.

One of the male wards was unoccupied, and from the returns furnished to us there are now vacancies for 28 males and 7 females. The maintenance charges per week remain the same as on the occasion of the last visit by members of our Board.

A fair percentage of the patients attend the Sunday morning service, and a weekly service is also held for the Nonconformists.



Thirty-nine per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and a good average number of them take walks beyond the Asylum grounds, whilst as many as 215 of the patients are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is ample, 13 per cent. of the male and 28 per cent. of the female attendants having under one year's service, and 38 per cent. of the attendants in the male division can show over five years in the Asylum service.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

25 October 1909.

THE impression left on our minds after two days' inspection of this Asylum is one of great satisfaction, feeling sure as we do, that every endeavour is made by Dr. Jones and his staff to render the lot of those under their care so far as is possible under the circumstances of their detention, one of contentment and comfort.

The dormitories, beds, and bedding were well kept and clean, the wards were cheerful and in excellent order, and there was an ample supply of plants, pictures, and games to amuse and occupy the attention of the patients. There was also a plentiful and very satisfactory supply of daily papers and periodicals, and a limited number of books scattered throughout the wards. We were informed that the library consists of but 1,000 volumes, and the deficiency in the number of simple bookcases and of books, especially in the large wards, was very marked. There should, in our opinion, be a well-filled bookcase unlocked and of easy access to the patients in each ward, and we hope that an earnest endeavour will be made at no distant date to meet this very pronounced defect.

The patients were neat and tidy in their dress, but we thought the print dresses of some of the women might, as the season is so advanced, be with advantage exchanged for some warmer material. They were all quiet and remarkably free from excitement, and we observed with pleasure the sympathetic and kindly relations which exist between them and Dr. Jones. There were, as is usual, not a few appeals to us in reference to discharge, but except in one instance there were no complaints of any moment made to us during our visitation. A communication had been made to our Board by the mother of one of the patients in No. 2 Ward, in reference to his alleged ill-treatment by some of the attendants, and an inquiry was held at the time by the Committee and Dr. Jones, who came to the conclusion that there was in fact no foundation for it. We saw the patient yesterday, and the only complaint he made to us differed entirely from that originally put forward; to the latter he made no sort of reference during our interview, which was a private one. He is an epileptic, confused, incoherent, and wholly unreliable in his statements, but for what it is worth he did tell us that he was kindly treated, and certainly had no desire to leave. We entirely concur in the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Jones and the Committee.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues in December of last year the only considerable improvement which has been carried out is the completion of the new extensions to Day-rooms J. and K., thus making them similar to Ward M., and giving more accommodation for the patients besides very much brightening the rooms. The Factory Inspector's requirements have been complied with or are in course of being carried



our. When last here the Visiting Commissioners in their report made a very pointed comparison between the large unwieldy wards of the older building and the self-contained wards of the more recently erected portions of the Asylum, and most favourably contrasted the latter with the former. We are in perfect accord with the remarks then made, and wish that something could be done by a reconstruction of the larger wards and dormitories to make them self-contained, or if this presents too great a difficulty, would suggest the division of the wards into two by the erection of partitions, which if of glass would in our view add but little if anything to the cost of their administration, as the patients could with partitions of this character be so easily kept under observation. We may add that there are still some rigid gas brackets in the lavatories which require alteration, as well as some looped pipes which need attention, as pointed out by us to Dr. Jones. The padding surrounding the inspection apertures in most if not all of the padded rooms is too hard, and might prove exceedingly dangerous to an excited or violent patient. The dinner yesterday consisted of roast beef, potatoes, and bread, followed by marmalade suet pudding, and to-day we saw served in one of the wards an excellent dinner of boiled bacon, cabbage, potatoes, and bread, followed by rice pudding. The dietary seems to be ample and good.

The attendance at the Sunday services is low, but 56 per cent. of the patients are on an average usefully employed throughout the year. A long list of most attractive entertainments has been arranged for each Saturday during the winter season, and a dance is also held every Friday evening. We were informed that the entertainments are highly appreciated, the hall being at all times quite full, and although only 9 per cent. of the patients walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate, as many as 52 per cent. of them do at some time or other actually walk out beyond the grounds.

Since the 3rd of December 1908, 509 patients have been admitted, and 263 discharged or removed, of whom 196 had recovered, and 245 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 2,464, viz., 1,071 men and 1,393 women, of whom 57 belong to the private class, and there are 2 out-county patients, chargeable respectively to West Ham and Bromley (Kent). There are 14 out on trial, leaving 2,450 in actual residence at the time of our visit, all of whom were seen by us. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d., out-county 14s., and for private patients from 10s. 4½d. to 15s. 2d. There is nothing special to report generally as to the deaths, which were (with the exception of a man who, sleeping in a room off the observation dormitory and not considered suicidal, strangled himself with a strip torn off his blanket) all due to natural causes, which in 88 per cent. were ascertained by post-mortem examination. These were in 14 per cent. general paralysis, in 13·4 per cent. phthisis, and in 4·9 per cent. senile decay. Bed-sores were present in 4·8 per cent. of all the deaths. The only inquest was in the case of the suicide above referred to. There have been 4 cases of dysentery, and 18 of severe diarrhoea, but no other form of zymotic disease since the last visit. Eight patients have sustained serious but not fatal injuries, consisting of fractures, dislocation of bones, and all of these ascertained to have been due to accidental falls. The general health of the patients and staff has been and remains good. We saw during our visit only 55 patients, or 2·2 per cent. of the whole, in bed. Two of them were suffering from bed-sores, but we were satisfied that the nursing of the sick was adequate and careful. Most of the male patients who are suffering from phthisis are segregated in a small ward, but there is now provision for the treatment of such cases of either sex in out-door verandahs such as are now usual in Asylums, and have been



found so beneficial in the treatment of tuberculous disease. We commend this matter specially to the consideration of the Committee. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, and one patient only has been secluded for half an hour.

The staff of attendants and nurses averages one of the former to every 9·6, and one of the latter to every 12·1 of the patients; that for women is, therefore, below the average. The duration of service is very satisfactory, 10 per cent. only having served less than a year, and as many as 66 per cent. upwards of five years. No one has been dismissed since the last visit for misconduct affecting the patients, and there have only been two discharges for any offence whatever.

Dr. Jones is assisted in his responsible work by 6 medical colleagues, who were evidently well acquainted with their cases, and by whom the case books are carefully kept.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. BEXLEY.

26 October 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board in May 1908, 494 patients have been admitted; 194 have been discharged, of whom 130 had recovered, and 244 have died. There are now on the books the names of 1,106 males and 1,111 females, a total of 2,217. These figures show that the Asylum is practically full, having, according to the estimate furnished to our Board, accommodation for but 3 more beds on the male, and 1 on the female side. Forty-nine of the patients are classed as private, and 8 are out-county paupers. Six patients are absent on trial, leaving in residence 2,211, all of whom have been seen by us during our visit yesterday or to-day.

A number of minor, but useful improvements have been completed since the last visit or are now in progress, and we found everything to-day in excellent order. The wards and dormitories are bright and well-ventilated, and the day-rooms well supplied with books, games, and objects to interest the patients.

The recommendations of the Factory Inspector, who visited last December, have been carried out. We observe that the smoke screen which has been suggested in previous reports for the North Villa, as a necessary means of protection in case of an outbreak of fire, is still wanting.

We found the patients well and comfortably clothed and tidy in their persons, the dress of the women being pleasantly varied. They were, except in one or two wards occupied by the more troublesome patients, quiet and orderly in their behaviour. No complaints were made to us of the treatment received which appeared to have substantial foundation; and as a rule the patients were contented, except as regards the fact of their detention.

Dinner, consisting of boiled mutton and potatoes, was yesterday served in our presence in the wards; it appeared to be of good quality, and to give satisfaction. The patients generally looked well nourished, and many spoke well of the diet.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded in the period covered by this report; seclusion has been resorted to for 107 patients, on 395 occasions, for a total duration of 1,566 $\frac{2}{5}$  hours.

We learn from the statistics for 1908 supplied to our office, that the proportion of patients under constant supervision as actively suicidal at the

end of the year stood again at a high figure, namely, 6·5 per cent.; the proportion attending Divine Service on Sundays during the year was somewhat low, but the satisfactory proportion of 47 per cent. were usually present at the weekly entertainments. The arrangements for the employment of the patients continue to be very satisfactory, not so much in point of the numbers employed as in the quality and value of the work done in the various workshops.

The general health of the establishment is good, only a small proportion of the 53 male and 57 female patients who were in bed at the time of our visit being seriously ill.

The causes of death, verified in nearly 96 per cent. by post-mortem examination, included general paralysis 20 per cent., and phthisis 9·4 per cent. Bed-sores existed at death on the bodies of 7 male patients, or 2·8 per cent. None of those now confined to bed are suffering from this complication.

There have been 4 inquests, death being due to natural causes in all but 1 case, that of a general paralytic, whose death was accelerated by fractured ribs, attributed to his having fallen in the padded room.

There were 4 cases of enteric fever on the female side from July to December 1908; and since our Colleagues' visit 50 male and 32 female patients have been treated for dysentery.

Six male and 13 female patients have sustained fractures of bones, caused in 13 instances by accidental falls, and in the remainder by being pushed down by other patients or falling in struggles.

The staff of attendants is of adequate strength; but their record of service is not so good as we should like to see it, only 29 per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the nurses having been in the Asylum over five years.

The case books and medical records are admirably kept.

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### LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. CANE HILL.

26 October, 1909.

WE have yesterday and to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, and are able to report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout. Dr. Moody, who has now completed 25 years as Medical Superintendent, was away on leave; in his absence we were accompanied round the wards by Dr. Cribb, from whom we received every assistance, both he and the other medical officers having a good knowledge of their cases.

The wards were in very good order, and are well supplied with books, plants, and birds, which give them a bright and comfortable appearance, and afford to the patients a variety of objects of interest and amusement. The dormitories are airy and well ventilated, while the beds and bedding are in proper order; but we noticed in some of the sheets and counterpanes holes, possibly due to some defect in the washing machines, but which should receive more attention from the attendants and nurses.

The patients were remarkably quiet and well behaved, and are evidently treated with much kindness and consideration. Many of them expressed to us their appreciation of the care and attention they receive. The complaints were very few in number, and those were for the most part on the subject of detention. The dress and personal appearance of the patients left nothing to be desired.



The general health of the Asylum is very good, and we found only 11 men and 20 women confined to bed at the time of our visit.

We saw an excellent dinner of boiled mutton, bread, and two vegetables served yesterday in several of the wards; to-day's dinner consisted of pea soup of good quality, rice pudding, and bread. It was evident from the remarks made to us by many of the patients that much trouble is taken to make the dietary appetising and varied. In some of the wards we found more than one patient drinking out of the same glass, an unpleasant practice for which there is no reason, and which will, we trust, be at once discontinued. We also thought that more attention might be given to the warming of the plates.

We think that the stiff gas brackets in the lavatories and some of the out-of-the-way passages would be safer if made flexible; in some of the padded rooms the pads are unduly hard, and in that of Ward D. 1 on the female side the surface is worn off; the floor polish supplied to the wards, being of an inflammable character, would be safer if kept in wide mouth tins with metal caps instead of in open receptacles.

We gave an alarm of fire, and the brigade turned out with fair promptitude; the pressure available was not, however, sufficient to carry the water over the roofs of the higher buildings. This is a matter which we think ought to receive the attention of the Committee.

Most of the suggestions of the Factory Inspector, who visited in July last, as to fencing dangerous portions of the machinery have been carried into effect.

Various minor alterations and improvements have been carried out in the past year, amongst which we may mention additions to the foul linen room and distributing room at the laundry, and to the scullery accommodation at the attendants' cottages. We are glad to hear that it is intended to provide a fish frying apparatus in the kitchen.

Since our Colleagues' visit on May 2, 1908, 407 patients have been admitted, 195 discharged or removed, of whom 124 had recovered, and 184 have died.

There are now on the books the names of 2,169 patients, in the proportion of 936 men to 1,233 women, all of them being in residence and seen by us either yesterday or to-day; 57 are of the private class, including 7 male criminals; and there are 4 out-county patients chargeable respectively to the Unions of Edmonton, Hastings, Medway and St. Ives. As the total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum is only estimated for 2,122 patients, it is now overcrowded to the extent of 13 men and 34 women.

The maintenance charge is 9s. 11d. per head per week for home patients, out-county patients paying 14s. a week, while the private patients are received at rates varying from 9s. 11d. per week to 40l. per annum.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

No inquest has been held, and the 184 deaths were all the result of natural causes verified in over 89 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

It is creditable to the nursing that although 46 of the deaths, or 25 per cent. of them, were the result of general paralysis, on none of the bodies of those who died was there a bed-sore.

There have been 7 cases of dysentery, 1 fatal, several (all on the female side) of influenza, and some cases of scabies; 3 of the women whom we saw in bed were suffering from the last-mentioned complaint: otherwise the Institution has been free from disease of a zymotic or infectious character.

The serious casualties have been 8 fractures of bones, occasioned in 5 instances by accidental falls, in 2 during epileptic fits, and in the

remaining case by a fall on a staircase, the result of a push from a fellow patient.

From the Annual Returns made to our Board we observe that the epileptics in the Asylum only number 130, or 6·0 per cent., which is about the average of Asylums in general. We are glad to know that, by careful differentiation of those actively disposed to suicide from those only potentially so, the number of patients on special caution parchments amounts only to 14, or ·6 per cent. Forty-one per cent. of the patients usually attend the Church of England service in the chapel on Sundays. For the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who number 209, services are held on the second and last Sundays of each month by a paid priest, and are usually attended by 128 of those patients. Thirty-eight per cent. of the patients usually are present at the weekly associated entertainments. As large a percentage as 28 walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate. The average of patients who are usefully employed is 74 per cent. on the male, and 54 on the female side. In this connection we may mention that as many as 296 of the men are employed on the farm and gardens, and 108 of the women work in the laundry.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, showing 1 to every 11 patients for day duty. Only 13 per cent. of them have been in the Asylum service for less than one year, while 50 per cent. have been so employed for over five years.

No attendants or nurses have been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct.

The case books continue to be very well kept.

#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—4. CLAYBURY.

19 June 1909.

SINCE the visit paid by two of our Colleagues to this Asylum in 1908, 618 patients have been admitted; 350 have been discharged, of whom 224 had recovered; and 280 have died. These changes, which do not include a death which occurred during last year's visit, leave on the books of the Institution the names of 1,028 males and 1,446 females, a total of 2,474. Of these 124 are classed as private, and 4 are chargeable to out-county unions.

As the estimated accommodation is for 971 males and 1,335 females, there is at the present time overcrowding to the extent of 57 of the former and 109 of the latter in excess of the complement.

The alterations and improvements completed during the interval include, with several of minor importance, the provision of verandahs to O. and C. Wards on the male and female sides respectively, in which we saw patients in bed enjoying the advantage of open-air treatment. Several recommendations made by the Factory Inspector in regard to the fencing of machinery have been carried out, and others will be attended to.

The wards and dormitories continue to be kept up in excellent order, and were everywhere clean, bright, and well ventilated. There is a good supply of books, games, and objects to interest the patients, and the airing courts are well laid out with gardens beautifully kept by the patients' labour.

In the course of our three days' visit we saw all the patients whose names are on the books, with the exception of 3 out of the 8 who are now absent on trial, and found them exceedingly quiet and well behaved. They appeared to be generally in good health, especially on the male



side, where only 6 were confined to bed ; and though there were a great number of appeals for discharge, there were scarcely any complaints of the treatment, of which, indeed, many spoke with warm praise. Their dress and personal condition were satisfactory.

We saw a good dinner of roast mutton and potatoes served on the first day of our visit in the female wards, which appeared to be generally appreciated.

Yesterday we sounded the fire alarm with the view of testing the efficiency of the arrangements. It was promptly attended to, and in less than two minutes water was playing upon the building supposed to be attacked by fire.

Since the last visit no use of mechanical restraint has been recorded ; two women have been secluded, each on a single occasion, for a total of half an hour.

The returns for 1908 show that only 18·2 per cent. of the patients usually attended the Church of England services on Sunday mornings, and a like proportion the Nonconformist services on Sunday afternoons. Out of 214 Roman Catholic patients an average of 70 usually attended the masses and services provided for them. Both Roman Catholic priest and Nonconformist minister receive salaries.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the patients were usually present at the weekly entertainments. The proportions of patients walking out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, 16·9 per cent., and of those walking daily upon the estate beyond the airing courts, 18·2 per cent., were somewhat low ; but not more than 13·8 per cent. were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion usefully employed was good, especially on the male side, where it amounted to 71·9 per cent. of the total.

The causes of death (verified in 89 per cent. by post-mortem examination) have included general paralysis, 23 per cent. (or 30 per cent. of the male deaths only) ; phthisis, 13 per cent. ; and senile decay, 6 per cent. Influenza, which visited the Asylum early in the year, caused the deaths of 5 male and 26 female patients. In only three instances, all of female subjects, were bed-sores present at the time of death. The freedom from this complication amongst the male patients reflects credit on the nursing care bestowed upon them, especially in view of the large proportion suffering from general paralysis.

There have been four inquests, death in each instance having been due to natural causes.

Apart from influenza and dysentery, the cases of zymotic disease have been limited to five of erysipelas and one of scarlet fever. A nurse, also, has suffered from scarlet fever.

Two male and 12 female patients have sustained fractures of bones. In one of the females the fractures were apparently favoured by undue fragility of the bones, the patient being nearly bedridden ; and in every other instance the injury was caused by an accidental fall.

The staff of attendants at the beginning of the year was in the proportion of 1 to every 8·6 patients on the male, and 1 to every 10·4 on the female side. Their record of service was good, only 8 per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the nurses having been in the Asylum less than a year, while as many as 61 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively could reckon upwards of five years' service.

The case books and other medical records are properly written up.

We paid a visit to the laboratory, where so much valuable scientific work is in progress under the direction of Dr. Mott.



2 July 1909.

WE have inspected this Asylum yesterday and to-day, and can report that it is maintained in excellent order throughout.

In the sixteen months that have elapsed since the last visit of members of our Board, 770 patients have been admitted ; 292 discharged or removed, of whom 194 had recovered ; and 313 have died. There are now on the books the names of 2,361 patients, in the proportion of 963 men to 1,398 women. With the exception of 8 patients who are out on trial, all of those on the books were in residence and seen by us at our visit. Forty-three patients are of the private class, including 5 male criminal patients, and there are 3 patients chargeable to the out-county unions of Edmonton, York, and Cardiff.

The male accommodation is overcrowded to the extent of 2 patients, but on the female side, when the alterations to Wards E 1, E 2, and E 3, and to the dormitory of E 1 are completed, there will be vacancies for 136 patients.

We found the patients throughout the Asylum quiet and orderly, tidy and clean in their dress and personal appearance, especially on the female side, and, apart from the subject of detention, we had no complaints. We have no doubt that they are treated with the utmost kindness and consideration by Dr. Seward and his staff.

The wards and dormitories were fresh and bright, and the beds and bedding were in proper condition. We think that in some of the wards, where the more degraded patients are housed, more objects calculated to interest or amuse might be introduced, especially such inexpensive matters as old illustrated papers and magazines. The supply of plants in the wards, which do so much to brighten their appearance, might with advantage be increased.

During the past year the new buildings, in which accommodation is provided for 40 male and 274 female patients, with rooms for the additional staff required, have been completed. They consist of seven separate buildings, each of one floor only, two being completely detached, and the other five connected only by covered ways. Six of them are devoted to the use of the female patients. V 2 is a hospital with 25 beds specially constructed for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis by the open-air system and in accordance with the most modern ideas. It occupies an excellent position with a southern aspect, and there are large verandahs in which the beds of patients can be placed, in addition to which the outer doors of the dormitories, being supplied with wooden gates, can be left open at night. V 3 and 4 are infirmary wards, to accommodate 48 patients in each. V 5 and 6, each with 60 beds, are for chronic cases. V 7, with 34 beds, is intended for the segregation of patients who have suffered from dysentery. It is hoped that by keeping these patients apart the risk of others contracting the disease may be much diminished. Lastly, there is a villa to accommodate 40 boys, thus removing them from the constant association in the wards and airing courts with the adult population. The dinners in all these new blocks are brought from the kitchen in the main building in a cart specially constructed to keep them hot when delivered in the wards. It remains to be seen how this new branch of the establishment will work, but so far as it is possible to judge at present, the buildings appear to be very well constructed and admirably adapted for their respective purposes. The Boys' Villa has been occupied since November, and the other blocks since June 9 last. All the new female blocks have been placed under the immediate charge of Dr. Prins, the third assistant medical officer.



Several other important alterations and improvements have also been carried out. The very extensive work of renewing the drainage system of the Asylum, which has been in progress for several years, is now completed. In the laundry the general wash-house has been renovated, the machinery rearranged, the drying horses have been replaced by drying rooms, and a wash-house has been fitted up with special machinery for cleansing foul linen. In the kitchen a large fish-frying apparatus has been provided, with good results, as the fish dinner is now most popular with the patients. A considerable amount of repainting and redecoration has been carried out. Of the works now in progress the most important are the laying out of the grounds around the new buildings and the renovation of Block E. on the female side; it is intended to remove the low brick ceilings, to introduce large sash windows, and to plaster the walls. The convalescent home, which has for several years been used as an isolation hospital for cases of dysentery and diarrhoea, is being renovated, and will again be used as a villa for quiet female patients.

The number of aliens in the Asylum is now 245, 120 being males and 125 females, the great majority being Jewish patients of Russian nationality. It is much to be hoped that the efforts, which we know are being made by the Government to effect arrangements with foreign countries for the repatriation of pauper lunatics of various nationalities to their respective countries, will be successful, and that the burden imposed upon the ratepayers of the County of London by having to maintain them will thus be relieved.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 9s. 11d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 10s. 4½d. to 16s. 11d. for private patients.

We saw an excellent dinner of cold beef, with new potatoes and lettuce, rhubarb pudding, and bread, served yesterday in several of the wards; and to-day of hot boiled mutton, with new potatoes and greens, boiled rice pudding and treacle, and bread. The fact that we received no complaint whatever on the subject of the food is strong evidence of the care that is taken to supply the patients with a good and sufficiently varied dietary.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 16 patients have been secluded on 19 occasions for a total of 22½ hours.

Except in seven cases the deaths were all due to natural causes, 18 per cent. being due to phthisis, 16 per cent. to general paralysis, 16 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, 13 per cent. to heart disease, 6 per cent. to senile decay, 4 per cent. to colitis, and 3 per cent. to maniacal and melancholic exhaustion. Post-mortem examinations were held in 77 per cent. of the deaths. Bed-sores were found to exist at death in 3 per cent. of the cases; the fact that out of the 105 patients we found confined to bed at our visit only one was so suffering speaks well for the nursing in the Asylum.

Inquests have been held in 10 cases: the first in the case of a male who died from septic pneumonia following on the lodgment of two pieces of fish bone in the œsophagus; the second in the case of a man who died from broncho-pneumonia supervening on fractures of two ribs, sustained in a fall against a night stool; the third in the case of a man who died from shock and collapse when suffering from intestinal obstruction, due to volvulus, with consequent perforation and peritonitis; the fourth in the case of a woman who died from syncope when suffering from heart disease, accelerated by a fall downstairs; the fifth in the case of a man who died from coma, due to cerebral apoplexy; the sixth in the case of a woman who died from syncope; the seventh in the case of a man who died from broncho-pneumonia supervening upon a fracture of the left femur, sustained in getting out of a bath; and the eighth in the case of



a man who died from broncho-pneumonia supervening on an impacted fracture of the femur, sustained in an accidental fall. The other two inquests were in two cases where male patients committed suicide by strangulation with a handkerchief: in the first the patient, who had never been considered suicidal, hung himself from the frame of a window in the open ward; and in the second the patient, who was known to be suicidal, was allowed by an attendant to go into a w.c. by himself, and there hung himself from a water pipe. The facts of both these cases were fully reported to our Board at the time.

There were 23 serious but not fatal casualties, including 3 dislocations and 20 fractures, of which 17 resulted from accidental falls, and the rest either from scuffles with other patients or in struggles with attendants.

Under the head of epidemic or zymotic disease, there are entered 11 cases of erysipelas, one case of measles in the person of a female attendant, and 47 cases of colitis, 18 on the male and 29 on the female side. The cases were sporadic, and distributed through thirteen months. The greatest incidence of the disease was in April 1908 and 1909. In the warmer months the Asylum was almost free from the disease.

The general health of the establishment at the present time is very good.

From the annual returns made to our Board it appears that the percentages of patients attending the Church services on Sundays, and also the associated entertainments, remain below the average; 59 per cent. of them, however, are usefully employed.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·7 patients; 48 per cent. of them can show more than five years' service in the Asylum.

No attendant or nurse has been dismissed, or allowed to resign to escape dismissal, for misconduct directly affecting the patients.

Dr. Seward is at present assisted in his administration of this Asylum by five assistant medical officers. We are glad to learn that a further assistant medical officer is about to be appointed, in view of the further work occasioned by the opening of the new buildings.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—6. HANWELL.

29 October 1909.

BETWEEN the 11th of November 1908, being the day preceding the last visit paid to this Asylum, and the 28th of October 1909, when we commenced the visit which we concluded to-day, 436 patients have been admitted; 254 have been discharged, 185 of them having recovered; and 196 have died. The result of these changes was that there were on the books yesterday the names of 2,570 patients, 1,013 being of the male and 1,557 of the female sex. 59 are classed as private and 3 are out-county paupers. The sleeping accommodation, as estimated for the return made to our Board, is sufficient for only 963 beds on the male side and 1,479 on the female side; and it would, therefore, appear that there is overcrowding to the extent of 50 men and 78 women.

Several useful alterations and improvements, mostly of a minor character, have been completed since the last visit, amongst which we may mention the plastering of the walls in further wards, one on each side being still in the hands of workmen; the repairing of airing courts and asphaltting of paths, which will be continued as the plastering of the



remaining wards is completed; the erection of a verandah off Female Ward 2 for the open-air treatment of tuberculous cases; and the provision of ventilating panels in the shutters of single rooms.

The requirements of the Factory Inspector who visited last year have been complied with; a further visit of inspection has been paid within the last fortnight, but the Inspector's report thereon has not yet been received.

We saw all the patients whose names were on the books at the commencement of our visit except 2, who died before our arrival, and 5 who were absent on trial. We found them generally neatly dressed and personally tidy; and, with the exception of some troublesome cases, orderly and well behaved. To each we gave the opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves to appeal for discharge, and but few to complain of their treatment. Of such complaints as were made none call for mention here.

We saw dinner served in the wards on the female side yesterday and on the male side to-day. Yesterday's dinner consisted of roast pork with two vegetables, and to-day's of a savoury stew, followed by suet pudding with treacle. The diet appears to be generally found satisfactory by the patients, and but few had any fault to find with it.

The wards and dormitories were in good order and well kept, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient.

Mechanical restraint is recorded to have been used since the last visit for 3 patients, one of these having been continuously restrained with locked gloves, for surgical reasons, for more than six weeks, thus bringing up the total duration for the three to 1,195½ hours. Twenty-three patients have been secluded on 40 occasions for 115 hours in all.

From the statistics furnished to our Board for 1908 we are glad to learn that it was again found possible to confine the issue of constant supervision cards within narrow limits, the average proportion of patients so dealt with having been but 0·8 per cent. The fair proportion of 51 per cent. were usefully employed; the numbers attending the Sunday services in the chapel and the weekly entertainments were again low.

Post-mortem examinations have been made since the last visit in the proportion of 88 per cent. of the total deaths, of which the chief causes have been, senile decay, 24 per cent.; general paralysis, 19·6 per cent.; and phthisis, 15·2 per cent. Bed-sores were present at death on the bodies of 9 patients, a proportion of 4·6 per cent.

There have been no inquests.

As regards zymotic disease, we have to record that a small outbreak of scarlet fever, which attacked 5 of the female patients, occurred in the months March to June of the present year. The disease was apparently introduced by a nurse, who was the first to be attacked. Five other nurses also contracted the disease. Prompt measures of isolation and disinfection were taken, and to them must be attributed the limitation of the epidemic. Since the last visit 17 male and 2 female patients have been treated for dysentery, of which 3 attacks were fatal. Two patients suffered from erysipelas in the month of March.

Accidental falls caused fractures of bones in 29 patients, and a dislocation of the shoulder in another. There were two other cases of fracture, one of a rib, the cause of which could not be ascertained, and one of the humerus at the site of a sarcoma, the bone being broken by the arm being shaken by a fellow patient. (The limb was subsequently amputated with satisfactory results.)

The general health is good; but of the 178 cases in bed during our visit a certain proportion were of a serious nature.



An adequate staff of attendants is maintained, and their record of service continues to be very satisfactory, only 9 per cent. of the men and 16 per cent. of the nurses having at the end of 1908 served less than a year in the Institution, while as many as 73 per cent. of the former, and 47 per cent. of the latter, could reckon upwards of five years' service.

The case books and other medical records appear to us to be carefully kept; and we are glad to hear that books for the continuation of the chronic cases will shortly be provided.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—7. HORTON.

20 February 1909.

IN the seven months that have elapsed since this Asylum was visited by members of our Board, 155 patients have been admitted, 68 discharged or removed, of whom 43 had recovered, and 96 have died. There are on the statutory books the names of 2,109 patients; of these 1 male and 3 females are out on trial, leaving in residence 2,105 patients in the proportion of 945 males and 1,160 females. There are 48 private patients and 3 patients who are chargeable to unions outside the County of London. There is at the present time vacant accommodation for 6 men and 9 women.

The condition in which we found the asylum on our visit yesterday and to-day reflects great credit on Dr. Lord and his staff. The wards and dormitories were bright and clean, the former being well supplied with attractive decorations of an inexpensive character, and with books, papers, and other objects to interest and amuse their inmates. The bedding was in very good condition and scrupulously clean throughout. The patients themselves were clean and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and were very quiet and well behaved. We received no complaints except on the subject of detention.

We saw a good dinner of fish, potatoes, and bread yesterday, and to-day of boiled mutton, with turnips and potatoes, followed by treacle pudding, served in several of the wards. Both were evidently appreciated by the patients, and we are glad to see from the dietary scheme, which has now been passed by the London County Asylums Committee, for use in all their Asylums, that the subject of making the meals as varied as possible, has been engaging the close attention of all the Medical Superintendents. Special steps are being taken to enable all the fish to be fried instead of boiled, a form of cooking it which is always more popular with the inmates.

Much redecoration and various minor improvements have been carried out; the airing courts generally are very well kept and work is now in progress to improve the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the two acute Hospitals; where it is also intended to extend the cement floors under the verandahs so as to enlarge the area available for the out-door bed treatment of patients. We thought that no effort is being spared to maintain the Asylum at a high level of efficiency.

We cannot regard the steps taken to protect the dormitories at the shrubbery house from the access of hot-air and smoke in case of fire below, to which our Colleagues called attention at their last visit, at present satisfactory. Their suggestion that a screen should be placed on the landing has not been carried out, and the absence of the doors of the bedrooms, which were removed some time back, must make them very draughty and uncomfortable. If it is thought inadvisable to erect a



screen at the top of the inside staircase, it would, in our opinion, be well to replace the doors in the bedrooms and provide for inter-communication between them so that the inmates may have access to the room where the escape staircase is without having to go into the passage. We explained our views to Dr. Lord on the spot.

We should prefer that the Isolation Hospital, which is at present occupied by 12 convalescent male patients, should be kept empty, so that any doubtful case of infectious disease might be isolated at once.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 10s. 4½*d.* for home and 14s. for out-county patients; private patients are received at rates varying from 27*l.* to 36*l.* 10s. per annum.

Twenty-seven patients have been secluded on 84 occasions for a total of 248 hours.

From the return made to our Board we are glad to observe that money allowances were, during 1908, granted to as many as 62 patients while absent on trial.

The Church of England service held in the chapel on Sunday morning is usually attended by 34 per cent. of the patients, while 27 per cent. attend the service in the afternoon held by the Nonconformist minister. There are 223 patients of the Roman Catholic faith, and on an average 80 of them attend the service held on Saturday mornings by the Roman Catholic priest.

The weekly entertainments, which are of a very varied character, are usually attended by 55 per cent. of the patients. Only 13 per cent. of them walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate. As many as 65 per cent. of the men are returned to us as usefully employed; of the women 51 per cent. are so employed.

The deaths since our Colleagues' visit were all due to natural causes, which, in the high proportion of 95 per cent., were verified by post-mortem examination. No inquest was held.

General paralysis accounted for 20 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis for 10 per cent. One death was from enteric fever, and 2 were from dysentery, from which disease 24 patients have suffered, 2 of them being at the present time under treatment.

The various casualties have been limited to 5 fractures of bones and 2 severe sprains, which were in four instances the result of accidental falls, while the fifth was occasioned by a push from a fellow patient, and the sixth by the patient striking her arm against a door.

There have been no other cases of zymotic disease besides those already mentioned.

We saw during our visit 61 men and 78 women confined to bed, most of them being cases of paralysis or patients who were suffering from some form of chronic disease. They seem to be thoroughly well attended to, and none of them had a bed-sore. The rest of the patients were, with but few exceptions, in good bodily health and looked well nourished.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, there being one attendant or nurse on day duty to every 10·2 patients. For night duty there are 13 attendants and 21 nurses. As many as 47 per cent. of the attendants can already count over five years' service, the Asylum having only been opened for seven years.

The case books and other medical records are carefully written up to date, and we are glad to learn that various investigations are being carried on in the pathological laboratory by some of the Assistant Medical Officers.

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## LONDON ASYLUMS.—8. LONG GROVE.

4 February 1909.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues to this Asylum in May 1908, 601 patients have been admitted; 312 have been discharged or transferred, of whom 142 had recovered and one was found to be not insane; and 160 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 1,990 patients, the number of males being 1,051 and that of females 939. Thirty-five are of the private class and 3 are out-county paupers. Nine of each sex are absent on trial, and there are, therefore, now in residence 1,972.

Considerable progress has been made in laying out the airing courts and grounds and the inner courts of the Asylum, planting, and making paths and roads. Much, of course, remains to be done to bring the place into proper order, and active work is still in progress. Some minor additions and improvements have been made to the buildings since the last visit, but nothing calling for particular mention here. The decoration of some of the wards has been completed and that of others is in hand.

During the 3 days to which our visit has extended we have made a thorough inspection of all departments of the Institution, including the systems of heating, lighting, and water supply, which we had to-day the advantage of seeing in the company of Mr. Clifford Smith, the Asylum Committee's engineer. We are glad to learn that the improvements effected in these systems have been productive of economy in addition to greater efficiency.

We found the wards everywhere in excellent order, clean and well kept, and beds and bedding good and clean. A library of considerable dimensions has already been accumulated, and we noticed a large number of illustrated magazines, which will, we hope, be bound up for permanent use by the patients.

We saw all the patients in residence, and are glad to be able to report favourably on their general condition as regards tidiness of person and dress. There are a large proportion of noisy and turbulent patients, the result of the Asylum being a new one and mainly populated by drafts from other Institutions; but although many were eager to lay their cases before us and appeal for discharge, we had no complaints of the treatment except such as we were satisfied were the results of delusion. The general health is on the whole good, and no large proportion were suffering from serious illness. One female ward has been given up to the treatment of cases of scabies, of which there has been an outbreak, now, we are glad to say, almost entirely at an end.

Dr. Bond has paid particular attention to the dietary, which is varied according to a rota extending over a fortnight. The dinner consists every day of two courses, the addition of pudding being not only satisfactory to the patients, but also economical by reason of the consequent reduction in the amount of the meat consumed. The meals which we saw served on the first two days of our visit seemed to be generally popular, and Dr. Bond informs us that he has experienced no difficulty from the patients in establishing the system.

There has been no record of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit. Thirty-seven patients have been secluded on 221 occasions for an aggregate duration of 249 hours.

From the returns furnished to our Board for 1908 we learn that 24 per cent. of the patients usually attended the Church of England services on Sunday mornings, and that a weekly service was held in the Chapel by a Roman Catholic priest, who received payment for his



ministrations, the patients of his faith in the Asylum numbering 263, of whom 25 per cent. usually attended the services. The proportion usually present at the weekly entertainments was 44 per cent.

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in 94 per cent. of the total deaths, included general paralysis, 32 per cent., and phthisis, 10·6 per cent. In only 3 instances were bed-sores present on the body at death.

There have been 3 inquests. In two the jury found verdicts of death from natural causes, and the third was upon a patient who died whilst away on trial from the effects of a wound which he had inflicted on his throat.

Apart from dysentery, of which there have been 73 cases, two-thirds of them on the male side, the only zymotic diseases have been 1 case of enteric fever (fatal) and 1 of erysipelas.

Thirteen patients have sustained serious but non-fatal injuries, one being a dislocation of the shoulder from a fall and the rest fractures due in the majority to accidental falls. Amongst these were 2 cases of fracture of the jaw, both in males. One of these was undoubtedly due to a blow inflicted by a fellow patient, and the other was presumably so caused, although the patient himself did not at the time complain of any pain, and the fracture was first discovered by the medical officer in the course of his daily visit. The Committee held an inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and could arrive at no other conclusion than the above.

The staff is of good strength, being in the proportion for day duty of 1 to every 8·9 patients. Twelve nurses are employed in wards on the male side, an arrangement which is working satisfactorily. Seven male attendants and 4 nurses have been discharged or allowed to resign in order to escape discharge for misconduct, which in no case directly affected any patient. All were at the time engaged on probation and subject to a week's notice.

Dr. Bond continues to have the assistance of the same six medical colleagues, by whom the case books and medical records are kept with accuracy and commendable fulness.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—9. MANOR ASYLUM.

8 May 1909.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, which is maintained in excellent order throughout.

The operations in connection with the erection of the new block for the accommodation of 113 female patients and the remodelling and extension of the Administrative Block are already in full progress. Various minor improvements have been carried out, amongst which we may mention the laying out of a recreation field and the erection of a new summer-house in the airing court of J. Ward. All the airing courts and gardens were in good order and presented an attractive appearance.

Since our Colleagues' visit a year ago 200 patients have been admitted; 81 discharged or removed, of whom 35 had recovered; and 55 have died.

There are now on the books the names of 943 patients, in the proportion of 876 women to 67 men. With the exception of 4 women who are absent on trial, all the patients were in residence and seen by us at our visit to-day. They were very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and we received very few complaints, even on the ground of detention. It is evident that the patients receive kind and considerate treatment at the hands of Dr. Donaldson and his staff.

The wards and dormitories are very well kept, the former being well supplied with books, papers, and other objects to interest the patients. We were particularly struck with the excellence of the ventilation, there being a complete absence of any sort of offensive smell. It may be mentioned that there are no ventilating flues or shafts in any part of the building and that ventilation is maintained entirely by a system of open window and direct fresh air inlets.

The beds and bedding were clean and in proper condition.

We notice that the stiff gas brackets in the w.c. lobbies, to which our Colleagues called attention, have not as yet been removed and replaced by flexible ones, which could not be made use of by suicidally-disposed patients. The heating pipes in the single rooms in the older part of the buildings should be cased in, as we observe has been done in the single rooms of the newer wards, and it would, we think, be safer if the fire hose and nozzles in the lavatory spurs of the new blocks were placed in a locked box.

We saw a good dinner of boiled mutton, two vegetables, bread, and cornflour pudding with jam served in several of the wards. It appeared to be of good quality and popular with the patients.

The Asylum is quite full, there being, in fact, one man in excess of the proper complement.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for home patients, and at various rates from that amount up to 16s. 11d. for private patients, of whom there were to-day 155, all of the female sex, in residence.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of 1 patient on one occasion for half an hour to prevent her interfering with dressings after an operation, and seclusion, also, in the case of 1 patient, on three occasions for a total of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

The 55 deaths were all the result of natural causes, which in over 87 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. The fact that none of the bodies of those who died presented a bed-sore testifies to the good nursing of the sick. Two months ago there was a rather serious outbreak of influenza among the patients and staff, and a little later 4 patients, 3 of whom had previously suffered with erysipelas, were again attacked with that disease, but with the exception of 1 they made a good recovery.

The general health is now satisfactory, and the patients generally presented a well-nourished appearance. One man and 44 women were in bed, but few of them were seriously ill, and several were only resting after acute mental attacks.

Serious casualties have been limited to 3 in number and were all fractures of bones resulting from accidental falls.

From the annual returns made to our Board it appears that 45 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday services in the morning and 41 per cent. in the afternoon.

Services are provided for patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who number 92, and the priest is paid for his services.

The weekly entertainments are attended by 49 per cent. and 48 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, the latter figure being somewhat low. The very small proportion of 5 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, there being 1 to every 11.5 patients for day duty, and the length of service is fairly good.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

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## LONDON ASYLUMS.—10. EPILEPTIC COLONY, EWELL.

6 May 1909.

We have visited this Institution to-day, and found that it is maintained in excellent order. The arrangements that are made for the treatment of epileptic patients who, though insane, are of the milder type, and are more or less employable, seem to be thoroughly suitable, and are quite answering the purpose for which the Colony was started six years ago. We found the patients generally contented with their mode of life, many of them expressing to us in warm terms their appreciation of the treatment accorded to them. We learn that the patients are now as a rule received direct from the unions instead of, as was more largely the case, being transferred from the other London County Asylums.

The Institution is at present overcrowded to the extent of 4 on the male and 2 on the female side, and plans for the erection of 2 new villas, one to accommodate 50 men, and the other 38 women, are at present before our Board. In this connection we may say that we think that the situation proposed for the new villa for females is not, perhaps, happily chosen, as it is likely to lead to some undesirable congestion of the buildings on the female side; we would suggest for the consideration of the Sub-Committee that a better scheme would be to appropriate Lime Villa to the use of the women, and to build the 2 new Villas, both to be occupied by men, beyond Thorn and Walnut Villas.

All the Villas are very bright and airy, and the beds and bedding were in excellent condition. Excellent care has been taken to make the grounds attractive, and the deficiency of books in the day-room, to which our Colleagues referred at their last visit, has now received attention. We think that the time has now arrived when the Recreation Hall and day-room at Thorn Villa, which are the only parts of the institution not yet taken in hand, should be painted and decorated.

The patients were very quiet and well behaved, and tidy in their dress and personal appearance; a better quality of corduroy might, however, be advantageously used for the men.

We observed also that in the Male Villas there was a lack of proper toilet requisites in the water-closets.

We saw a good dinner of boiled beef, 2 vegetables, bread, and baked rhubarb tart served to over 250 of the male patients in the hall. The cutting up and distribution of the portions to the patients is under the supervision of the House Steward and Clerk, and we think that he should pay more attention to ensure that they should contain a uniform amount of fat and lean; we saw several portions to-day that contained an undue allowance of fat.

The weekly maintenance rate for home patients is 10s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Since our Colleagues' visit in November last 25 patients have been admitted, 20 discharged or removed, of whom 5 have recovered, and 8 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 339 patients in the proportion of 277 men to 62 women; all of them were in residence and had the opportunity of conversing with us as we went through the wards.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and none of them call for special comment. In five instances post-mortem examinations were held.

There has been no serious casualty, and disease of a zymotic character has been limited to some cases of influenza which have lately occurred among the Staff and patients.

The machinery in the laundry has been protected as suggested by our Colleagues, and a finger guard for the calender is now in order.



The attendance at the Church services on Sunday is very good, as many as 77 per cent. of the patients attending in the morning and in the afternoon ; 93 per cent. usually attend the weekly entertainments, 72 per cent. walk out beyond the Asylum Estate and 89 per cent. are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses averages one to every 9·5 patients ; no one has been discharged or allowed to resign for misconduct ; the length of service is satisfactory ; only 10 per cent. of the attendants and 21 per cent. of the nurses have served for less than a year.

In the absence of Dr. Spark, we received every assistance from Dr. Logan and the Matron.

The case books are carefully and neatly kept, as are also the other medical records.

### MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—1. NAPS BURY.

12 June 1909.

The well-being and comfort of the patients continues to receive the attention of the Committee and Staff under whose guidance and superintendence this establishment is administered ; and we were much interested in all we saw and well pleased with the condition in which we found the inmates and their surroundings. The expressions of opinion elicited by us during the course of our visit from many of the patients with whom we entered into conversation were all of the same tenor, and pointed to the fact that there was no reasonable or appreciable cause for anything but satisfaction with the manner in which they are treated, the rations with which they are supplied, and the means adopted for their relaxation and amusement.

The wards and dormitories generally bore evidence of careful attention ; they were bright and well decorated with flowers supplied from the Asylum garden and greenhouses ; pianos (some of which were in use at the time of our visit) form a feature in every day-room, daily and other papers and periodicals were to be seen in the hands of some of the occupants, as well as books, which are kept in open cases, and are changed throughout the wards every fortnight. These books, of which we were told by some of the readers there is a great variety, are supplied from the Asylum Library (consisting of 5,000 to 6,000 vols.) which is under the control and management of the Chaplain. Dances are held weekly, and theatrical performances fortnightly during the winter months ; cricket matches take place every week in summer, whilst dances are held on the lawn during the same season for the women.

No extensive works have been carried out since the last visit in June 1908, but the suggestion then made that the verandah of the female Infirmary should be widened, so as to permit of beds being wheeled out, has been adopted and carried through. It is an admirable addition, and we are pleased to hear that, so well satisfied are the Committee with this improvement that instructions have already been given for a similar extension on the male side. The smoke screen, referred to in the last report as advisable for greater protection in case of fire, has been provided in Male Villa F., and the window fastenings of the w.c.'s have in all cases been removed, whilst the recommendations of the Factory Inspector in reference to the further protection of some of the machines in the laundries, engine shop, engine-room and bakehouse have been carried out. In an Institution of this size, painting and enamelling of the walls and the distempering of ceilings are constant subjects for attention, in order to maintain the building and keep up the



bright appearance of the wards ; although the dormitory of male C. ward and the Villa A., female, and F., male, are not quite up to the standard of the rest of the Asylum, a considerable amount of decoration has lately been completed, and Ward F. 2, is at present in the decorators' hands.

Since June 1st 1908, 417 patients have been admitted, 282 discharged or removed (157 on recovery), and 97 have died.

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 1,182 patients, viz. :—498 men and 684 females, 31 of whom are private patients and 5 out-county patients, the latter being chargeable to St. Marylebone, St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Cosford, Mile End Old Town, and West Derby respectively, and all of whom, with the exception of 4 women out on trial, were seen by us. The vacant accommodation to-day in the Asylum is for 20 men and 3 women, but 30 of each sex are boarded out under contract at Herts County Asylum, Hill End.

Except in one instance the deaths since the last visit were from natural causes. Twenty-two per cent. were due to general paralysis, 14 per cent. to senile decay, 10 per cent. to brain disease, 10 per cent. to phthisis, 8 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, and 7 per cent. to heart disease. Two deaths were caused by Enteric fever and two by Influenza. Post-mortem examinations were held in 93 per cent. of the cases ; in 3 instances bed-sores were found. Two inquests were held, the cause of death in one case was general Paralysis of the insane, and in the other case, death was found to have been due to hæmorrhage from rupture of the liver, caused accidentally in a struggle with the attendants whilst the patient was under a homicidal impulse. Five serious non-fatal casualties are reported, three fractures of the upper limb and two of the femur ; four were due to accidental falls, and in the fifth case the patient was pushed out of his chair by another inmate. Between August 1908 and April 1909, 4 patients were attacked by Enteric fever, 2 of whom died. Every enquiry was made, but the cause of the disease could not be discovered.

Between January and May 1909 there were 27 cases of Influenza among the patients, with 2 deaths. The general health of the Asylum is good ; there were to-day 18 men and 26 women in bed, new admissions, senile and weakly cases for the most part.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 8d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 13s. 5d. to 30s. We were present in some of the wards, and in the general dining-room, during the dinner hour. The meal consisted of boiled cod with sauce, bread, potatoes and suet and treacle pudding ; it was a well-cooked and substantial meal, and was evidently liked by the patients.

The attendance of patients (which is absolutely voluntary) at the Sunday morning and evening services continues to be very low, as also is that at the weekly entertainments. For patients of the Roman Catholic Faith, of whom there are 51, services are held every Friday and on alternate Sundays. A comparatively small proportion of the inmates take weekly walks beyond the Asylum grounds, but a good number exercise daily beyond the Airing Courts, though within the Estate ; and a fair percentage are usefully employed, all the clothes for the use of the female patients, and the men's flannel and under flannel shirts, being now made in the workroom by the female patients. The attendants and nurses, who are in the proportion of 1 to 9·9 of the patients, have, as to 26 per cent. of the men and 54 per cent. of the women, been in the Asylum service less than one year. There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.



All credit is due to Dr. Rolleston and his staff for the evident care and attention bestowed by them on those under their charge, and for the way in which their various and arduous duties in the conduct of this establishment are carried out.

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MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—2. WANDSWORTH.

18 January 1909.

WE have to-day paid a long visit to this establishment and made a full and exhaustive inspection of the buildings, and have also seen all the patients under treatment, with many of whom we had conversations. We were pleased to find that the Institution continues to be conducted, as far as we were able to judge, with a due regard to the comfort and proper care of the inmates, all of whom were neatly dressed, and, with few exceptions, seemed to be happy and well contented. There were a few complaints to us (as was to be expected amongst so large a number of this class of patients) from those who found fault with their treatment, but none of them were, in our opinion, in any way substantiated. A good many appeals were made to us for discharge, but the patients were in all cases referred by us to the Committee, by whom, we understand, frequent and full opportunity is given for the hearing and consideration of such applications.

The wards were bright, clean, and airy, though at the same time well warmed, and in each ward there were one or two daily papers, in addition to a plentiful supply of books in open bookcases which were easy of access to the occupants of the various wards.

We were much interested in seeing the schoolroom and workrooms attached to the male and female annexes where the feeble-minded boys and girls are treated, and to learn that so much work in the way of tailoring, basket making, brush making, bookbinding, and shoe making is carried on by these patients; it is to be noted that all the baskets and brushes used in this Institution, as well as all the male patients' clothes, are made in these workshops. The education in the schoolroom consists of teaching under the kindergarten system, and a little simple writing.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues in January 1908, a considerable amount of painting and decorating has been done, which, of course, adds to the brightness of the wards and galleries, and at this moment some redecoration is in course of being carried out. We were glad to observe that the old-fashioned urinals are in process of being gradually done away with, and are being replaced by modern Doulton closets. In addition to these improvements, some very considerable alterations and works have been carried out during the past year, and others are still in progress and will shortly be completed. The most important improvements in the patients' wards and galleries are those which have been carried out on the female side in Wards 2 and 5, where the single rooms in the galleries have been done away with, and the additional room thus gained has been thrown into the galleries, giving increased window space, just as was done some short time since in Wards 2 and 5 on the male side, and with a similar result, viz., the lightening of this portion of the building, and the general improvement to the wards and galleries affected. The most important of the works which are now in progress are those being carried out in connection with the kitchen and storeroom. The old kitchen has been greatly improved by being tiled and having a new lantern roof, and an addition of new kitchen space, well fitted up, has now been erected where formerly were the old lean-to sheds. New



storerooms, bread room, sample room, and office are nearing completion. They will, when finished, in conjunction with all the foregoing alterations and additions, tend to the greater convenience of those employed, and without doubt add to the efficiency of the establishment as a whole. As to the laundry, the only thing we would observe upon is that we think the machinery generally is in need of much more protection.

Since January 21st, 1908, the occasion of our Colleagues' visit, 247 patients have been admitted (of whom 111 were males and 136 females), 140 have been discharged, 89 of whom had recovered, and 88 patients have died. There are now on the books of the establishment 1,229 patients, in the proportion of 547 males and 682 females, and as the total sleeping accommodation is estimated as being for 560 males and 690 females, or a total of 1,250, there would now appear to be vacancies on this calculation for 21 patients. From the returns made to our Board we gather that a fair proportion of patients attend the religious services, and the associated entertainments, and are usefully employed and are afforded opportunities of exercise beyond the airing courts, to which 28 per cent. are usually confined.

The 88 deaths were, with one exception, due to natural causes, such as are usual in asylums, and were ascertained in 79 per cent. by post-mortem examination. 20 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 17 per cent. to phthisis, and the same percentage to the decay of old age. Bed-sores were present in nearly 8 per cent. of the total deaths, which is a rather high proportion and should in future be capable of some reduction. We, however, found no signs of inefficient nursing in the wards, where 69 patients were in bed, 2 of them suffering from slight bed-sores. The presence among them of many general paralytics and helpless and infirm aged people must of course be taken into account.

Two inquests have been held, one upon a patient who died from the results of blood poisoning caused by an accidental graze of the skin, and the other upon a general paralytic who was choked by the impaction of soft bread in his larynx, for which tracheotomy was promptly but unsuccessfully performed. Good general health appears to have prevailed in the Asylum during the past year, and there has been no outbreak of zymotic disease. The serious casualties with non-fatal results have been limited to falls, which led to the fracture of bones in 2 instances only.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9 patients, and showing satisfactory records of service, 46 per cent. of the whole number having been in the service of the Asylum for five years and upwards, and only 18 per cent. for less than a year; 2 have been discharged since the last visit, a man for intoxication, and a young and inexperienced nurse for slapping a patient, an offence which was considered to be adequately met by prompt dismissal.

Dr. Gardiner Hill, whose capable administration of the Asylum continues to be shown in its satisfactory condition, is assisted by four medical colleagues, by whom the case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

There has been no use of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.

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#### MONMOUTHSHIRE ASYLUM.

16 April 1909.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum with all its dependencies, and can report that it continues to be maintained in very good order, a fact which is all the more creditable in view of the age of the greater portion of the buildings. The only part of the attics, which have been for so long



the subject of unfavourable comment, now in use is No. 2 for males ; we are glad to learn that, the plans having now been approved, tenders have been invited for the reconstruction of the whole of them.

It has been found necessary to use some of the day rooms as dormitories pending the alterations.

The temporary buildings on the female side have now been converted into permanent buildings, but are not as yet occupied. We think that they will afford excellent accommodation for patients, but there are some places in the w.c.'s which might be made use of by suicidally disposed patients, and must be altered before occupation, and the step at the main entrance to the block from the corridor is in its present state decidedly dangerous. The wall round this block has now been removed, and the space thus available has been thrown into the airing court with very good results.

Other work in progress is the removal of urinals and the substitution of pedestal closets on the male side of the old building, and a very considerable amount of asphaltting in the airing courts.

The wards and dormitories on both sides are very bright and well ventilated. There is an excellent supply of books, papers, and various objects to attract the attention of the patients, and the beds and bedding were in good order and scrupulously clean.

We think that much difficulty must be experienced in the treatment of cases of violent insanity in the absence of a properly padded room ; more attention might also be given to supplying the patients with toilet requisites such as are now usually found in asylums.

We pointed out to Dr. Phillips, who accompanied us round the wards in the absence of Dr. Glendinning, some parts of the machinery in the laundry which, in our opinion, require more ample protection.

Since our Colleagues' visit on June 26, 1908, 133 patients have been admitted, 73 discharged or removed, of whom 45 had recovered, and 76 have died. The statutory books contain the names of 915 patients, in the proportion of 518 males and 397 females, all of whom were in residence and seen by us at our visit to-day. We found them very quiet and orderly, clean and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and singularly free from complaints.

We saw a good dinner of meat pie, with potatoes, carrots, and onions, partaken of by 480 patients of both sexes in the large dining hall. It was well and attractively served, the plates being hot and the tablecloths very clean.

The maintenance charge per head per week for home patients is 8s. 5½d. ; out-county patients, of whom there are 122, most of whom are received under contract from the Essex and Salop Asylums, pay 14s., while the 61 private patients pay rates varying from 10s. to 40s.

The vacant accommodation in the Asylum at the present time is estimated for 162 patients, but of this total 23 would have to sleep in the male attic dormitories.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

From the returns made to our Board it appears that 44 per cent. of the patients attend the Church services on Sundays ; for the Nonconformists, who number 200, an afternoon service is held in the chapel on every third Sunday ; they are also visited by the minister. The Roman Catholics, who number 71, are visited weekly by the priest, and such of them as are in a fit condition to do so, attend Mass in the town on their Holy Festivals.

The patients who are usually present at the weekly entertainments average 51 per cent. ; 56 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and the good proportion of 63 per cent. are usefully employed.



With one exception the deaths were all from natural causes, which were ascertained in 80 per cent. by post-mortem examination. The exception was that of a man who had, apparently quite properly, been trusted on parole, and who hanged himself from the bough of a tree. In this case, and in that of a woman who, after the accidental fracture of her arm, died from bronchitis and other lung troubles at an advanced age, inquests were held.

General paralysis was the cause of 10·5 per cent. of the deaths, phthisis of 9·2 per cent., and senile decay of 2·6 per cent. Bed-sores were present in only 2·6 per cent. of all the deaths.

Non-fatal injuries, mostly fractures or dislocations of bones, were the result of accidental falls in 5 instances; a serious wound was caused to a male patient by his thrusting his arm through a window, and a female private patient sustained a fracture of her forearm by means which were unable to be ascertained.

The general health appears to have been good since the last visit, and no cases of zymotic disease are recorded beyond a few of influenza and mild diarrhoea.

We saw 37 patients, or 4 per cent. of the whole, in bed in the wards, but most of them were there for old age and debility, and few were suffering from acute disease. One woman only was the subject of a bed-sore, and the nursing appeared to us to be efficient.

We could have wished to see the cases of phthisis treated elsewhere than in the associated dormitories, either under the open-air treatment or in some form of segregation.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·4 patients, and their record of service is fairly good. Three male attendants have been dismissed, one for allowing a suicidal patient to escape, and another for roughly handling a patient.

The state of the Asylum gives the assurance that Dr. Glendinning continues to successfully devote his best energies to its administration.

In his temporary absence we received every assistance from Dr. Phillips and his medical colleague.

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#### NORFOLK ASYLUM.

2 December 1909.

HAVING regard to the inquiry which, at the request of the County Council, we held in May of this year, into certain matters connected with the administration of this Asylum, and the report which we subsequently made, we were very fortunate, this being the monthly Committee day, to have again an opportunity of discussing the present position with the chairman before commencing our inspection of this establishment to-day.

We were exceedingly pleased to be informed by him that the suggestions which had been made by us have been entirely adopted by the Committee and are now in process of being carried out. The position of storekeeper and clerk, which was formerly in the hands of one official, is now and for the future to be placed in the hands of two distinct officials. New rules are under the consideration of the Committee, to be in due course followed by regulations setting out the duties of the various officers; an outside stocktaker is to be appointed, and the duty of examining the accounts is to be assigned to some independent person, whilst plans for the erection of new stores and the alteration of the present recreation hall are at present receiving the attention of the Committee.

Since the comparatively long period which has elapsed since the last visit by our Colleagues, there has been an extensive renovation and



re-arrangement of the mortuary on the female side, as well as of the post-mortem room, including the laying of a mosaic floor, the tiling of the walls, and the addition of a new post-mortem table.

A considerable amount of cleaning, painting, and renovation has also been carried out in both male and female sides, and the recommendations of the Factory Inspector have, with one small exception (now in hand), namely, the guarding of the cog-wheels in the end of one of the roller-wringers, above one of the large steam-driven washing machines, been properly and effectively completed. We think that in addition to these safeguards it would be well if a rail or board were fixed on the calender (Manlove and Alliot's), so as to protect the person operating the guard, and in the position which we pointed out to the engineer.

An installation of water-softening plant is among the improvements now in progress, and the new nurses' home for the accommodation of 50 nurses is in a very forward state. When this is finished and occupied it will be a most useful addition to the Asylum; it will release 40 or 50 beds on the female side and thus relieve the overcrowding which now exists in the bed-space allotted to the female patients.

We went very thoroughly over the whole of the Institution to-day, and can say without hesitation that we found it throughout in excellent order. The wards were cheerful, nicely furnished and decorated, and in many cases supplied with pianos; there was a plentiful assortment of books and papers, and there was a general air of comfort, whilst the dormitories were well kept and the beds and bedding were exceptionally clean and tidy.

The patients, all of whom in residence to-day were seen, and in many instances spoken to, by us, presented a neat and well cared for appearance. Many of them assured us that nothing could be better than the attention they received from the staff and attendants, and, in addition to the evidence of kind treatment which we received from the patients in the wards, we had the advantage of seeing and speaking to several of those who were to-day going to be discharged. They one and all spoke in the warmest terms of the kindness they had received during their enforced residence in the Asylum, and our visit to-day confirms the view which we formed at the time of our inquiry in May of this year, that the patients are contented and happy and receive all the attention from those in whose care they are placed whilst inmates of this Asylum.

There were some appeals for discharge made to us, and we had long interviews with two men upon the subject, but came unhesitatingly to the conclusion that they are at present quite unfit to be released from their certificates.

Since May the 13th, 1908, 364 patients have been admitted, 162 discharged, of whom 128 had recovered, and 126 have died. There are to-day on the statutory books of the Asylum the names of 1,022 patients, viz., 444 males and 578 females, of whom 19 (in the proportion of 9 men and 10 women) are private patients, and 126 are out-county patients, chargeable respectively to Essex and Norwich Asylums and Ipswich, Wandsworth, Lambeth, Hackney, and Great Yarmouth Unions.

There were to-day 8 patients out on trial, leaving 1,014 in actual residence and seen by us to-day. The maintenance charge per week is, for home patients, 10s. 6d.; for out-county patients, 14s. to 15s.; and for private patients, from 14s. to 31s. 6d. We saw a good dinner served in the wards during our inspection to-day; it was nicely served, consisted of boiled meat puddings with potatoes and bread, and from all we could gather from the patients they were very well satisfied with their dinner to-day, and the diet generally.



With two exceptions the 126 deaths were the result of natural causes, which in 70 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. The proportion of deaths from general paralysis to the total number of deaths was less than 5 per cent. The exceptional deaths were those of a man, aged 82, who was admitted in a very critical state with fractured ribs, and died within a week, and that of a man who had for a long time been a trusted patient, but who, under a sudden impulse, swallowed a mixture of "Ronuk" and turpentine used for cleaning floors. In both cases an inquest was held. We observed that the proportion in which bedsores existed in those who died, viz., 8 per cent., though somewhat lower than at the last visit, is still high, and we hope it may be found possible to still further prevent the occurrence of these complications. During the period under review there have been 14 more or less serious casualties, two being dislocations of joints, and the remainder fractures of bones. Eight of these injuries resulted from accidental falls, or falls during epileptic fits and other seizures; 3 resulted from the roughness or violence of other patients; 1, a fracture of a rib, occurred during a struggle with an attendant; and 2, namely, a dislocation of an elbow and a fracture of a humerus, were unaccounted for.

With the exception of 2 cases of dysentery and 1 fatal case of erysipelas, which occurred many months ago, the Asylum has been free from disease of an infectious character, and we find the general health of the Institution very good, only 9 men and 16 women being in bed to-day.

The very good proportion of 48 per cent. of the patients attend the morning and afternoon Church of England services on Sunday, and there is a service for the Nonconformist patients held every Sunday afternoon.

The number of patients attending the weekly entertainments is small, viz., 34 per cent., but probably this proportion will improve when the accommodation has been increased.

As many as 40 per cent. of the inmates usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and we are glad to see a great improvement in the returns of the previous years in reference to the percentage (only 19 per cent.) of those able to walk, but not usually going beyond the wards or airing courts.

We noticed that some of the paths in the female airing courts were much out of repair, but understand they are very soon to be taken in hand.

A good percentage of both male and female patients, viz., 69 per cent. of the former and 71 per cent. of the latter, are, on the average, daily engaged in some employment throughout the year.

The staff of attendants and nurses, viz., 1 of the former to every 9.3, and 1 of the latter to every 9.4 patients, is good and sufficient, and the record of service in both divisions is satisfactory.

We find the case books properly written up to date.

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#### NORTHAMPTON ASYLUM.

16 November 1909.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in good order.

The new laundry is now in full working, and is answering its purpose most satisfactorily. It is thoroughly well equipped with all modern appliances, and, as regards dangerous machinery, the very few sugges-

tions as to protection, which the Factory Inspector at his visit felt called upon to make, have all been carried out.

Good progress is being made with the new Isolation Hospital, which it is hoped will be available for use, if required, in the early part of next year.

The wards are in good order, well supplied with books, plants, and birds, and various objects to interest and amuse the patients ; we thought, however, that some of the plants required to be sent to the greenhouses, of which the extension appears to be desirable. The majority of the wards on the male side, which are occupied by over 80 patients in each, cannot, from their size, present a very comfortable or home-like appearance. The dormitories are airy and healthy, and the beds and bedding were clean and in proper condition. We hope that the next efforts of the Committee will be directed towards improving and rendering more decent the water-closet accommodation on both sides, which at present leaves much to be desired, and is far below the standard now prevailing in Asylums.

Sixty-three children of both sexes are warded separately in Ward 6 on the female side. They appeared to be very well looked after, and have a plentiful supply of toys to amuse them. The great need for some such provision for juvenile patients of the unimprovable type is evidenced by the fact that all the available space is now occupied. The ward itself is about to be thoroughly done up, and we hope that care will be taken to render it as bright and attractive as possible.

The patients generally seemed happy and contented ; they were tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and though many expressed to us their desire to be discharged to their homes, they were otherwise very free from complaint. We had no doubt that they are well and kindly treated.

We had no complaint on the subject of food, and saw a good dinner of roast pork, potatoes, and turnips served in several of the wards, which was evidently popular. We should like to see proper tablecloths substituted for the oilcloth table covering now employed.

Since June 1st, 1908, when this Asylum was last visited by two of our Colleagues, 288 patients have been admitted, 111 discharged or removed, of whom 58 had recovered, and 133 have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 914 patients, 420 belonging to the male and 494 to the female sex. One woman was away on trial ; with her exception all the patients on the books were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit.

The present vacancies are for 30 on the male and 5 on the female side, but it must be remembered that 26 idiot and imbecile boys are warded and sleep in Ward E. on the female side.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 8s. 6d. for home patients, from 10s. to 17s. 6d. for private patients, of whom there are 39, and 14s. for the 291 out-county patients. The majority of the latter, to the number of 276, are chargeable to the borough of Northampton, and the remainder to Nottingham, Epsom, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Harborough, and Burton-on-Trent, respectively, while 4 are received from Derby Borough Asylum.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of 1 woman on 22 occasions, for a total of 504 hours, for surgical reasons, while 36 patients have been secluded on 93 occasions for a total of 483 hours.

From the returns supplied annually to our Board, we notice that the proportion of patients attending the Church services on Sunday, and the weekly associated entertainments, remains below the average, and though 34 per cent. usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, we are



sorry to see that as many as 40 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts ; 57 per cent. are usefully employed.

The causes of the 133 deaths were natural and such as are usual in Asylums ; general paralysis accounts for 9 per cent., phthisis for 14 per cent., and senile decay for 10 per cent.

In 50 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made.

No inquest was held.

Bed-sores were present in only 3 per cent. of those who died, and in the wards during our visit, where we saw 53 patients, or 5·8 per cent. of the whole, in bed, no one was suffering, facts which bear witness to the care exercised in the nursing of the sick. This, however, is materially limited in its efficiency by the absence of verandahs for the treatment of tuberculosis and other conditions, in which such means elsewhere have proved of great service.

Since the last visit the health of the patients and the staff has been generally good ; there have been 146 cases of influenza, 2 of erysipelas, and 2 of probable typhoid fever, the origin of which could not be ascertained, but none of any other form of zymotic disease.

Eight serious, but non-fatal accidents have occurred, all of them involving fractures of bones, and due either to falls or to assaults by fellow patients.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging one to every 9·7 patients. Their duration of service is fair, 24 per cent. having served less than a year, and 26·5 per cent. five years and upwards.

There has been no dismissal for misconduct.

It is evident that Dr. Harding continues to be zealous in the discharge of his duties. He has, with great industry, collected the family histories of all the patients in the Asylum, so far as they can be ascertained. These should prove useful in affording material for the solution of some of the problems connected with the causation of insanity in the county.

The case books are well kept, but would be much improved if the cases, which are at present distributed over many, were brought forward into fewer books.

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#### NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

12 March 1909.

IN the eight months which have elapsed since the last visit paid to this Asylum by members of our Board, the changes among the patients have been 147 admissions, 85 discharges, 51 of them on recovery, and 57 deaths. As the result there are now on the books the names of 453 males and 334 females, making a total of 787. Five men are here under contract from South Shields, and 30 men and 23 women from Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

The estimated sleeping accommodation is sufficient for 460 men and 343 women, upon which calculation there are at the present time vacancies for 7 men and 9 women ; but the day accommodation is inadequate for the existing numbers, and the Asylum is already overcrowded on the male side. Notice has accordingly been given to South Shields to remove the patients belonging to that borough, and to Salop Visiting Committee to withdraw 12 of their male patients.

The weekly rates of maintenance are 9s. 11d. for patients chargeable to home unions, and 12s. 10d. for those received under contract ; for out-county patients not received under contract the charge is 14s., but there are not now any in the Asylum.

Since the last visit good verandahs have been erected for Male 2 and Female 2 Wards. Those of the Infirmary Wards on both sides are to be extended. The building, in accordance with plans sanctioned last July, of a new farmhouse and other extensions at the farm is in progress. The repainting of Female Ward 3 is in hand, about half having been done, with good effect in brightening the rooms. The w.c.'s in this ward, and still more those in Male Ward 3 and its airing courts, are greatly deficient in ventilation. Their reconstruction has been recommended previously by Visiting Commissioners, and the matter should be at once taken in hand and effectually dealt with. Alterations are, we understand, to be made to the upholsterer's shop, where the accommodation is inadequate to the requirements of the Institution. We noticed on some of the beds mattresses which wanted remaking.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, well kept, and comfortable, and the beds and bedding clean and properly attended to. Some wards were, however, very deficient in bound illustrated books. We hope a good stock of these will be kept up.

In the laundry we would suggest that another steam mangle or calender would be found very useful.

The patients were neatly and tidily dressed, and, with one or two exceptions, in the refractory ward on the female side, were quiet and orderly in their conduct. We gave opportunities to all of speaking to us, and many appealed for discharge; but no complaints of the treatment were made, except such as were obviously founded on delusion.

We saw a good and substantial dinner of bacon and potatoes served in the hall to patients of both sexes.

There has been no record of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit; 4 patients have been secluded on 23 occasions for 63 hours in all.

From the returns of 1908 it appears that the proportion attending the Sunday Church of England services in the chapel averaged but 27 per cent., an attendance which, with a larger chapel, could probably be increased. Of the 104 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith, 54 usually attended the services provided for them. As many as 64 per cent. were usefully employed.

The 57 deaths since the last visit have all been the result of natural causes, which were, however, verified by post-mortem examination in only 54 per cent. No inquest has been held.

General paralysis and phthisis accounted each for 16 per cent. of the deaths. It is satisfactory, as an indication of good nursing, to know that no one who died had a bed-sore at death.

During the period under review, 17 patients and 2 of the female staff have been attacked with dysentery, one of the former fatally. No one is suffering from the disease at the present time, and the health of the establishment is good, only a moderate number of patients being confined to bed.

Serious casualties have been limited to 4 fractures of bones. They were occasioned by falls which, in two instances occurred during epileptic fits, and in two were due to patients slipping in their wards. The staff is of adequate strength, and their record of service is very good on the male and satisfactory on the female side, but 4 per cent. of the men having served less than a year, while as many as 83 per cent. have served upwards of five years.

We would again express the hope that the Committee will see their way to restore the offices of clinical assistants formerly maintained in this Asylum, but suppressed a few years ago. The advantages of these appointments have been pointed out in former reports.



The case books and other medical records continue to be very well kept and are quite up to date.

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NOTTINGHAM COUNTY ASYLUM.

14 June 1909.

By the death of Dr. Arthur Jackson in December of last year, the Committee have lost the services of one who had acted as Medical Superintendent since the opening of this Asylum, and who, by his attention and work, had done so much to place the Institution in its present favourable condition. Dr. S. Lloyd Jones, who was formerly in charge of the male division at Colney Hatch Asylum, has been appointed to fill the vacant post. He was to-day unfortunately, in consequence of a recent accident, unable to accompany us during our visit. We had, however, the opportunity of discussing with him various matters in connection with the administration of the establishment, and from that, and from what we observed during our inspection, do not doubt but the patients are receiving at his hands a personal attention and interest in their welfare, which is so necessary and helpful an element in the treatment of those who are mentally afflicted.

From Dr. T. P. Greenwood, the Assistant Medical Officer, we received every assistance during our visitation.

With the exception of the 3 patients, who are to-day out on trial, we saw all of those who are in residence and are satisfied from our own observation, and from the remarks made to us by the more intelligent amongst them, that they are well-cared for, that their diet is ample and good, and that much is being done to render their position as comfortable and happy as it can be under the condition of personal restraint to which they must of necessity be subjected through residence in an Asylum. We did receive a complaint from one man of ill-treatment on the part of an attendant; the matter had, at the time, been brought to the attention of Dr. Greenwood, who at once inquired into the allegations, and came to the conclusion there was no truth in them. We went fully into the circumstances to-day, and fully endorse the conclusion at which he arrived. The wards and dormitories were exceedingly bright and nicely decorated throughout the female side; but though the male wards were in good order, they did not present quite the same standard of cheerfulness and comfort; the furniture was not so good, and here and there some redecoration is required.

The patients were themselves well behaved, and there was a marked freedom from noise and excitement, even in those wards where the most troublesome inmates are located.

A new sitting-room has lately been completed and furnished for the use of the laundry-maids, but with this exception no additions have been made to the buildings. We are glad, however, to learn that plans are now under the consideration of the Committee for the erection of new wards for the accommodation of 150 more patients. When we note that at present the male attendants' recreation-room and the general dressing-room of the women's bathroom are, as they were last year, used as dormitories, in addition to two small rooms originally intended as upholsterers' workshops (but not used as such), and that, notwithstanding this, there is, according to the figures submitted to us, a state of overcrowding, it will be seen how urgent this question has become, and how important it is that there be as little delay as possible in pressing the matter forward. Another very important subject for the Committee's consideration is that of the inadequate means for dealing with a fire,



should one unfortunately occur. The water pressure is quite insufficient of itself, but with the addition of a good portable gas or petrol engine we understand that all difficulties on this head would be surmounted. We trust that the Committee will at once see not only the advisability but the necessity of giving this immediate attention, and will no longer permit this extremely dangerous state of things to exist.

The door handles in the lavatory passages have all been removed, and whilst some of the recommendations of the Factory Inspector are actually in hand, the rest of these, as well as the suggestions of our Colleagues in similar matters, are under consideration and will very soon be carried out.

For the relaxation and amusement of the patients weekly dances are held during the winter months, and special entertainments at short intervals. During the summer cricket matches take place every week, and some of the patients have cricket practice almost daily after tea. It is hoped that ere long a band will be organised amongst the attendants and patients, and it is then contemplated to have weekly dances, &c. on the lawn for the women. A tennis court is now being arranged for use of the staff.

Since October 1908, 103 patients have been admitted, 67 have been discharged or removed, 27 of whom had recovered, and 43 have died. All the deaths except 1 were from natural causes, as verified in every instance by post-mortem examination; 20 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 11 per cent. to heart disease, 11 per cent. to kidney disease, 6 per cent. to organic brain disease, 6 per cent. senile decay, 6 per cent. epilepsy. One inquest was held on a woman, who hung herself from the door handle of a boot closet under circumstances which were duly reported to our Board. The verdict was strangulation while of unsound mind. In 6 cases, all senile or general paralytics, bed-sores were found at death. In 1 of these cases the sore was present on admission. Twenty patients were in bed at the time of our visit to-day, but none of these were seriously ill, nor was anyone suffering from bed-sore. Four serious non-fatal casualties are reported, involving fracture of bone in either the upper or lower extremity.

Three were caused by falls, while the fourth was the result of a struggle between a nurse and an epileptic patient. There has been no epidemic of zymotic disease.

There are now on the statutory books the names of 496 patients, of whom 3 are out-county, chargeable respectively to Oldham, Caistor, and Boston Unions. There are 20 patients boarded out, viz., 10 at Kesteven County Asylum, and 10 at Leicester Borough Asylum.

There are to-day resident in the Asylum 473 patients, viz., 236 men and 237 females.

The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients, 10s. 2½d.; and for out-county patients, 14s.

The dinner which we saw served in the wards to-day consisted of boiled beef and bacon, with potatoes and bread.

From the returns made to our Board, about 35 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday services, 43 per cent. the weekly entertainments, and nearly 58 per cent. are usefully employed, and 23 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate.

The staff of attendants and nurses is in the proportion of 1 to every 10·2 patients, 31 per cent. of whom have been in the service under a year, and 23 per cent. can count more than five years' service.

There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The case books and medical records are carefully kept.



## OXFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

11 May 1909.

ALTHOUGH barely six months have passed since the last visit by members of our Board, we are able to state, with much satisfaction, that the Committee have in no way stayed their hands, but are still proceeding gradually with the improvement and alteration of the wards and dormitories, as well as of the sanitary arrangements throughout the establishment, and we trust that, though the task is by no means an easy one, they will, in course of time, bring their work to a satisfactory conclusion, and have under their administration an institution which is in great measure up to the standard of modern asylum requirements. The rooms, with the beds and bedding, were well kept and in very good order, and though, of course, there is a great contrast between the old and the new buildings in the matter of brightness and decoration, a good deal has been done to improve the former by the redecoration which has been carried out, and they will, no doubt, be still further improved when the work now in progress has been finished. On the female side, a new bath and new washing basins have been added to No. 11 Ward, whilst the scullery has been lately done up, and the old sink has been replaced by a new enamelled one. The Infirmary Ward on this side has recently been redecorated, and the ventilation of Nos. 3 and 1 has been very much added to by the replacing of the doors at the end of passages with iron barred gates, leading, in the case of the last-mentioned ward, on to the new emergency staircase. New lavatories are now in course of construction in connection with this ward, and also with No. 10 Ward on the male side, where bathrooms are at the same time being built, and we were informed that similar additions will very shortly be made to the lavatory accommodation in No. 12 Ward on this side. The male general bathroom being attached to this ward, it is not necessary to make a new bathroom, as in No. 10. Nos. 4, 6, and 14 Wards have also been redecorated throughout, and No. 8 is now in process of being done.

The wards were well supplied with books and periodicals, and, especially on the female side, were nicely decorated with shrubs and hanging baskets of plants and some well chosen pictures.

We drew the attention of Dr. Penny (who, in the absence of Dr. Good, accompanied us to-day throughout our visit, and gave us every assistance) to the new shutter which has been fixed in one of the single rooms attached to No. 11 Ward, and which we think is hardly satisfactory, and have made some suggestions in reference thereto which we consider will render it safe as well as improve the light and ventilation.

The requirements of the Inspector of Factories have been carried out in the pumping station, gasworks, and laundry, but in reference to the automatic guard which has been fixed to the calender, we regret to state that soon after it was placed there a serious accident occurred, through which one of the patients, who was working at the machine, was severely burned. We do not think the guard acts at all satisfactorily, and would urge the advisability of calling the maker's attention to the matter at an early date. The alteration which he desired in the water supply to the paint shop is in order and will soon be carried through.

Since the 22nd of October 1908, 106 patients have been admitted, 61 discharged or removed, of whom 32 had recovered, and 57 have died.

There are now the names of 630 patients, viz., 254 males and 376 females, on the books, all of whom, with the exception of 1 male out on trial, were in residence and seen by us to-day. There are 20 out-county patients chargeable to the Essex County Asylum, Brentwood.



The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 0½*d.* for home, and 14s. for out-county patients.

The patients were all well and neatly dressed, and appeared throughout to be quite contented, no complaint being received by us except such as we satisfied ourselves by enquiry were without any foundation. There has been no instance of mechanical restraint or seclusion recorded since the date of the last visit.

According to the returns which have been made to us there is a very good attendance, both in the morning and afternoon, at the Church of England chapel services, and a very fair attendance at the weekly entertainment; a good proportion also of the patients are taken for walks beyond the airing courts; and a daily average of 69 per cent. of the men and 48 per cent. of the women were usefully employed during the year ending the 31st of December.

The day staff on the men's side is adequate, but on the women's side is somewhat weak, there being only 1 nurse to every 12·2 patients. The record of service amongst the male attendants is good, only 3 per cent. having served less than a year, while 52 per cent. have served over 5 years; but on the female side the changes amongst the nurses have been more numerous than is desirable, as large a proportion as 40 per cent. having not yet completed one year's service, while only 6 per cent. have been here five years.

No inquest has been held, and the 57 deaths were all the result of natural causes, which in 42 instances, or 74 per cent., were verified by post-mortem examination. Senile decay accounted for 30 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis for nearly 23 per cent. Bed-sores were to be found on the bodies of those who died in the somewhat high proportion of 7 per cent.

Except for a few cases of influenza the Asylum has been free from disease of an infectious or contagious character, and the only serious casualty, beyond the one already mentioned, was the fracture of a tibia, sustained accidentally by a male patient when working in the grounds.

The case books continue to be well kept.

#### SALOP AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE ASYLUM.

28 April 1909.

AT our visit to this Asylum to-day we found 767 patients in residence, in the proportion of 337 men to 430 women. The total sleeping accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 330 men and 421 women only, and the Asylum is therefore overcrowded to the extent of 7 men and 9 women. In addition to this, outside accommodation has had to be procured for as many as 145 patients, 25 men being boarded out in Forden Workhouse, the remaining 120 being placed under reception contracts in other Asylums, viz., 60 men at the Cotford Asylum, 20 women in the Abergavenny Asylum, and 17 men and 23 women in the Morpeth Asylum. The hardship to patients and their friends of the former being sent so far away from their homes and ordinary surroundings has been repeatedly pointed out by the members of our Board. We much regret, therefore, to be obliged to report that the problem of providing further accommodation in the Asylum itself is no nearer solution, the proposed purchase of the Copthorne estate for this purpose having been now definitely vetoed by the Secretary of State.

Since June 16th, 1908, when the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 200 patients have been admitted, 135 discharged or



removed, of whom 76 had recovered, and 58 have died. The statutory books contain the names of 792 patients, made up of the 767 patients now in residence and already referred to, and the 25 men boarded out in the Forden Workhouse.

There are 28 patients belonging to the private class.

We found the patients orderly and well-behaved; their personal appearance was clean, and their dress generally varied and good.

With the exception of some wards, to which we refer later, the wards and dormitories were bright and attractive, and fairly well supplied with books, papers, and other objects of interest.

The beds and bedding were clean, but we noticed that many of the sheets and counterpanes are very much the worse for wear.

The patients were very free from complaints, and are evidently treated with much kindness and consideration.

Wards 3, 6, 7, and half of 5, on the female side, are in urgent need of being thoroughly done up; the present condition of the walls and ceilings in these wards is worse than that of any Asylum with which we are acquainted. It reflects much credit on the staff that, in spite of these discouraging conditions, the wards themselves are kept clean and otherwise in good order.

A large number of the single rooms in the dormitories of the female side are occupied by the nurses. If a small nurses' block were provided, such an arrangement would be more comfortable for the nurses themselves, and would also set free additional accommodation for the use of the patients.

We noticed several boys warded with the other male patients in parts of the establishment; two of them were distinctly of the improvable class, and it is most desirable that arrangements should be made for their treatment elsewhere.

We saw a sufficient dinner of boiled fish and unlimited bread served in several of the wards. We were glad to see that cold meat was provided for those patients who dislike a fish dinner. The fish itself was well cooked and properly served.

The laundry has been whitewashed during the present year, and in the foul washhouse a new washer has been provided and the floor relaid. The suggestions of the Factory Inspector who has recently visited as to the fencing of various dangerous parts of the machinery have received or are receiving attention.

Male Ward 2 and Female Dormitory 6 are in course of decoration; a new lavatory has been provided for the nurses, and some of the airing courts are being concreted.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. 3d. for home, and 17s. 6d. for private patients. There are no out-county patients at the present time.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 31 patients have been secluded on 79 occasions for a total of 459 hours.

From the returns made to our Board, it appears that 46 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday Church services in the morning, and 48 per cent. in the afternoon; 42 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 24 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and as many as 72 per cent. are usefully employed.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, working out at 1 to every 10·2 patients for day duty; 27 per cent. have been in the Asylum service for over five years.

Two attendants have been dismissed, not, however, for misconduct directly affecting the patients.

Of the 58 deaths recorded since the last visit, one alone was of an exceptional character, and formed the subject of an inquest; it was that of a man who cut his throat before admission, and died in the Asylum from the results of that injury. A second inquest was held upon a woman who died suddenly in an epileptic fit. Post-mortem examination followed 54 per cent. of the deaths, of which general paralysis was the cause in 8·6 per cent., phthisis in 13·7 per cent., and senile decay in 12 per cent.

No bed-sore was present in any instance.

Serious but non-fatal injuries were sustained by 4 patients, 2 of whom fell and fractured bones, a third was considerably burnt by a lighted coal falling from the fire upon her dress, and the fourth cut his arm severely by thrusting it through a window.

The general health has been good upon the whole. There have been a few cases of influenza, and one of scarlet fever in a nurse, but none of any other form of zymotic disease.

Fifty patients, or 6·5 per cent. of the whole, were confined to bed during our visit, but many of them only because of old age and its feebleness, the Asylum containing an unusual proportion of aged and feeble persons, a circumstance which is largely due to the abstraction of the more able-bodied patients, who are boarded out elsewhere.

It is creditable to the nursing that on the female side no one was suffering from a bed-sore, and only one male, a general paralytic, from one of a slight character.

We regretted to see several phthisical patients being treated in the open dormitories, and strongly urge the provision of verandahs or other means whereby their treatment can be conducted at all seasons of the year in the open air, or at least without danger of conveying their disease to other persons.

Dr. Rambaut is evidently zealous in the discharge of his duties, and has been the means of effecting many important improvements in the Asylum. We hope that the Committee will enable him to proceed with this work at such a rate as will shortly bring up the whole Asylum to the level of its best parts, and of similar institutions elsewhere. He has the assistance of two medical colleagues, by whom the case and post-mortem books are well and properly kept.

#### SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—1. COTFORD.

10 July 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board on 14th April 1908, 214 patients have been admitted, 142 discharged or removed, of whom 65 had recovered, and 80 have died. There are now on the Asylum books the names of 742 patients, in the proportion of 354 men to 388 women; with the exception of 2 men and 3 women, who are out on trial, all the patients were in residence and seen by us at our visit to-day.

The Asylum is maintained in good order both as regards the buildings and the airing courts; the wards are bright and cheerful, and the dormitories clean and well-ventilated; the beds and bedding throughout were in proper condition. We thought that the supply of books, and especially of cheap illustrated magazines and papers, was deficient in all the wards, and we noticed that, in many cases, what books there are were locked up in the book shelves, the keys being absent. This is a matter to which



our Colleagues have previously called attention, and we would impress upon the Committee the importance of providing an adequate supply of objects which might interest and amuse the patients. In the water-closets we noticed an entire absence of cheap toilet requisites such as are now of almost universal use in Asylums.

The patients seemed for the most part contented and well cared for ; they were clean and neat in their dress and personal appearance, especially on the female side, and except on the subject of detention, and of the food, we received no complaints. As regards the dietary generally, we think that the complaints we received are not without foundation. The dinner that we saw to-day served to the majority of the patients in the recreation hall consisted of soup and gooseberry pudding. While making allowance for the fact that soup is never very popular, we think that bread should at least be supplied for those to whom soup is unpalatable, and it appeared to us that the dietary scale is distinctly on the short side.

We observe that the maintenance rate remains at 8s. 2d., a reduction of nearly one shilling in the last three years. Whilst we are entirely in favour of economy in administration, we strongly deprecate this being effected by undue restriction of the dietary. It must be borne in mind that an ample food supply not only conduces to contentment, but goes far to promote mental and physical health.

Since the last visit one pair of villas and one pair of cottages have been erected, and are now occupied by attendants ; plans have recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State for the erection of a further pair of cottages for the use of the farm labourers.

There are at the present time vacancies in the Asylum for 14 patients on the male and 32 on the female side.

There are 25 patients of the private class, paying from 10s. to 21s. a week, and 62 out-county patients, 60 of whom are received under contract from the Shrewsbury Asylum at Bicton, and are chargeable to Salop and Montgomeryshire Unions ; the other two out-county patients are chargeable respectively to Bridgend and Woolwich.

The weekly charge for out-county patients is from 12s. 10d. to 14s.

There has been no use of seclusion, but 5 women have been mechanically restrained on 18 occasions for a total of 168 hours.

The causes of death (which were verified in 97 per cent. by post-mortem examination) include general paralysis, 5 per cent. ; phthisis, 20 per cent. ; and senile decay, 8·7 per cent. There have been 6 deaths from dysentery and colitis. Bed-sores existed at death in only 2 instances, or 2·5 per cent. of the total deaths.

There has been one inquest, namely, on a patient who died from epileptic suffocation. As regards zymotic disease, 52 males and 50 females have been attacked by influenza, the majority of cases occurring in the spring of the present year. Twenty-nine members of the staff also suffered. There have been 16 cases of dysentery, of which 13 were females, the last to be attacked being 2 male patients in the month of February. Four men have suffered from erysipelas, and one from enteric fever.

Five patients have sustained fractures of bones, three from being pushed down by fellow patients, one by falling in a fit, and one by an accidental fall. A laundry patient severely injured her hand and forearm, which she had placed between the rollers of the mangle.

From the annual return made to our Board it appears that 38 per cent. of the patients attend the Church services on Sunday ; the Roman Catholic patients, who are only 9 in number, are visited occasionally by the priest ; 43 per cent. of the patients attend the weekly entertainments, and as many as 63 per cent. are usefully employed.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging for day duty one to every 9·7 patients; 12 per cent. of them can show more than five years' service in the Asylum.

Five attendants have been discharged for misconduct, the cause in two cases being rough treatment of patients.

In the absence of Dr. Aveline on his holiday, we were accompanied on our visit by Dr. Rutherford, who rendered us every assistance.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

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## SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—2. WELLS.

12 July 1909.

IN the period of 15 months that have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 243 patients have been admitted, 108 discharged or removed, of whom 81 had recovered, and 106 have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 837 patients, 351 being of the male and 486 of the female sex. Of these 43 are of the private class and 3 are chargeable to the out-county unions of Beaminster, St. Mary's, Islington, and St. Mary Abbot, Kensington, respectively. All of them were in residence and seen by us in the course of our inspection to-day. There are vacancies for 31 on the male and for 52 on the female side.

The maintenance charges per head per week are, for home patients, 8s. 2d., for out-county patients, 14s., and the private patients are received at rates varying from 10s. 6d. to 21s. per head per week.

A very considerable amount of minor improvements and alterations have been carried out since the last visit, including additions to the dressing room of the general bathroom on the male side, and the extension of and fixing of a new fire escape to the Attic Ward 3 of the male division; the road to Hillside and the new hospital buildings has now been tarred. There is also a great deal of work now in progress: the new laundry and boiler-house are approaching completion; a new heating scheme is being installed throughout the main buildings. No. 7 Airing Court on the female side is being drained and will subsequently be repaved, and a new surgery and drug store is being provided; and much external and internal painting and decoration is on hand. Plans for improving F. Ward 7 by supplying further bathroom and sanitary accommodation and other minor improvements, and by making a bay in the gallery providing additional day space, have been approved, but the work has not yet been commenced. Plans for the conversion of the space occupied by the old laundry into a large sewing room, a smaller cutting-out room, a nurses messroom, and a vegetable scullery, with other offices, have been ordered to be laid before our Board.

We saw a good dinner of mutton with potatoes and beans, with coffee, served in several of the wards. The meal seemed good in quality, and, although no bread was allowed, sufficient in quantity, and was evidently to the liking of the patients, as we received no complaints at all on the subject of the dietary.

The Asylum is maintained in good order throughout, and it is clear that the Committee and Dr. Pope are thoroughly alive to the importance of bringing the institution and its administration up to date in every way.

The wards and dormitories were in excellent order throughout, though we thought that in some of the former a more liberal supply of cheap illustrated papers and magazines might be provided. The beds and



bedding were also in proper condition. The patients, who were quiet and orderly, and presented a clean and well-cared for appearance, were, apart from the subject of detention, very free from complaints. We think that it is most desirable that the boys, of whom there are several in the Asylum to-day, should be provided with some separate accommodation, so as to prevent their being warded with adults ; we understand that there is some idea of providing a separate ward for them in the room at present used as the attendants' billiard room, which would be a great improvement on the present arrangement. We should also like to see proper toilet requisites, such as are used in most Asylums, supplied in the water-closets.

The causes of death (verified in 88 per cent. by post-mortem examination) include senile decay, 29·4 per cent. ; phthisis, 14·1 per cent. ; and general paralysis, 10·4 per cent. It is satisfactory to find that no bed-sores existed at death in any case.

There have been two inquests, death in each case being due to natural causes.

Up to April of the present year 37 patients have been attacked by dysentery, of whom 26 were on the female side. There have been no cases since that month, and no other instances of zymotic disease.

There have been no serious non-fatal casualties during the period under review.

Of the 20 men and 54 women whom we saw to-day in bed, a considerable proportion were subjects of senile debility, and there were very few cases of serious illness. Five of the men and 9 of the women were in bed for mental excitement.

The Sunday Church services are attended in the morning by 37 per cent. and in the afternoon by 40 per cent. of the patients ; the attendance at the weekly entertainments is 31 per cent. ; 65 per cent. are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, showing one to every 10·3 patients for day duty. Twenty-six attendants and 8 nurses, or 38 per cent. of the total staff, have been in the Asylum service for more than five years. Two attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed for misconduct, not, however, connected with the treatment of the patients.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The medical records are kept in a very satisfactory manner ; the system of case taking introduced three years ago has fully answered expectation.

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#### STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

11 November 1909.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in its usual excellent order. The wards are bright and comfortable, all of them being well supplied with books, papers, games, and other objects to interest and amuse their occupants ; the dormitories are clean and well ventilated, while the beds and bedding leave nothing to be desired.

Numerous improvements have been carried out during the past year, among which we may mention the completion of the alterations to Nos. 1 and 3 female sanitary block, the painting of the exterior of the whole of the Asylum buildings, and a great deal of interior painting and papering. At the present time additional w.c.'s and storerooms are being provided in female wards 2 and 4 ; female ward 7 is being painted and papered, and

where gas is used, incandescent burners are taking the place of ordinary gas burners.

Since our Colleagues' visit on December 19th, 1908, 267 patients have been admitted, 171 discharged or removed, of whom 76 had recovered, and 108 have died. There are 870 patients upon the statutory books, in the proportion of 419 men to 451 women ; all of them were in residence and seen by us as we passed through the wards. The actual vacancies in the Asylum are 3 upon the male and 9 upon the female side.

The patients of both sexes presented a clean and well cared for appearance, were almost entirely free from complaint, and were most quiet and well behaved. We attribute the entire absence of noisy excitement very largely to the admirable condition in which the wards themselves are maintained.

Separate accommodation is provided for the children on both sides, and they are well supplied with toys and other objects to amuse them. As the result of our visit to the three Staffordshire Asylums, we think it is most desirable that the idiot and imbecile children of the county should be collected into one of the Asylums, where separate accommodation could be provided for all of them. It seems to us that the most economical arrangement would be to add to the present accommodation for such patients at this Asylum, which might be done by the erection of one-storey buildings of an inexpensive character. We make this suggestion because we are convinced of the undesirability of allowing these juvenile patients to be warded with adult patients of both sexes, and because we are fully alive to the difficulty that exists at the present time in getting them into the ordinary idiot institutions.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 10s. 2½d. for home patients, 14s. for out-county patients (of whom there are 3, 2 being chargeable to Birmingham, and 1 to St. Giles, Camberwell, London), and from 15s. to 21s. for the three private patients.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed during the year under review.

We saw an excellent dinner of roast pork, with mutton as an alternative, 2 vegetables, and unlimited bread, served on hot plates with good table appointments to about 380 patients of both sexes in the recreation hall. The meal was evidently appreciated, and the conduct of the patients was exemplary. During dinner musical selections are played on the organ, a practice which seems to be very popular.

The Church of England services in the Chapel on Sundays are attended by 49 per cent. of the patients in the morning, and 50 per cent. in the afternoon. For the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, 55 in number, service is held once a week, and mass is celebrated once a month by a priest who is paid for his services.

From the return made annually to our Board, it appears that 45 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments ; 58 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, only 6 per cent. of those who are able to walk being confined to the wards and airing courts, and 77 per cent. are usefully employed.

We notice that there is an unduly large proportion, over 20 per cent., of epileptic patients in this, as in the other Asylums of the county.

In 83 per cent. of the 108 deaths post-mortem examinations were made and the causes of death verified. These were, in 23 per cent., general paralysis ; in 19·4 per cent., phthisis ; and in 5·5 per cent., senile decay.

None of the deaths were exceptional in character except that of a man who, having cut his throat before admission, died from exhaustion,



the result of that and of melancholia. In his case the only inquest was held.

No one who died was suffering from a bed-sore, notwithstanding the large percentage of deaths from general paralysis, and none of the 41 patients seen by us in bed in the wards were the subject of this complication, facts which tend to show that the nursing of the sick is careful and efficient. Of the patients confined to bed, who represented 4·7 per cent. of the whole, many were there either as recent admissions, or because of the infirmity of chronic disease or of old age, and few for acute illness. We regretted, however, to find phthisical cases being treated in the general wards, the only verandah being too limited in size for the accommodation of all such cases among the men.

Since the last visit the general health appears to have been good. There have been 4 cases of severe diarrhoea, and one of erysipelas, but none of any other form of zymotic disease.

Severe but non-fatal casualties have been limited to 7 cases, in which fractures or dislocation of bones resulted from accidental falls in all but two instances, in one of which the humerus was fractured in an unavoidable struggle with an attendant, and in the other there was a fracture of the little finger, apparently due to the patient's own violent movements.

Dr. Spence evidently continues to devote his best energies to the duties of his office, and is on friendly terms with his patients. His two Medical Colleagues keep the case books carefully and well.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·3 patients; their duration of service is satisfactory, and no one has been dismissed or allowed to resign on account of misconduct.

## STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. CHEDDLETON.

10 November 1909.

IN the 17 months that have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 453 patients have been admitted, 142 discharged or removed, 102 have recovered, and 138 have died.

There are to-day upon the Asylum books 970 patients, in the proportion of 520 men and 450 women. With the exception of one man who is out on trial, all were in residence and seen by us to-day as we went through the wards.

We found a general air of contentment prevailing, and, apart from the subject of detention, we received very few complaints, and none that call for any special mention here. The patients of both sexes were particularly clean and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and there was a conspicuous absence of noisy excitement.

All parts of the Asylum were in excellent order, the wards being uniformly bright and attractive, and well supplied with books, papers, and a large variety of objects to interest and amuse the patients. An air of home-like comfort prevailed, even in the wards for the worst class of patients, and the good influence of the considerable supply of objects of interest mentioned above was apparent in the quiet behaviour of all the patients.

The dormitories were fresh and airy, while the beds and bedding were in very good condition.

Various minor improvements have been carried out since the last visit, such as the provision of additional seats for patients in the chapel, extensions of the new sewage system, and the paving of some of the airing court paths. Work is now in progress at excavating and levelling

various parts of the Asylum estate, and the making of new roads and airing courts.

The recommendations of the Factory Inspector, who visited the Asylum in January of the present year, as to fencing dangerous machinery and other matters, have been adopted, and most of them have been already carried out.

We regretted to see a considerable number of children warded with the adult patients of both sexes, and hope that cheap and suitable separate accommodation will at no distant date be provided at one or other of the Staffordshire Asylums for these juvenile patients.

We saw an excellent dinner of haricot mutton, potatoes, and bread placed in the centre of each table, served to a large number of patients of both sexes in the dining hall. The meal was evidently appreciated and was served on hot plates, and the table linen was scrupulously clean. The fact that no patient complained to us on the subject of food speaks well for the excellence and variety of the dietary.

In Male Ward 4, whose occupants have their dinner in the ward, we thought that the tables were uncomfortably overcrowded.

At the present time the male side of the Asylum is full, but there is, on the female side, vacant accommodation for 69 patients.

There are only 5 private patients, and of the 58 out-county patients 5 are chargeable to Stockport, 1 to Sunderland, and 52 men are received under contract from Swansea.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. 2½*d.* for home and 21s. for private patients, while the out-county patients pay 14s.; the Swansea patients, however, are charged 16s. 6*d.* under their contract.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We notice from the annual return made to our Board, that the epileptics in the Asylum amount to 15·4 per cent. of the total number of patients; 60 per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays, and 41 per cent. the associated entertainments. Only 7 per cent. of those patients who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; 83 per cent. of the men and 77 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·3 patients; 58 per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the women have been in the Asylum service for more than five years. Three attendants and four nurses have been discharged for misconduct—two of the former for allowing a patient to escape, and two of the latter for rough conduct to patients, the circumstances of which were reported at the time to our Board.

Although 45 per cent. of both sexes have served less than a year, it must be remembered that during the year 3 male and 4 female new wards have been opened, involving an addition to the staff of 20 attendants and 23 nurses.

Most of the deaths were due to natural causes such as are usual in Asylums, and in as many as 93 per cent. of them these were ascertained by post-mortem examination. In 13 per cent. the deaths were the result of general paralysis, in 18·8 of phthisis, and in 7 per cent. of senile decay; enteric fever, however, caused 5 deaths, and dysentery 4, while 1 patient died from the effects of phosphorus taken before admission, and a male general paralytic was suffocated by the impaction of food in his larynx. In these two last cases, and in that of a man who died subsequently to the fracture of two ribs in a fall in a fit, inquests were held.

It is very creditable to the nursing of the sick that no bed-sores existed either on those who died or in any of the patients confined to bed during our visit.



There have been accidental fractures of bones in four instances, but no other serious non-fatal casualty.

The sanitary records of the Asylum leave much to be desired. Since the visit in June of last year there have been 60 cases of dysentery, 89 of infective diarrhoea, and 16 of enteric fever; the last of these diseases had apparently been introduced into the Asylum by a nurse.

In bed to-day were 59 patients, or 6 per cent. of the whole, and several of them were convalescing from dysentery.

We were glad to see that as many as possible of these, and of the tuberculous cases, were segregated in wards which were freely ventilated by widely open windows protected by coarse wire netting, as there are no verandahs.

The efficiency with which, in our opinion, this Asylum continues to be administered by Dr. Menzies is shown by the above report. He has two medical assistants, by whom the case books are properly kept.

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### STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. STAFFORD.

8 November 1909.

AFTER visiting this Asylum to-day we are able to report that all parts of it continue to be maintained in very good order. The wards are for the most part bright and attractive looking, and the dormitories clean and well ventilated. The beds and bedding also were in a very creditable condition throughout. A plentiful supply of books, papers, and other objects to interest and amuse the patients was to be found almost everywhere.

A good many minor improvements have been, or are in the course of being, carried out during the eleven months that have elapsed since our Colleagues' last visit; they include such matters as the laying down of new oak floors in the day-room and dormitory of No. 9 Ward on the male side, and the painting and redecoration of the male suicidal and epileptic block. Wards 5 and 6 on the same side, which are at present somewhat dingy, will be taken in hand as soon as the work now in progress is completed. The recommendations of the Factory Inspector, who visited the Asylum in May of the present year, with regard to the fencing of dangerous machinery and other cognate matters, have all been carried out.

Since December 15th, 1908, there have been 189 admissions, 88 discharges or removals, 59 of which were upon recovery, and 109 deaths. There were to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 883 patients, 453 being of the male and 430 of the female sex. Three patients were away on trial; with these exceptions we saw all the patients whose names are on the books in the course of our visit to-day, including the 41 women who are at present residing at Weston Hall. This house, we hear, will be given up in the early part of next year, and the patients now there will be accommodated in Female Ward 6. The actual vacancies for patients to-day are for 27 men and 15 women.

All the patients were neat in their dress and personal appearance and orderly in their behaviour, and seemed to be for the most part happy and contented. We have no doubt that they are kindly and judiciously treated. Except on the subject of detention we received very few complaints. No one has been mechanically restrained, but 8 patients have been secluded on 12 occasions for a total of 37½ hours.

We saw a good dinner of thick pea soup, with rice pudding and bread, served in several of the wards, which seemed to be generally popular.

We had some complaints as to the quality of the tea supplied, and we think, after tasting it, they are not unfounded. We do not consider that adequately good tea can be supplied at the price which we understand is paid for it.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 10s. 2½d. for home patients, and 14s. for private patients, of whom there are two. There are not at present any out-county patients.

From the Annual Return made to our Board it appears that only 32 per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England service in the chapel on Sunday. For the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who number 57, a weekly service is held by a priest who is paid for his ministration. The weekly entertainments are also poorly attended, only 26 per cent. of the patients usually being present at them. Walks outside the Asylum are taken weekly by 24 per cent. of the patients; 61 per cent. are usefully employed.

There has been no exceptional death since the last visit, all having been the result of natural causes, ascertained in 62 per cent. by post-mortem examination. These causes were general paralysis in 6·4 per cent., senile decay in 10 per cent., and phthisis in the large proportion of 21 per cent. There has been no inquest; accidental fractures of bones in four instances have been all the serious casualties.

Good general health appears to have prevailed in the Asylum, and the only case of zymotic disease has been one of dysentery.

Forty-four, or 5 per cent., of the patients were confined to bed during our visit, but most of them were there for chronic illness or the debility of old age. It is creditable to the nursing of the sick that only one of these was suffering from a bed-sore, and that none of those who died were so suffering at the time of their death.

We were sorry to see many cases of phthisis being treated in the wards instead of in open-air verandahs, which are now usual in Asylums, and are found so beneficial in the treatment of such cases.

We were much struck by the dulness of the Male Infirmary, which is devoid of objects of interest and cheerful surroundings in marked contrast to the rest of the Asylum, and we would urge in the interests of the patients its improvement in these particulars. We also deprecate the presence in the ward for adult male patients of two young boys, for whom it should be possible to find provision in one of the other Asylums belonging to the county, where separate accommodation for such cases exists.

The patients are in charge of an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, who average 1 to every 9·2 of them and can show a favourable record of service; 15 per cent. only have served less than a year, and 67 per cent. of the men and 19 per cent. of the women five years and upwards.

The only discharge for misconduct was that of a male attendant who was convicted of stealing household articles from the Asylum, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. This case, in our opinion, illustrates the importance of a frequent audit of the stores and their accounts by persons unconnected with the regular Asylum staff.

Our inspection of this Asylum has satisfied us that there is no abatement in the ability and energy with which Dr. Christie has so long conducted it. He has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

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## SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

22 May 1909.

WE were very pleased to find Dr. Whitwell had so far recovered from his late severe indisposition as to once more be in a position to undertake his onerous duties in connection with this establishment, and he accompanied us to-day throughout our visit of inspection, rendering us all possible assistance.

In the course of this visit we saw all in residence, and spoke to as many of the patients as we could draw into conversation; they were by no means small in number, and from all we heard and observed we were well satisfied that they receive all due care and attention; they were, with one or two exceptions, well content with their treatment, appeared to be happy, and were tranquil and well behaved. They were well and tastefully dressed on the female side, the varied colours of their summer dresses giving them a bright and cheerful appearance, and the men were all tidily dressed in suitable clothes. The wards and dormitories presented a very comfortable and homelike look; many of the patients amongst the females were busily at work sewing and repairing their garments; in some of the wards where they could be appreciated (and on both sides) there were pianos; the number of daily and picture papers was ample, and there was a large display of plants and flowers dotted throughout the rooms; the beds and bedding were in good order, and the establishment continues to be well maintained throughout, the only small matter to which we would draw attention, as not being quite up to the standard of the place, being the present condition of No. 7 Female airing court, where the paths and grass plots were in need of attention, and this, we understand, they will shortly receive.

The single rooms are not as well ventilated in many instances as they might be; we know that Dr. Whitwell is well alive to this, and feel sure that as soon as it is possible this matter will be attended to, and in the manner in which we pointed out.

One of the most noticeable improvements since May of last year has been the removal of the drying court in connection with the laundry to another and nearer site; it has been enclosed with iron railings, and is now well under the observation of those on duty, and further removed from proximity to the men's quarters.

Some planting has been carried out in the airing courts, and wood rails have been affixed to some of the stone staircases, while the recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been, in some instances, fully carried out, and in all other cases have been partially done, except in reference to the stove in the hand-ironing room, which matter is still under consideration.

Since the date of the last visit 241 patients have been admitted, 162 discharged or removed, of whom 44 had recovered, and 117 died. There have been 3 inquests—one was held in the case of a male patient who was suffocated by turning on his face while in an epileptic fit, another was on an old man who sustained a fracture of the sternum, the bone being extremely wasted, and the third was on a man who died from an injury to the spinal column, caused by a fall, for which no one was blameable. It is creditable to find that in every case but one of the deaths, or in over 99 per cent., the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination. There have been 4 non-fatal casualties; all of them were fractures of bones, 2 being occasioned by accidental falls, a third by a fall in an epileptic fit, and the fourth a fracture of a rib, by a crush which occurred while another and excited patient was being removed from the recreation hall.

All of the patients who were up and about to-day appeared to be in good health and well nourished, but this spring there has been a sharp outbreak of dysentery, as many as 16 male and 20 female patients, and a male attendant, having been attacked, 5 of them fatally. The epidemic is now subsiding, and among the 32 patients whom to-day we find confined to bed only two or three were suffering from the disease.

There are now on the books of the Asylum 845 patients, viz. :— 410 males and 435 females, all of whom, with the exception of one who escaped on the 19th instant and has not yet been recaptured, are to-day in residence. There are 11 private and 37 out-county patients, 35 of whom are chargeable to Essex County Asylum, 1 to St. Austell Union, and 1 to Croydon Union.

There are at present vacancies in the Asylum for 17 males and 38 females.

The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients, 9s. 11d. ; for out-county patients, 15s. 2d., and for private patients, 20s.

The dietary seems very good, a monthly table of diet is regularly made out, with a view to varying the daily rations as much as possible, and the dinner, which to-day consisted of meat soup, thickened with pea meal, with bread and cheese and lemonade, appeared to be ample and good.

A good proportion of the patients, 44 per cent., usually attend the weekly entertainments, 42 per cent. walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 19 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts. A large proportion of the patients are usefully employed. Only about 30 per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England service in the chapel on Sunday ; there would, no doubt, be a much better attendance but for the very inadequate size of this structure, a defect which we are glad to know will before long be rectified by the erection of a larger building.

Compared with the returns of the previous year the returns for last year show an improvement in the length of service of the attendants and nurses, 36 per cent. of the total number being able, on the 1st of January last, to reckon over five years' service. We concur in the view expressed by our Colleagues at the last visit, as to the importance of the positive certainty of pensions for the staff as a means of promoting long and continued service.

A charge attendant with a previously good record was very properly dismissed for giving, without any authority, to one of his own patients a sedative draught which had been dispensed for a patient in another ward.

There has been no instance of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

The loose leaf system has been adopted for the case books which, together with the other medical records, continue to be well kept.

#### SURREY ASYLUMS.—1. BROOKWOOD.

30 January 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues nine months ago, 299 patients have been admitted ; 196 have been discharged or removed, of whom 114 had recovered ; and 96 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 1,399 patients, 568 of the male and 831 of the female sex. All are of the pauper class, and with the exception of 10 men and 3 women are chargeable to Surrey Unions. Three of each sex are absent on trial, and 1 man has escaped



and not yet been retaken, leaving in residence 1,392, all of whom we have seen in the course of our visit yesterday and to-day.

With the present numbers the Asylum is only 7 short of its full complement on the male side, and has 9 patients in excess of the estimated accommodation on the female side, where the overcrowding will be aggravated next week by the return of 30 women now boarded out in York City Asylum. Thirty-eight male patients are boarded out in Dorset Asylum and 24 in Littlemore Asylum. In these circumstances it is satisfactory to learn that the delay which has occurred in the opening of the new Asylum at Netherne is approaching its conclusion, and it is expected to be ready for occupation in a month's time.

Since the last visit several useful improvements of a minor character have been completed, including extensions of the telephone and electric lighting systems, and the substitution of new fittings of better type in some of the sanitary annexes.

We have suggested to Dr. Barton that one or two small additions should be made to the protection of the machinery in the laundry, and that all looped handles should be removed from the w.c. doors, and projecting taps and towel rollers in the lavatories protected. We further recommend that the cement floor of the workroom in the basement of the old building should be covered with linoleum.

The wards and dormitories were everywhere in very good order, which, we think, considering the age of the Institution, is highly creditable to the management. The wards are well kept, and the bedding throughout clean and sufficient. We notice with approval the arrangements made for the children, who are gathered in separate small wards, and well supplied with toys. We would suggest the provision of more books in many of the wards, which should be placed in open book shelves.

In several instances we noticed that razors and other dangerous articles were either on the dressing tables or in unlocked drawers in the attendants' room, the doors of which are liable to be left open.

The patients were neatly dressed, and their personal condition was satisfactory. We gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves; but although a large number pleaded for discharge, none made any complaint of ill-treatment.

We saw dinner served in the female wards yesterday, and to-day in the male wards. That of yesterday consisted of soup followed by apple pie, fare which seemed to be generally popular, and that of to-day was cold beef with potatoes and pickles, and cheese to follow. All appeared to be of good quality and was neatly served; we were glad to observe that bread without stint is placed on plates upon the table, from which the patients can help themselves to what they require, a plan which, besides giving satisfaction to the patients, is found to be productive of economy.

In the period which has elapsed since the last visit, mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of one male patient on a single occasion to prevent self-injury; and 35 patients have been secluded on 84 occasions for an aggregate duration of 324 hours.

From the returns furnished to our Board for 1908 we learn that 42 per cent. of the patients usually attended Divine Service on Sundays, but only 28 per cent. the weekly entertainments, and that not more than 6 per cent. went out for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate. We notice, however, that a considerable reduction was made in the number wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The record of useful employment was satisfactory.

With the exception of that of a female patient, who died from the results of an accidental fracture of the femur, all the deaths were due to

natural causes ; but in only 62 per cent. of them were these ascertained by post-mortem examination. In 15 per cent. the cause was general paralysis, in 7 per cent. phthisis, in 12 per cent. senile decay, and in 9 per cent. dysentery. Bed-sores were present in only 3 per cent. of all the deaths.

The only inquest was in the case of the female patient above referred to.

Upon the whole good health appears generally to have prevailed in the Asylum since the last visit ; but as many as 40 cases of diarrhoea and dysentery have occurred, with a fatal termination in upwards of 22 per cent. of them. These show that the sanitary state of the Asylum cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. There have been some cases of influenza and 3 of erysipelas, but none of any other form of zymotic disease.

We saw in bed 31 patients, representing only 2·2 per cent. of those under care. Many of them were there from the helplessness of old age, and only one was suffering from a bed-sore. We were satisfied with what we saw of the nursing of the sick ; but there are no adequate means here for applying the open-air treatment, which has been found so successful elsewhere.

There have been only 3 serious non-fatal casualties since the last visit, all of them resulting in fractures of bones sustained in accidental falls.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·8 patients, and the men showing a good record of service, 18 per cent. only having served less than a year, and 52 per cent. over five years. The duration of the service of the women is not so good, 52 per cent. having entered within the year, and only 8 per cent. being able to record five years' service.

Dr. Barton is assisted nominally by three medical colleagues, but at present there is a vacancy for one, consequent upon the appointment of Dr. Gayton as medical superintendent of the new Asylum for the county at Netherne.

We have examined the case books and found them carefully kept.

## SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. NETHERNE.

23 October 1909.

WE paid our first visit to-day to this second Asylum for the county of Surrey, which was opened for the reception of patients on April the 1st of this year. The Asylum consists of the main building, two villas for the accommodation of male and female patients, an Acute Hospital, an Isolation Hospital, and an Idiot Block, and there is also a detached chapel. There were in actual use 10 wards on the female side and 6 on the male side in the main building, the rest of the establishment being at present unoccupied. The whole of the buildings provide somewhat lavish accommodation for 960 patients. Although, of course, time and experience alone will decide, it is apparently a good and sound structure, and we hope and believe it will prove a useful, convenient, and suitable addition to the Asylum accommodation for the county. Considering the short time which has elapsed since the opening of this Asylum very satisfactory progress has been made in its organisation, and no delay has been shown in the laying out and arrangement of the airing grounds (all of which contain most serviceable shelters) and the walks in which are asphalted. The cricket and football grounds are also receiving attention, and the general equipment of



the Asylum and grounds is proceeding very satisfactorily, though, of course, a great deal still requires to be accomplished to complete and place the Asylum in perfect working order. We were, however, very pleased with what has thus far been carried out, and consider that Dr. Gayton and his staff are to be congratulated, and deserve commendation for the energy and expedition which has thus far been displayed. There are a few matters to which we desire to draw attention, and referring in the first place to the airing courts, we think it most desirable that no further time should be lost, and that the season should not be allowed to pass without doing as much as possible in the planting of trees and shrubs, so as to make them as attractive and suitable for their purpose as it is possible at an early date.

In some of the wards we thought there were too many beds, and though the radiators in the female epileptic ward have been properly protected, we hope there will be no delay in protecting in like manner the whole of the radiators throughout the building. Some of the pipes in the landings also need casing, as we pointed out to Dr. Gayton, and the padding around the inspection aperture in the padded rooms is far too hard, and might prove dangerous to a violent or excited patient. We visited the kitchen and laundry, where the machinery appeared to us to be adequately protected. We saw all the patients who were to-day in residence, and spoke to many of them; they were all well and neatly dressed, appeared to be contented, and there was throughout the wards a general freedom from noise and excitement. We were present when the dinner, consisting of meat and potato pie, was being served; it was nicely laid out, the table appointments being good.

We found the wards and dormitories bright, airy, and suitably, though not extravagantly, furnished; they were in excellent order, as also were the beds and bedding. We note that two at least of the wards have been painted, and we venture to hope that when the painting of the remaining wards comes up for consideration, light and cheerful colours may be chosen.

We understand that the winter entertainments have already commenced, and that an Asylum band is in the course of being organised.

Since the opening of the Asylum 547 patients have been admitted, 19 have been discharged or removed, of whom 11 had recovered, and 20 have died. These deaths were all the result of natural causes, ascertained in 55 per cent. of them by post-mortem examination, bed-sores being present in 5 per cent. 10 per cent. of the deaths were from general paralysis, and 5 per cent. from senile decay, while 10 per cent. were due to tuberculosis.

In view of the recent successful development of the open-air treatment of such cases, it is most desirable that arrangements should be made to provide verandahs in connection with the infirmaries. The general health has been and remains good, and, with the exception of 9 cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, there has been no zymotic disease in the Asylum. Thirteen patients, or only 2·5 per cent. of the whole, were in bed during our visit; none of them were suffering from bed-sores or injuries, and their nursing appeared to be efficient. There have been no serious casualties, nor has there been any use of mechanical restraint or more than a nominal employment of exclusion.

There are now on the statutory books of the asylum the names of 510 patients, viz., 206 men and 304 women, of whom 3 are out-county patients chargeable respectively to Lambeth, Farnham, and Camberwell. Three patients were to-day out on trial, so that there was in actual residence and seen by us, 507 patients. The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients and out-county patients, 14s.



An adequate staff of attendants has been secured, averaging about 1 to every 10 patients, and they appeared to us to be of a respectable class, and we had no complaints of roughness on their part towards patients. No one has been discharged for misconduct.

The medical staff consists of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Gayton, who was favourably known to us as the Senior Assistant Medical Officer at Brookwood, and Dr. Crowther and Dr. Coombes, by whom the case books are carefully kept.

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#### EAST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

16 February 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues, 10 months ago, 306 patients have been admitted ; 128 have been discharged, of whom 91 had recovered ; and 63 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 489 male and 616 female patients, a total of 1,105. Of these, 41 are of the private class, and 284 are out-county paupers ; 177 of these having been received under contract from Hastings, 78 from London County, 20 from West Sussex, and 5 from Brighton. The accommodation, as estimated in the return to us, shows vacancies for 20 additional patients on the male and 19 on the female side.

Several useful improvements of a minor character have been completed since the last visit, and others are in progress. The Asylum and all its dependencies are maintained in very good order, and the wards and dormitories, beds and bedding, were everywhere clean and well kept. There is, however, throughout a conspicuous want of books ; and we recommend that the objects of interest be largely increased in number in Male Ward H. 1, and Female Ward C. 1, where the more excited patients are. We would also suggest the erection of a cheap plant-house in order to provide a succession of plants for the wards. We noticed that the inspection pads in the padded rooms are dangerously hard.

We were much pleased with the condition in which we found the children in the block provided for them. They are very well cared for, and looked bright and happy ; those capable of instruction are taught industries, such as mat and basket making, with which we saw them occupied. We would recommend, as an addition to the means provided for their amusement, that a rocking horse and some linen picture books should be provided.

We saw all the patients, with the exception of 5, who are absent on trial, and gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us. None, however, complained of ill-treatment, and the only complaints which we thought had substance in them were from some of the Roman Catholic patients, who said they were never visited by a priest of their persuasion. The dress of the patients was generally good, but we were much struck by the unbecoming strong dresses provided for each sex, for which a more becoming substitute should be provided.

We saw a good dinner of soup, with suet pudding, served in the wards. The fare seemed to be generally popular, and we were glad to see that bread was placed in a plate on the table, from which the patients could help themselves to what they required.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; seclusion has been employed in one instance only for a quarter of an hour.

From the returns furnished to our Board for 1908 we are glad to observe that there was a considerable improvement as regards the number confined to the airing courts and wards as compared with the previous



year, the reduction shown being from 68 per cent. to 43 per cent. There was also some improvement in the attendance at the weekly entertainments. The proportion of patients usefully employed remained unchanged.

With one exception all the deaths were the result of natural causes, ascertained in the satisfactory proportion of 80 per cent. by post-mortem examination, general paralysis contributing 12·7 per cent., phthisis 8 per cent., senile decay 24 per cent., and dysentery 3 per cent.

Inquests were held in the cases of two women, one of whom died from apoplexy, and the other from senile decay accelerated by a fall previous to admission.

Bed-sores were present at death in 4 cases, which include that of a patient who had extensive bed-sores on admission and died four days later ; none of the 68 patients whom we saw in bed in the wards were so suffering.

Five of the men were in bed convalescing from dysentery, of which there have been as many as 49 cases since the last visit. These, with 1 case of diphtheria, 2 of scarlet fever, 1 of erysipelas, and 1 of enteric fever, make up all the cases of zymotic disease by which the Asylum has been visited.

There have been 5 fractures of bones, all of them known to have been the result of accident, except that of the wrist in a woman, the origin of which could not be ascertained.

The patients are in charge of a strong staff of attendants and nurses, averaging for day duty 1 to every 9·1 of them. Their duration of service is, however, not yet satisfactory, as many as 41 per cent. having served less than a year. We are sure that the Committee recognise the great importance of doing all that is possible to attract and retain the services of suitable persons by offering all reasonable inducements.

Three attendants and a nurse have been discharged, or allowed to resign, in order to escape discharge for various offences, not, however, directly affecting the patients, except in two instances—that of a man who was less gentle than was desirable in his treatment of a patient, and that of another who, for striking a patient, was subsequently prosecuted by our Board, and on conviction fined forty shillings.

We have to-day made inquiry into the circumstances in which a male patient recently escaped from the Asylum while in charge of two attendants, and have arrived at the conclusion that the justice of the case would be met by their being reprimanded and cautioned.

Dr. Taylor continues to discharge his responsible duties with zeal and ability. He has the assistance of three Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books are properly kept, and lectures in first aid and nursing given to the attendants and nurses.

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#### WEST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

13 July 1909.

SINCE the visit paid by our Colleagues to this Asylum in November 1908, there have been admitted 127 patients ; 46 have been discharged or removed, 23 of them on recovery ; and 52 have died. As the result there are 811 names on the books, the males numbering 336, and the females 475. The figures show an unusually high increase in the number of West Sussex patients during the last year and a half as compared with the previous six years. Twenty patients are of the private class, for whom the weekly charges are one guinea and a guinea and a half, 173 are out-county paupers, all but one of whom are received under



reception contracts, from Bournemouth 133, and from Essex 39. Twenty children are boarded out at the East Sussex Asylum, where there is special accommodation for this class of cases. The rates for home and out-county pauper patients are 11s. 8d. and 14s. per week respectively. The Asylum is now full, there being no vacancy on the male and only one on the female side.

A good deal of redecoration has been carried out lately in several wards, and Male Ward C. 1 is at present closed for the purpose of like treatment. Some improvements have been carried out at the farm, and others are in progress. We found the wards and dormitories everywhere in excellent order, and were satisfied generally with the condition of the beds and bedding. There is an ample supply throughout the wards of books, flowers, games, and other objects to interest the patients, and to their influence the freedom from excitement, which was noticeable, is no doubt to a large extent due. The gardens are kept in trim order and are bright with flowers. We would suggest the removal of the handles from the doors in the w.c. lobbies, and the securing of the pipes against use for suicidal purposes. Some safe way should also be found for protecting the outside down pipes from being made use of for climbing to the roof, as was lately done by a patient with fatal result.

We saw all the patients except one woman, who is out on trial, and can give a very favourable account of the condition in which we found them. We were particularly struck with the quiet and orderly behaviour which prevailed in all parts. The dress of the women was pleasantly varied, and that of all the patients was neat and tidy. General contentment was expressed, and there were no complaints of the treatment. A good and evidently popular dinner of hot-pot was served during our visit in the wards. We are glad to observe that variety is aimed at in the diet, the same fare not being repeated at weekly intervals.

The returns for 1908 show that the fair proportion of 42 per cent. usually attended the Sunday morning services in the chapel. Seventeen out of the 28 Roman Catholics usually attended the weekly services provided for them by a priest, who received payment for the performance of his duties. Twenty-five per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and as many as 38 per cent. for daily walks on the estate outside the airing courts, to which only 13 per cent. were wholly confined. A very high proportion of the men, 81 per cent., and a good proportion of the women, 66 per cent., were usefully employed. With the exception of the death from suicide of a male patient, who climbed one of the down pipes and threw himself from the roof of the Asylum, all the deaths were due to natural causes, ascertained by post-mortem examination in the very satisfactory proportion of 95 per cent. The cause of death in 7·7 per cent. was general paralysis, in 21 per cent. phthisis, and in 13·4 per cent. senile decay. In the case referred to above the only inquest was held. It is highly creditable to the nursing of the sick that, while there was only one patient suffering from a bed-sore when we visited the wards, no bed-sores were present on any who died. There have been 7 serious but non-fatal casualties, all of them resulting in fractures of bones and all due to accidental falls. Three cases of dysentery represent all the cases of zymotic disease which have occurred in the Asylum since the last visit.

The general health has been good, and although we saw to-day 55 patients, or 6·7 of the whole number resident, in bed, many were there for mental reasons or for the feebleness of advanced age only. Three were still undergoing treatment for fractured bones. Several were being treated in the open dormitories for phthisis or allied conditions, and we are therefore glad to report that the erection of veraudahs for



the open-air treatment of such and other cases has been sanctioned by the Committee and that the plans are now before our Board. There has been no use of mechanical restraint recorded since the last visit, and seclusion has been employed in the cases of 4 patients only, 8 times and for a total of 20 hours. There is a strong staff of attendants and nurses, averaging for day duty 1 to every 9 patients, while 4 attendants and 6 nurses are in charge at night. Twenty-six per cent. of the two sexes have been in the service less than one year, and 22 per cent. upwards of five years. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct, except a male attendant who came in drunk.

As our report will have shown, Dr. Kidd continues to administer the the Asylum with energy and ability. He has the assistance of two medical colleagues, by whom the case books and other medical records are carefully kept, and we are glad to add that useful research work is also being done in the pathological laboratory.

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### WARWICKSHIRE ASYLUM.

21 April 1909.

THIS Asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order under the efficient management of Dr. Miller.

We found the wards and dormitories very well and brightly kept, and the bedding throughout was in a very satisfactory condition. We thought that the supply of books in the wards might with advantage be very much increased, and that the bindings of those already there should in many cases receive the attention of the binder, who has a shop on the premises. Many of the chains of the water-closets throughout the establishment need to be protected, and it would be well if cheap toilet requisites for use there, such as are now usual in most Asylums, were provided.

A varandah for the open-air treatment of the sick similar to that now in use on the female side would be a valuable addition on the male side. We should, however, prefer one with a glass roof, so as to admit as much light as possible on dark days.

Since our Colleagues' visit in June last various minor improvements have been carried out, among which may be mentioned the provision of a lavatory block at the laundry, and it is proposed to clear out the basement of the centre part of the building, and to provide there new lavatory and w.c. accommodation as well as a new office for the assistant clerk.

All the suggestions of the Factory Inspector who recently visited have been carried out with the exception of the screening off of the ironing stove, but this is receiving the attention of the Committee.

We saw an excellent dinner of hot-pot with bread served to many of the patients, which looked very appetising and was generally enjoyed. Several of the wards partook of the meal in the airing courts to-day for the first time this year, the genial weather making this arrangement feasible.

Since 10th June 1908, 230 patients have been admitted ; 103 discharged or removed, of whom 62 had recovered ; and 97 have died.

There are now on the statutory books 1,100 patients, 61 of whom are of the private class, and there are 3 out-county patients, chargeable respectively to the Southwark, Leicester, and Camberwell Unions. Twelve patients are out on trial, leaving in residence to-day 481 men and 607 women, all of whom we saw and had the opportunity of speaking

with us. They were generally quiet and orderly, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and we received no complaints that call for mention here.

The Asylum is now full to its utmost capacity, and we desire to repeat what was said by our Colleagues at their visit last year, that it is now high time for the Committee to give the question of an increase of accommodation their serious consideration.

The weekly maintenance charges remain unchanged, and are 9s. 7½d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 14s. 6d. to 42s. for private patients.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in 4 cases on 34 occasions for 68 hours, and seclusion in 12 cases on 26 occasions for 56½ hours.

We see from the returns supplied to our Board that the attendance at the Church service and the weekly entertainments remain low, the percentages being 31 and 28 respectively, but we are glad to see that the average daily percentage of patients wholly confined to the wards and airing courts has fallen from 42 per cent. to 23 per cent. Fifty-three per cent. are usefully employed.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·7 patients.

Of the attendants 43 per cent., and of the nurses 28 per cent., can show more than five years' service in the Asylum. Two attendants and one nurse have been dismissed for misconduct, not, however, directly affecting the patients.

With the exception of that of a man who cut his throat while out on trial, and, having been returned to the Asylum, died from heart failure, all the deaths were from natural causes—11 per cent. from general paralysis, the large proportion of 24·7 per cent. from phthisis, and 5 per cent. from decay of old age.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 77 per cent. of the deaths, and in 5 per cent. of all the deaths bed-sores were present.

The only inquest was in the case of the exceptional death already referred to.

The sole recorded instance of serious but non-fatal injury was in the case of a man who sustained a fracture of his arm in an accidental fall.

Fifty-six patients, or 5·1 of the whole, were confined to bed during our visit. None of them were suffering from bed-sores, and their nursing appeared to be careful and efficient.

The general health seems to have been good, and all the cases of zymotic disease have been comprised in 2 of enteric fever and 3 of erysipelas, the origin of the former having been unascertained.

Dr. Miller is assisted by three medical colleagues, by whom the case books are properly kept. These are now undergoing revision with a view to the concentration of the cases in fewer books.

We are glad to learn that some pathological work is being done and that instruction in first aid and nursing is regularly given to the attendants and nurses.

#### ISLE OF WIGHT ASYLUM.

10 July 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board on the 24th April 1908, 81 patients have been admitted; 39 have been discharged or removed, of whom 29 had recovered; and 25 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 296, 114 being on the male, and 182 on the female side. Forty are of the private class, and the rest are pauper patients chargeable to home-unions.



The female patients are three in excess of the estimated accommodation ; on the male side there are 30 vacancies.

The improvements completed since the last visit include the fitting of heating apparatus in the male wards ; some of the coils in the centre of the rooms we noticed as needing protection to prevent injury to the patients. Good progress has been made in relaying the corridor floors with tiles. No. 5 Ward on the female side has been redecorated, but still stands in need of further pictures and objects of interest, and of an increased supply of books. There are now in the ward cut flowers in vases, which are not interfered with by the patients, and these are an example of what might be done on a much more extensive scale in this direction, with results which are sure to be beneficial in their influence on the patients. The same remark applies to No. 2 Ward on the male side.

In the Private Patients' Block, which is now entirely given up to the ladies, there is much want of renewal of paint and further decoration ; a new piano is also required.

We saw in the w.c. lobbies door handles which might afford opportunities for suicide to patients so inclined, and should, therefore, be removed.

The wards and dormitories were clean and well kept, and the beds in proper condition.

We saw all the patients, with the exception of 5 women who were absent on trial, and were generally satisfied with the condition in which we found them as regards dress and personal tidiness. We gave to all the opportunity of speech with us, but received no complaint worthy of mention here.

Dinner was served in our presence in the hall to patients of both sexes, consisting of mutton, with potatoes and rice, and lemonade for beverage. The plates were well warmed, and the fare appeared to be good and sufficient, and to be appreciated by the diners.

From the statistics furnished to our Board for 1908 we learn that the number of epileptics at the end of the year was in the proportion of only 6·7 per cent., and the general paralytics of only 1·1 per cent. of the total number of patients. The good proportions of 47 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively on the average attended the Church of England services on Sundays, and the weekly entertainments ; 30 per cent. were taken out weekly for walks beyond the Asylum estate, and no more than 13 per cent. were usually confined to the wards and airing courts.

The deaths were all attributed to natural causes ; 24 per cent. to general paralysis ; 16 per cent. to phthisis, and 12·5 per cent. to senile decay. But in only 44 per cent. of them were post-mortem examinations made. It is satisfactory to report that in no instance was a bed-sore present on those who died, and that the patients seen by us in bed were also free from that complication, which serves to indicate careful attention to the nursing of the sick.

There has been no inquest.

The only form of zymotic disease which has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit is dysenteric diarrhœa, of which there have been 2 cases.

The general health appears to have been good, and we saw only 14 patients, or 4·8 per cent. of the whole, in bed during our visit to the infirmaries. These infirmaries are in urgent need of improvement. They possess no verandahs or other adequate provision for the out-door treatment of phthisical or other cases which require, or would be benefitted by, such treatment ; and they are greatly wanting in the brightness and

comfort which are now usually so conspicuous in the infirmaries of public Asylums.

There have been 3 serious but non-fatal casualties, resulting in fractures or bones, all of them due to accidental falls.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been used in the cases of 8 patients 22 times, and for a total of 150 hours.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging for day duty 1 to every 10·1 patients; but their record of service leaves much to be desired, and shows the need of additional inducement to remain being afforded them. Thirty-five per cent. have been here less than a year, and only 9 per cent. five years and upwards, none of these being females. No one has been discharged for misconduct.

The case books are carefully kept.

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### WILTS ASYLUM.

15 March 1909.

In the year that has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 177 patients have been admitted, 43 discharged or removed, of whom 39 had recovered, and 122 have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 964 patients, of whom 433 are of the male, and 531 of the female sex. With the exception of 2 men who are out on trial, all the patients were in residence and seen by us at our visit to-day. Fourteen men are boarded out under contract in the Dorset Asylum. There are 32 private and 1 out-county patients chargeable to the Portsmouth Union.

There is at present vacant accommodation in the Asylum for 7 men and 33 women.

The maintenance charges per head per week work out at 9s. 0½*d.* for home, 13s. 0½*d.* for out-county, and from 15s. to 20s. for patients of the private class.

We can speak very favourably of the condition in which we found the Asylum. The wards are bright and attractively ornamented, and there is no lack of books, papers, games, and other matters to interest and amuse the patients. The two villas on the female side especially presented a comfortable and homelike appearance. The dormitories are, for the most part, large and airy, and the beds and bedding were throughout clean and in very good condition.

The patients of both sexes were properly dressed, tidy in their personal appearance, and quiet and orderly in their behaviour.

We received but few complaints, and these were mostly in connection with the food. We find that considerable improvement has been effected in the dietary in the course of the last year, and that there is not much reason to complain of the quality of the food. The allowance of meat on the four days of the week when soup, stew, or pie are given still appears to us to be unduly small, and we hope that this most important branch of the administration will receive further attention, so as to remove all legitimate ground of complaint.

The dinner we saw to-day served in several of the wards consisted of soup, bread and cheese, with coffee, and was evidently liked by the patients, but it is especially with reference to this class of dinner that we doubt whether the meat allowance is sufficient to satisfy the appetites of the more vigorous patients.



There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. We may notice in this connection that none of the padded rooms that we saw are supplied with floor pads.

A new airing court on the female side has been made on the old laundry drying ground, and will very shortly be ready for use; but nothing has been done to the male airing court, the overcrowded condition of which was commented on by our colleagues at their last visit.

The causes of death have included general paralysis, 13 per cent.; phthisis, 14 per cent.; pneumonia and bronchitis, 16·5 per cent.; and senile decay, 17 per cent. In no instance did a bed-sore exist at death, and post-mortem examinations were made in 71 per cent. of the deaths.

The only inquest was held on a man who died suddenly from heart failure, following on an epileptic fit.

There have been 3 cases of dysentery, and 7 of enteric fever, by which disease a nurse was also attacked. These enteric cases occurred at intervals from June of last year to January 1909, and investigation has failed to determine the source of this sporadic occurrence of the disease, which has only appeared in the Asylum of late years; there have been no cases for 15 years since the Asylum was re-drained in 1890.

One female patient sustained a fracture of the humerus, and another a dislocation of the shoulder, from accidental falls. Two female patients have had fracture of a finger, caused in one instance, it is supposed, by a fellow patient.

There have been no serious casualties on the male side.

At our visit to-day we found 36 patients confined to bed, a considerable proportion of them being old people. Amongst the females were several recovering from pneumonia, of which there has recently been a small epidemic, mainly confined to the inmates of one ward. One of the male patients was suffering from a bed-sore.

We are unable to report any appreciable diminution in the numbers of the cases placed on suicidal parchments, which still exceed 4 per cent. of the total inmates. We feel sure that Dr. Bowes realises the importance of frequent reconsideration of such cases, in order that the amount of continuous supervision may be kept within limits, with due regard to the safety of the patients concerned.

The number of epileptics to-day in residence was 120, or 12·2 per cent.

There is no general bathroom, the patients being bathed weekly in the bathrooms attached to the wards, the deputy head attendant and deputy head nurse being present on the male and female sides respectively. We noticed that the baths in Female Wards 9 and 10 are in a very shabby condition, offering a strong contrast to the excellent baths in other wards.

The patients usually attending the Church services on Sundays remain few in number, amounting only to 23 per cent.

We regret that the scheme for building a new chapel has been vetoed, as the present chapel is much too small for the Asylum population. At present the Recreation Room is being used for service as an experiment, but without satisfactory results as regards increased attendance. If the present chapel, which is situated over the kitchen, could have been given up, it was proposed to utilise the area thus vacated for the erection of separate mess-rooms for the attendants and nurses. At present they have their meals in the wards, which we cannot regard as a good or comfortable arrangement.

As many as 62 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·3 patients. No one has been discharged for misconduct, or

allowed to resign to escape dismissal. Forty-two per cent. of the whole number of attendants and nurses can show over five years' service at the Asylum.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

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WORCESTER COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM, POWICK.

19 April 1909.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in very good order.

Since our colleagues' visit in June 1908, 59 patients have been admitted, 47 discharged or removed, of whom 22 had recovered, and 76 have died. Two hundred patients are boarded out in the Barnsley Hall Asylum, and 1 woman is out on trial. There are to-day resident in this Asylum 915 patients in the proportion of 412 men to 503 women. The vacant accommodation for patients at the present time is estimated to be sufficient for 119 on the male and 126 on the female side.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 8*s.* 2*d.* for home patients, and 15*s.* for private patients, of whom there are 22; there are no out-county patients.

We saw all the patients in residence at our visit to-day and gave them the opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves. We found them neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, quiet for the most part, and well behaved; and, apart from the subject of detention, free from complaints.

The wards and dormitories were bright and attractive looking, and the beds and bedding were in excellent condition throughout.

We thought that many of the floors were worn and in need of attention, and that more rapid progress might be made in staining and dry-rubbing them. The door handles in the water-closets should be removed and cheap toilet requisites for use in them, such as are now usual in Asylums, ought to be supplied to patients of both sexes.

The airing court of Female Ward 5 presents a somewhat dreary appearance, and it would be well to plant it with shrubs and flowers, as has been done with much success in the corresponding ward on the male side.

Some of the older wards on both sides are badly in need of the renewal of linoleum, carpets, and paint; this was especially noticeable on the male side.

The recommendations of the Factory Inspector who has recently visited, as to the fencing of dangerous machinery in the laundry, engine house, farm buildings, and mechanic's shop, have received attention.

We saw a good dinner of Irish stew, with bread, served to the patients in several of the wards. It appeared to be of good quality and to be popular with the patients.

The Sunday Church services in the morning and afternoon are usually attended by 52 and 51 per cent. of the patients respectively. For the Roman Catholics, who number 50, a service is held on Sundays, which is attended by about half of them; mass is celebrated monthly, and the priest visits the wards regularly at least once during each week, and is paid for his services. No separate arrangements are made for the Nonconformists.

About 46 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and the same number walk out weekly attended beyond



the Asylum estate ; the creditable percentage of 65 per cent. are usefully employed.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint since the last visit, but 23 patients have been secluded on 38 occasions for a total of 60 hours.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, showing a proportion by day of 1 to every 10 patients ; 48 per cent. of them can show more than five years' service in the Asylum. One attendant has been discharged for neglecting his duties.

There is nothing special to report with reference to the deaths, all of which were the result of natural and ordinary causes, ascertained in as many as 90 per cent. by post-mortem examination. General paralysis accounted for 9·2 per cent., and phthisis and the decay of old age for the large proportions of 21 and 17 per cent. respectively. Bed-sores were present in the somewhat undue proportion of 6·5 per cent. of all the deaths.

No inquest has been held.

As respects the general health of the patients, we are able to report upon the whole favourably. Seventeen, or only 1·8 per cent. of them were confined to bed during our visit, and no one was suffering from a bed-sore or injury.

One woman has confined herself to bed, under the influence of religious delusions, and not for any physical reason, for the last 11 or 12 years, and we think that the time has now arrived when determined and persistent efforts should be made to bring her into more natural and wholesome conditions of life.

We also saw with regret phthisical patients being treated in bed in the associated dormitories. We hope that means will be found to provide for their treatment either in the open air or in some form of segregation, as is now so usual in Asylums.

In the last 10 months there have been 7 cases of dysentery, 3 of erysipelas, and 4 of diphtheria, the origin of the last of these having been unascertained ; but none of any other form of zymotic disease, except influenza.

Fractures and dislocations of bones in 7 patients have comprised the serious but non-fatal injuries ; and in all but one, in which the cause was not discovered, they were known to have been accidentally sustained.

Dr. Braine-Hartnell, who is evidently well acquainted with his cases, and on good terms with his patients, is assisted by 3 medical colleagues, of whom one is a lady.

The case books are carefully kept.

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## WORCESTERSHIRE ASYLUM, BARNSLEY HALL, BROMSGROVE.

12 November 1909.

WE have visited this Asylum to-day, which is maintained in very good order. The wards are very bright and comfortable and well supplied with all sorts of objects to interest and amuse the patients. The supply of plants is, however, very limited, but we understand that provision is being made for a large increase in them. The dormitories are well ventilated and healthy, while the beds and bedding were throughout in proper condition. Much has been done in the way of planting the airing courts with shrubs of various sorts, and they are beginning to show quite an attractive appearance. The patients were quiet and orderly, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and we received very few complaints.

Since our Colleagues' visit on December 11 of last year, 206 patients have been admitted, 46 discharged or removed, 25 having recovered, and 65 have died.

There were to-day on the statutory books the names of 507 patients in the proportion of 236 men to 271 women. Three of each sex were out on trial, but the remainder were all in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit to-day. Sixteen of them are of the private class, while 28 are chargeable to out-county Unions, 25 of these of the male sex being received under contract from the county borough of Swansea.

There are at the present moment vacancies for 20 men and 49 women.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 11d. for home, 14s. for out-county (the Swansea patients paying 14s. 6d. under their contract), and one guinea for private patients.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 32 patients have had to be secluded on 79 occasions for a total of 291 hours.

We noticed in the water-closets throughout the Asylum many pipes that might be made use of by suicidally disposed patients, and require protection, and for the same reason the partitions over the doors should be considerably heightened to prevent their being used as a means of suspension.

We noticed that the ventilation of the padded rooms is deficient, which might be obviated by making panels with strong wire in the shutters; the pads around the inspection inlets in all these rooms are dangerously hard. It would be well to supply inexpensive looking glasses in the dressing-room of the general bathrooms.

We gave an alarm of fire, which was promptly responded to, and we were glad to see that the supply of water was plentiful, and the pressure sufficient to carry it over the roof of the buildings while four hoses were at work.

We saw a good dinner of boiled fish, potatoes, and bread served in several of the wards, which appeared to be appreciated by most of the patients, although, as a rule, in Asylums boiled fish is not a popular dinner. It was served on hot plates, and the table linen was clean and neat.

From the Annual Returns made to our Board we notice that 46 per cent. of the patients usually attend the services in the Chapel on Sundays. Weekly services and mass once a quarter are provided for the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who are 7 in number, by a priest, who is paid for his services. As many as 53 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the associated entertainments, of which a great number with considerable variety are held. It has not yet been found feasible to take any of the patients out walking beyond the bounds of the Asylum estate, but a commencement will shortly be made; only 10 per cent., however, of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; 61 per cent. are usefully employed.

In the large proportion of 95 per cent. of all the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and there was no unusual or exceptional cause of death. General paralysis accounted for 10·7 per cent. of the total deaths, phthisis for only 4·6 per cent., and no death was attributed to senile decay alone.

An inquest was held in the case of a man who died from pneumonia, and the verdict was to that effect.

The general health has been good and there have been no cases of zymotic disease.

We saw 25 patients, or 5 per cent. of the whole, in bed. Some of them were recent cases, and no one was suffering from acute illness.



Only 2 serious non-fatal casualties have occurred. They involved fractures of bones, and while one was seen to be caused by an accidental fall, the other was believed to be due to the restless movements of the patient during the night, the injury being discovered in the morning.

We were well satisfied with what we saw of the nursing of the sick, no bed-sore being present in any case, nor was any person who died suffering from this complication at the time of death.

An excellent staff of attendants and nurses is provided, averaging one to every 6·2 patients.

Eleven attendants and nurses have been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct, which did not, however, directly affect the patients. This number is not large in view of the comparatively recent opening of the Asylum.

In conclusion, we desire to express our satisfaction with the continued progress which has been made in the organisation and administration of the Asylum, the state of which in the several departments is very creditable to Dr. Hughes.

He has the assistance of two medical colleagues by whom the case books and other medical records are fully and carefully kept, and some pathological work done in the room appropriated to that purpose.

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#### YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

25 June 1909.

SINCE the visit paid by two of our Colleagues to this Asylum in March 1908, 156 patients have been admitted; 56 have been discharged or removed, of whom 43 had recovered; and 72 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 503 patients, namely, 244 males and 259 females. Seven of each sex are of the private class, for whom the weekly charge is from 14s. to 21s.; 64 are out-county paupers, 44 of whom are from Grantham and 16 from Rochdale; and the rest are chargeable to home unions; the maintenance rate for these being 9s. 11d. There is vacant sleeping accommodation for 77 males and 50 females.

The windows have been removed from one side of the Female Infirmary where phthisical patients are under treatment. The recommendations of the Factory Inspector have, as regards several matters, been carried out, and as regards the rest, are receiving attention. A certain amount of plastering of walls and of redecoration has been completed, but a good deal remains to be done. Female Ward 6 is at present closed to patients, in preparation for the decorators.

Plans for a new drainage system have lately been before our Board for approval. The question of the water supply is again engaging the attention of the Committee. The water company, from whom the Asylum has obtained its water for the last 27 years, has been bought up by the town of Beverley, which is removing its works to some distance. The Asylum well, which has during that period been out of use, has been cleaned out, as it is thought probable that it will now furnish an adequate supply at a more economical rate than the town waterworks.

We have to-day inspected all the wards, and apart from the want of renewal and painting, which is conspicuous in several parts, especially on the female side, we found them generally in good order. The beds and bedding were clean and in fairly satisfactory condition, and blankets were in all cases placed beneath the under sheet. There is still a lack of

objects of interest in the wards, and though there were plenty of books in open bookshelves, several of those we looked at were quite unsuitable for the use of Asylum patients.

We saw all the patients except 7, who are absent on trial, and found them, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in their conduct. They were properly dressed and tidy in their persons, and generally contented with their treatment.

Dinner was served in the hall, during our visit, to patients of both sexes seated together at table. Their behaviour was very good. The dinner, consisting of potato-pot, was evidently popular.

During the 15 months under review there has been no record of the use of mechanical restraint; 4 female patients have been secluded on 20 occasions for a total of 130 hours.

The returns for 1908 show that only 22 per cent. of the patients usually attended the Church of England services in the chapel, and 34 per cent. the weekly entertainments. As many as 35 per cent. went out weekly for walks beyond the estate, and we are glad to notice a great reduction, as compared with the previous year, in the number wholly confined to the wards and airing courts, which amounted to only 5 per cent. of the total.

An inquest was held on a woman who died under an operation, the verdict being death from syncope, due to the administration of an anæsthetic, and following an operation for hæmorrhage in the bladder.

With the above exception the deaths were natural. Phthisis was the cause in 18 per cent. of the cases, senile decay in 16 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis in 11 per cent., kidney disease in 9 per cent., organic brain disease in 8 per cent., and general paralysis in 5 per cent. The cause was verified by post-mortem examination in 90 per cent. Bed-sores were found at death in 3 cases.

The serious non-fatal casualties were 4 fractures. In 1 case the patient had been attacked by another; in the other 3 the injuries were caused by falls.

The general health has been good. Three cases of pertussis were noted, but no other epidemic or zymotic disease. To-day we saw 33 women and 19 men in bed. Among these were recent admissions, the usual feeble old people, and phthisical patients, of whom as many as possible on the female side are nursed in the ward from which, as above mentioned, most of the windows have been removed.

The staff for day duty at the beginning of the year was in the proportion of 1 to 11·3 patients. This is much below the average in similar institutions, and we consider the number inadequate for the duties to be performed. The record of service is not very satisfactory, but it is still, to some extent, affected by the enlargement of the Asylum, which introduced a considerable number of fresh attendants within the five-year period.

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### YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

14 October 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, just 19 months ago, 242 patients have been admitted; 102 have been discharged, of whom 80 had recovered; and 120 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 734, 360 of the male and 374 of the female sex; but this number includes a criminal patient, who escaped in 1891 and has not since been heard of; 54 are of the private class, and 1 woman is chargeable to Durham County.



The sleeping accommodation, as estimated for the return made to our Board, shows vacancies for 18 men and 11 women; so that when the new blocks are brought into occupation early in the next year, there will be ample margin for future increase of the Asylum population.

The weekly rates charged are 9s. 0½*d.* for patients chargeable to the North Riding Unions, 14s. for those chargeable to outside unions, and 12s. 6*d.* to 31s. 6*d.* for private patients.

The alterations and improvements, completed since the last visit, include the construction of new padded rooms in the male epileptic ward and male infirmary, and of new lavatories for Male Ward 1.

The church and dining hall have been repainted and redecorated with good effect; additions have been made to the laundry machinery, and induced draft plant has been supplied for the steam boilers.

The two new blocks, which will provide excellent accommodation for 100 patients of each sex, at a cost of less than 80*l.* per bed, are approaching completion. Tenders have been obtained for their furniture, and they are expected to be open for use in March of next year. We have made some suggestions to Dr. Eades with regard to the corridor proposed to be erected to connect the new female block with the main building, plans for which will have to be submitted in due course through our Board for the approval of the Secretary of State.

The stores are at present quite inadequate for their purpose, and thus certain makeshift arrangements for the storage of clothing are necessitated, which are very undesirable. The inadequacy will be still greater when the new blocks are opened, and we would suggest, therefore, for the consideration of the Committee, the advisability of erecting a block of new stores behind the main kitchen, and of throwing the ground floor department of the present stores into the clerk's office, which is much in want of additional room.

The recommendations of the Factory Inspector, who has visited the Asylum, have been carried out.

We think that railings are wanted on the back doorsteps of Female Wards 2 and 3, to prevent patients who use them from falling off.

We found the wards and dormitories throughout in admirable order and well kept, and the beds and bedding good and very clean. There is a plentiful supply of plants in the wards, and care is taken to keep them in good condition.

The new general bathrooms, which had been brought into use just before the last visit, have been found of the greatest advantage.

In the boiler-house the gauges of the boilers were to-day so dirty that it was very difficult to read the height of the water, a condition of things which shows great carelessness on the part of the engineer.

We saw all the patients, except 3 men and 1 woman, who are absent on trial, and found them tidy in their dress and persons, and looking well cared for and comfortable, especially the old people. General contentment prevailed, and several patients bore testimony to the kindness with which they were treated.

Dinner of cold meat and potatoes, with beer for the male workers, was served in the hall to 344 men and women patients. The fare was good and plentiful, and was approved by those who partook of it.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review; seclusion has been employed for 17 patients, on 75 occasions, for a total duration of 491½ hours.

The returns for 1908 show that the epileptics in the Asylum at the end of the year were only 8·6 per cent. of the total, and that the proportion of the general paralytics was very low, being no more than 0·8 per cent.

The attendance at the Sunday morning and afternoon services in the Asylum church was satisfactory, and more than half of the 67 Roman Catholic patients were usually present at the weekly services provided for them by a priest, who, we are glad to hear, is paid for the performance of his duties.

The attendance at the weekly entertainments was up to the average of similar institutions, and showed a great improvement on the previous year.

Only 2 per cent. were usually taken out for weekly walks beyond the estate. Although the grounds attached to the Asylum are spacious, we should like to see the privilege of going out on the roads much more extensively granted.

The proportion of patients usually employed is very good, 68 per cent. on the male and 72 per cent. on the female side.

Post-mortem examination verified the cause of death in only 51 per cent. of the 120 deaths, but Dr. Eades assures us that an autopsy was held in every case in which the relatives did not withhold their sanction to an examination being made.

Inquests we held in 6 instances ; in one case because the patient had been subject to chronic hæmorrhage, occasioned by pieces of wood and iron which were found in his stomach ; in another, because the patient had, not long before his death, fallen in an epileptic fit and sustained a fracture of the lower jaw ; in a third, because the death of the patient had been accelerated by injuries received by jumping through a window which was found to open too widely ; in a fourth, because death was accelerated by pneumonia arising from fracture of a rib, probably sustained before admission ; in a fifth, because the patient died soon after admission ; and in the sixth, because the patient, who died from natural causes, was a criminal lunatic.

There have been 8 other serious casualties besides those just mentioned. In one instance the patient received severe cuts on the head, inflicted by a fellow patient with a chamber utensil. The other serious casualties were fractures of bones in 5 instances, sustained through accidental falls ; in one through a fall in an epileptic fit ; and in one instance in a struggle with attendants, the patient, who is a very violent man, sustained a fracture of one or two ribs.

During the nineteen months under review, there have been 3 cases each of erysipelas and enteric fever, and 1 of diphtheria, but with the exception of 1 patient, who was attacked by erysipelas in April last, all the cases occurred as long ago as during the year 1908.

At the present time the general health of the establishment is good, only 8 men and 12 women being in bed during our visit to the wards.

The staff of attendants is of good strength, averaging for day duty 1 to 8·8 patients ; and their record of service is decidedly good, not more than 21 per cent. having served less than a year, while as many as 39 per cent. can reckon upwards of five years in the service of the Asylum. During the period since the last visit, 2 nurses and 4 attendants have been properly dismissed for misconduct, one of the nurses for slapping a patient's face, in circumstances which have been reported to our Board, and three of the attendants for failing to report struggles which they had had with patients.

The state of the Institution reflects much credit on Dr. Eades and his staff. He has associated with him two Assistant Medical Officers, one of whom is a lady. The various medical records continue to be kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

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## YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

18 March 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was visited just a twelvemonth ago by members of our Board, 340 patients have been admitted ; 233 have been discharged or removed, of whom 120 had recovered ; and there have been 166 deaths. There are now on the books the names of 1,607, namely 764 males and 843 females. Seventy-one of these are of the private class, and 5 are chargeable to out-county Unions.

The weekly charges are, for patients chargeable to home Unions 9s. 9d., for those chargeable to out-county Unions 14s., and for private patients from 11s. to 21s.

The present sleeping accommodation is sufficient for 788 on the male and 842 on the female side, showing 27 vacancies for men, but only one vacant female bed. On the opening, however, which is expected to take place in a week's time, of the new block for male patients the men now lodged in the Infectious Hospital will be removed and the whole building reserved for women in ordinary times. Inasmuch as this Hospital, which is not reckoned in the estimate of accommodation, can lodge about 34 patients, it would, if permanently available, provide some margin on the female side ; but to enable this arrangement to be adopted we would suggest the erection of a small, but inexpensive Isolation Hospital, with three beds on each side, to be reserved exclusively for infectious cases. The transfer of the Bramley Union women patients to the district served by the Wakefield Asylum will further relieve the female side by the withdrawal of some 50 cases. As regards the males, the opening of the new block will enable the 19 men now in the building known as Ward 12 to be removed. This building was originally intended to be used as quarters for the Assistant Medical Officers, and when evacuated by the patients will be appropriated to that purpose. When the above arrangements have been completed there will be sufficient surplus accommodation to meet the probable requirements for some time to come of the reduced district served by the Asylum.

The most important of the alterations and improvements completed since the last visit is the new detached block above referred to, consisting of two wards, each for 60 male patients, which is now receiving its furniture preparatory to reception of patients at an early date. It provides good and suitable accommodation for the class for which it is destined at a very moderate cost. We cannot, however, think that the shoot proposed to be used for dirty linen will be free from danger to patients, and would recommend its conversion into two dirty linen rooms, an alteration which could easily be made by introducing a floor half-way down, and opening full-sized doorways for access.

Among improvements in progress, we would mention the ventilation of the stage and rendering fire-proof of the scenery, and the laying out of the roads round the new block, which are nearing completion.

As the result of our inspection of the wards yesterday, we are able to report that we found them in very good order, well kept and supplied with bound illustrated papers, books, games and objects to interest the patients. The beds were generally good.

The following are matters which we remarked as calling for attention. We were sorry to notice that the half-doors had been removed from the w.c.'s in some of the wards, an arrangement which, while interfering with privacy, adds little if at all to the security against suicide. The doors leading from the wards to the closets were in many instances locked ; we think patients should be allowed free access in the day time. In the lavatories of Male Wards 5 and 6 the roller towels were a source of



danger, being very long and the rollers fixed at a great height ; Dr. Nixon promised that they should be altered. The alterations for improving the ventilation of single rooms answer their purpose in the places where carried out, and we hope that as opportunity offers the other single rooms will be similarly treated. Nothing has yet been done with regard to the provision of a second staircase at the Farm Residence ; and we would again urge the desirability of a messroom being provided for the male attendants. In the scullery there was some leakage in the vegetable cooking apparatus, which let out an excessive amount of steam. If purgatives are kept in wards, as we found in Female 16, they ought not to be dispensed except on the order of one of the Medical Officers.

We saw all the patients except 3 men and 2 women who were absent on trial, and, considering the large number of very demented and lost cases, thought their personal condition reflected credit on the staff. They were, with one or two exceptions, very quiet and well behaved. We received no complaints of ill-treatment, and the appeals for discharge were generally, as is usual, from those least fit to be released.

The dinner yesterday consisted of potato pie, which we saw served in the halls and wards. It appeared to be good and sufficient, and was well spoken of.

No use of seclusion since the last visit has been recorded ; mechanical restraint has been applied on one occasion to a female patient for six hours.

We notice in the returns furnished for 1908 that the proportions at the end of the year of epileptics, general paralytics, and actively suicidal patients were high, especially that of general paralytics, 4·7 per cent. We noticed a large number of patients who were yesterday under special observation as suicidal, and we hope that the cases will be subjected to frequent revision, so that the number of cards issued may be limited to as narrow limits as possible ; since otherwise the duties imposed on the staff are apt to be discharged in a perfunctory manner. The attendance during the year at the Sunday Church of England services in the chapel was rather low, especially in the morning ; that at the fortnightly services for Roman Catholics was fair. A moderate proportion of the patients were taken out weekly for walks beyond the estate ; but only 8 per cent. went daily for walks on the estate, and as many as 59 per cent. were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. A good percentage were usefully employed.

Of the 166 deaths 19·3 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 16 per cent. to organic brain disease, 12 per cent. to phthisis, and 27 per cent. to heart disease. Two patients committed suicide, one being a man who drowned himself while on trial, and the other a woman, who by some unexplained means escaped and threw herself under a train on the railway.

The causes of death were verified in 76 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

Non-fatal casualties have been limited to a dislocation of a shoulder and an injury to a hip, both occasioned by accidental falls.

In August a nurse had diphtheria ; a few weeks ago there was a mild case of erysipelas, and in the spring and autumn of last year 5 male and 14 female patients were attacked with dysentery, 6 of them fatally. The occurrence of these cases emphasises the desirability of the provision of a small building such as we have advocated above, to be kept solely for the reception of cases of infectious disease.

No one is suffering from dysentery at the present time ; and, apart from the 13 men and 46 women whom we saw in bed, the health of the establishment appears to be generally satisfactory.



The staff is of good strength, and the record of service is satisfactory, especially that of the male attendants, of whom only 6 per cent. have served less than a year, while as many as 63 per cent. have been here over five years.

The increase in the number of the patients will render the addition of a fifth Assistant Medical Officer, which we have advocated in previous years, still more necessary, and we hope this matter will receive the consideration of the Committee. In view of their present pressure of work, it is creditable to the existing officers that we find the medical records with but few exceptions fully up to date. We are glad to learn that it is proposed to reduce the present excessive number of case books by carrying forward the older cases into special volumes.

Dr. Edgerley, we regret to say, has been for the past three weeks, and is still, seriously ill. Dr. Nixon accompanied us on our rounds, and gave us all the information we required.

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#### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. SCALEBOR PARK.

11 October 1909.

DURING the period of nearly nineteen months which has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, the following changes have occurred among the patients:—155 have been admitted, 110 have been discharged, 64 of them on recovery, and 37 have died. There are now on the books the names of 176, of whom 61 are on the male, and 115 on the female side. The estimated accommodation shows vacant room sufficient for 78 additional gentlemen and 40 ladies.

Among the improvements recently carried out are the erection of a verandah to the male sick and infirm ward, to provide open-air treatment for those needing it, and the fitting up of an equipment of various electrical instruments for medical purposes, which should add materially to the resources of the Institution. All the radiators have now been covered in with casings of iron wire. The recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out, except in regard to the fencing of the fly wheel in the mechanics' shop. For reasons which we gave to Dr. Gilmour, we think that the fencing in question should be provided, even though the Committee may decide upon building a new mechanics' shop to supersede the present one. We noticed that the guard which has been fitted, in compliance with the Factory Inspector's requirements, to the collar ironing machine is not altogether satisfactory. Dr. Gilmour will communicate with the makers with regard to it.

The wards and dormitories were in very fair order, but some of the carpets require renewal, for which, we understand, orders have already been given, and some of the mattresses are rather thin. A further supply of books might be obtained with advantage. The sills in the single rooms should be bevelled, as we fear that in their present condition they are a source of danger, giving as they do an opportunity to a patient to injure himself seriously by climbing up and throwing himself off. The following are also matters which should be attended to:—the mixture of beeswax and turpentine used in the wards for polishing the floors is highly inflammable, and should be kept in cans provided with flaps, not in open jars; the bathing rules should not be, as they are, put away in a box where they are not seen by the attendants, but should be posted in a prominent position.

We saw all the patients, except 1 gentleman and 7 ladies, who were absent on trial, and can give a generally favourable account of the condition in which we found them, and of the care and treatment which they appear to be receiving. They were, for the most part, contented; but on the female side some complaints were made to us of the quality and quantity of the food, and some of the joints which we saw served did not look very appetising. A male patient, M.T., complained to us that he had been roughly treated by attendants yesterday. We carefully inquired into his complaint, and found that there had been a struggle with him, which had been reported to the assistant medical officer. The patient, who is a very impulsive man, was somewhat bruised and grazed on the neck; but, as the result of our inquiry, we are not prepared to say that more force was used than was necessary.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

From the returns furnished to our office for 1908, we learn that the proportion of epileptics in the Asylum at the end of the year was low, 8·4 per cent., while, on the other hand, the general paralytics amounted to 6·7 per cent., and those regarded as actively suicidal reached the very high proportion of 13·4 per cent. The attendance during the year at the Sunday services in the chapel was somewhat low; but as many as 57 per cent. were usually present at the weekly entertainments. We are glad to observe that not more than 5 per cent. of the patients able to walk were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion of patients usefully employed was very good on the female side, but below the average among the men.

No inquest has been held, and the 37 deaths were all due to natural causes, which, in 11 instances, were verified by post-mortem examination. Nearly one-fourth of the deaths were the result of general paralysis; there was no death from phthisis.

The Institution has been free from disease of a contagious character; and the only serious casualties which have occurred during the period with which our report is concerned were a fracture of the lower jaw sustained at the hands of another patient, and the accidental rupture of a tendo achillis.

The general health of the patients is good. The staff of attendants continues to be maintained at adequate strength; but we should like to see a more lengthened record of service among the nurses.

The medical records are written up with care and fulness.

### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. STORTHERS HALL.

13 October 1909.

THE changes among the patients in this Asylum between the visit of our Colleagues on the 27th of March 1908 and the commencement of our visit yesterday morning were as follows:—Admissions 592, discharges and removals 80, 70 of these having been on recovery, and deaths 123.

As the result, there are now on the books the names of 430 male and 457 female patients. One of each sex is classed as private, and 88 are out-county cases received under contract from Lancashire, Nottingham, and South Shields. Eleven men and 15 women are absent on trial, leaving in residence a total number of 861, all of whom we have seen.

The estimated accommodation shows vacancies for 40 men and 63 women, in addition to those whose names are on the books.



The weekly rates for maintenance are 9s. 9d. per head for patients chargeable to West Riding Unions, 14s. for out-county cases, and 20s. and 14s. respectively for the male and female private cases above mentioned.

During the period under review, the acute and epileptic blocks referred to in the last report have been completed. The furnishing of these is now in hand, and it is expected that they will be brought into occupation early in next year. They afford excellent accommodation for 600 patients, consisting on each side of two acute blocks of two wards each, and one epileptic block of four wards. We are glad to observe that many of the unduly costly features which characterise the earlier portions of the Asylum have been omitted in these new buildings.

The general bathrooms on each side have also been completed and are now in use. The farm buildings have been completed and are partly in use, but the residence for 40 male patients in connection therewith has not yet received its furniture.

The six new cottages for artisans have been roofed in.

The fixing of wire guards to the radiators has been partly carried out, and is still in progress. It would be better if they were hinged, instead of being firmly fixed to the floor, so as to render the radiators more readily accessible for the purpose of dusting.

Some of the recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out, but the fly-wheel of the small engine, driving the automatic stokers at the fire station, has not been sufficiently protected, and we noticed that the shafting in the mixing-room at the farm, which has been fixed since the Inspector's visit, badly needs protecting.

We pointed out to Dr. Adair some minor matters which require attention, but are not of sufficient importance to deserve mention here; but there are one or two of more consequence, which seem to us to demand the special consideration of the Committee. The rising ground on which the new acute and epileptic blocks are placed is in several places scarped and faced with wall many feet in height. The ground above is insufficiently fenced at the edge with railing which could be climbed by suicidally disposed patients. The danger is particularly serious between Male Acute Blocks 1 and 2, and between Ward 9 and Acute Block 1 on the female side, where the upper ground in each case forms part of an airing court. Doors should be supplied to the sink rooms in the sanitary spurs, both in the new blocks and elsewhere throughout the Asylum, in order to prevent the patients having access to hot-water taps and to various articles which ought to be kept in these places. The want of these doors leads to restriction being placed on the patients' access to the w.c.'s, which is objectionable, though, in the circumstances, necessary.

The wards in occupation, which include three on each side, in addition to those which were occupied at the date of the last visit, were in very good order, as was also the bedding. In some wards, however, there is still a deficiency of bound illustrated papers and books, cheap coloured prints on the walls, birds, and other objects to amuse and attract the notice of the patients. Systematic attention is wanted for the clocks, many of which were not going.

The airing courts, in connexion with the detached Acute Hospital, are already in very fair order; but those of the main building are still, with the exception of the paths, in a very rough state, and badly want laying out and planting.

The dress and personal condition of the patients was generally satisfactory, their conduct was quiet and orderly, and no complaints were made to us of their treatment, except such as were obviously founded on

delusion. The health of the Institution is good, and we found only 6 men and 7 women in bed. The dietary appears to give satisfaction, as we heard no complaints with regard to it.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; one woman has been secluded on a single occasion for half an hour.

The arrangements for divine service are very inadequate. There is only one Church of England service a fortnight, in the afternoon of alternate Sundays, and a Nonconformist service in the afternoon of the intermediate Sundays. There is no salaried chaplain, and no payment is made for the duties performed by the clergyman and minister who officiate. The time has come when the Committee should no longer delay to carry out their obligation to build a chapel for the use of the patients. We learn that the attendance at the Church of England service on the 26th ultimo amounted to but 31 per cent., and that at the Nonconformist service on the 3rd inst. to but 28 per cent. of the total number.

From the returns for 1908, we find that the proportion of epileptics at the end of the year was somewhat high, 15·5 per cent. There was but a moderate attendance during the year at the weekly entertainments. Far too large a proportion (63 per cent.) of patients able to walk were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. A fair proportion of the men, but too few of the women were usefully employed.

With two exceptions, the 123 deaths were due to natural causes, over 16 per cent. being the result of senile decay. The exceptional deaths were that of a woman who escaped and drowned herself, and that of a woman, who, whilst on trial, fell from a window which she was cleaning, and sustained fatal injuries. On these two patients, and on four others whose cases need no separate mention, inquests were held.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only 14 cases. This fewness is attributable to the absence of a proper post-mortem room, a want which will soon be met by the completion of the mortuary, which already is roofed in.

The serious non-fatal casualties have been five fractures of bones, the fracture in one instance being complicated with a dislocation of the elbow joint. Three of these injuries were the result of accidental falls, one was caused by a blow from a fellow patient, and the fifth occurred during a struggle with the night attendant.

The staff of attendants is adequate, but the changes have been much more frequent than is desirable in the interest of the patients. As large proportions as 55 per cent. of the men, and 64 per cent. of the women are unable to reckon one year's service. We would urge on the Committee the importance of doing everything possible to encourage competent and suitable persons to join the staff and remain on it.

Dr. Adair continues to discharge his onerous and responsible duties with efficiency and success. He has under him two assistant medical officers, but it will be obvious that double that number will be required when the acute and epileptic blocks are taken over for occupation.

We find the various medical records written up to date, but particulars relating to injuries, inquests, and other important matters, should be given rather more fully.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—4. SOUTH YORKSHIRE ASYLUM, WADSLEY.

23 June 1909.

WE have to-day completed our inspection, commenced yesterday, of this Asylum, in the course of which we have visited all parts of the buildings and seen all the patients in residence.



We found the wards and dormitories in good order, clean and well kept, and, with the exception of some in the old building, bright and well lighted. The beds and bedding were generally clean and sufficient, but some on the female side were not supplied with under-blankets. The recommendations made by our colleagues last year have received or are receiving attention; iron staircases for exit in case of fire have been fixed to the Females' Dining Hall Dormitory and to Nos. 18 and 21 Dormitories, but nothing has yet been done to supply the Laundry Dormitory with an alternative exit; orders have been given for special locks for fire exit doors with keys to be kept in glazed boxes: plate warmers have been placed in the Males' Dining Hall and in that of the Females' Detached Block; all the padded rooms in the sick wards are now provided with floor pads, and the single rooms have been fitted with outside handles; the conversion of one of the windows in the Female Infirmary into a door, to facilitate removal of patients in case of fire is under consideration. The other improvements completed since the last visit include the erection of a new fitters' workshop, and the substitution of flexible for rigid gas brackets: and the provision of guards for the laundry machinery is in progress.

We saw all the patients with the exception of 22 who are absent on trial, and were satisfied with the condition in which we found them as regards dress and personal tidiness. We gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us, but had but few complaints of the treatment, and none calling for mention here. The behaviour of the patients was everywhere quiet and orderly. On the male side 37, and on the female side 36, were in bed, the health of the rest appeared to be generally good, and some of those in bed were placed there for mental treatment.

Dinner was served in our presence in the Female Dining Hall yesterday and in that of the males to-day. The former consisted of hash with potatoes followed by tapioca pudding, and the latter of pork with potatoes and peas. The fare seemed to be good and sufficient.

The admissions during the fifteen months which have elapsed since the last visit of members of our Board have numbered 631; 366 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 245 have recovered; and there have been 241 deaths. These changes leave on the books the names of 1,623 patients, namely, 759 of the male and 864 of the female sex.

Thirty-three are of the private class, the weekly rates charged for these being from 14s. to £1; one man is detained as a criminal lunatic; and one of each sex is an out-county pauper. The charge for home pauper patients is 9s. 9d. per week.

The Asylum is at the present time overcrowded on the male side, where the accommodation is sufficient for 720 beds only; on the female side there are 35 vacancies.

During the period under review, mechanical restraint has been employed on one man on three occasions for  $13\frac{3}{4}$  hours in all. The records of seclusion show that 47 patients have been subjected to this form of treatment on 150 occasions, for a total duration of 305 hours 23 mins. We understand, however, that these figures include several instances where the door of the room in which the patient was placed was not shut but was guarded by an attendant to prevent the patient rushing out.

From the returns for 1908 we learn that the epileptics under detention at the end of the year reached the high proportion of 20·3 per cent. of the total number. The attendance at the Church of England services held on Sunday afternoons (the church being used for Nonconformist services in the mornings) averaged 35 per cent. Of the 91 Roman Catholic patients 47 usually attended the services of their religion

provided for them. We are glad to learn that both Roman Catholic priest and Nonconformist Minister receive payment for the performance of their duties. There was an average attendance of only 31 per cent. at the weekly entertainments; 29 per cent. of the patients went out weekly for walks beyond the estate, and as many as 42 per cent. for daily walks on the estate outside the airing courts, but we regret to observe that 40 per cent. were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts.

Of the 241 deaths which have occurred since the last visit 235 were due to natural causes, 18 per cent. of the total having been due to general paralysis, 17 per cent. to kidney disease, 10 per cent. to heart disease, and a like proportion to phthisis, 8 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, 7 per cent. to colitis, and 5 per cent. to organic brain disease. The cause of death was established by post-mortem examination in 91 per cent. of the cases. Bed-sores were present in 6 per cent.

Seven inquests were held, in which the verdicts were as follows:—

- (1) Fractures of skull and cerebral hæmorrhage caused by accidental fall in sick room.
- (2) Heart disease and bronchitis, having at the time seven fractured ribs.
- (3) Blood poisoning most probably caused by an accidental fall on some stone steps.
- (4) Congestion of the lungs and blood poisoning, the latter being due to accidental injury to the hand.
- (5) Died suddenly from epileptic insanity.
- (6) Accidentally run over by a coal cart.
- (7) The effects of an accidental fall sustained prior to admission.

There have been 15 serious non-fatal casualties since the last visit, including 14 cases of fracture and dislocation. In nine cases the injuries were the result of accident, the others were sustained in struggles with other patients or with attendants.

The patients in bed were for the most part weak and feeble people. There was no case of bed-sore amongst them.

The general health has been good, but during the fifteen months there have been 116 cases of colitis, with 17 deaths. In the previous six years the average number of cases of colitis was 64.

There have been three cases of measles, one in the person of an attendant, followed by two among the patients. One case of chicken-pox and 11 of erysipelas complete the tale of zymotic disease during the period under report.

We found in one or two of the wards cupboards in which were bottles containing mixtures of poisonous drugs, prescribed for certain patients requiring sedatives during the day-time. The cupboards were locked, but were accessible to all the nurses of the ward. It would be well to have such medicines prepared as required in draught form. At present there is always a possibility that an overdose may be administered.

There is an adequate staff of attendants, and they have a good record of service, especially the male attendants, not more than 6 per cent. of whom have been in the Asylum less than a year, while as many as 76 per cent. can count over five years' service. Since the last visit one nurse has been discharged for insubordination.

The case books and other Medical records are very well kept.

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## YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—5. WAKEFIELD.

9 October 1909.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by two of our Colleagues in March 1908, 944 patients have been admitted, 536 have been discharged, of whom 337 have recovered, and 307 have died. There are now on the books the names of 1,131 males and 880 females, a total of 2,011, of whom all but one man and three women are in residence and have been seen by us during our visit yesterday and to-day. Two of each sex are classed as private, and 2 men are chargeable to out-county unions.

The accommodation, as estimated for the return made to our Board, is sufficient for 1,181 beds on the male and 866 on the female side; upon which calculation, while there are vacancies for 50 men, the female dormitories are overcrowded, having 14 in excess of their complement.

The maintenance rates charged are 9s. 9d. per head per week for patients chargeable to home unions, 14s. for those chargeable to out-county unions, and 15s. to 20s. for private patients.

During the period under review many useful additions and improvements have been made in the Asylum, among which we may mention the following as the more important. The new male chronic block has been completed, furnished, and is now in occupation, affording good and comfortable accommodation for 120 patients at the very moderate cost of 82*l.* per bed. The machinery in the laundry, mechanics' and joiners' shops, and boiler-house, has been protected in accordance with the recommendations of the Factory Inspector and of our colleagues. The radiators in several wards have been fitted with guards and the extension of this improvement throughout the Institution is in progress. At Ivy House a ground floor room, formerly used as a dormitory, has been converted into a bath-room and lavatory; a double deck draw plate oven has been placed in the central kitchen; the north entrance drive has been paved with stone setts, and the asphaltting of the drive to the acute hospital is among the works in progress.

Iron fire-proof doors have been fixed in connexion with four out of the five dormitories referred to by our colleagues last year; but we would observe that they do not afford the protection which would be given by the alternate exits advocated by them, and in previous reports by other Commissioners. Nothing has been done to improve the means of escape in case of fire at Stanley Hall. Having regard to the helpless class of patients lodged there, all of whom would have to be carried out, we think a light iron external staircase should be attached to the nursery dormitory and a glazed screen put up in the corridor in the archway as indicated to Dr. Bevan-Lewis.

At the male chronic block the sills of the shutter recesses in the single rooms should be bevelled off, and the apertures in the shutters should in some cases be filled in with iron gauze. At present an active and vicious patient would be able to climb up on to the sill and get access to the window. The iron staircase to Female Ward 22 should be closed by a gate at the bottom to prevent patients climbing up thereby from the airing court. The closet accommodation in one or two wards at the old building is quite inadequate. Female Wards 24 and 26, containing respectively 42 and 40 patients and 3 and 4 nurses, are provided with but 2 seats apiece; we suggest that in each instance additional accommodation could be obtained by the appropriation of a single room for this purpose.

We found the patients throughout neat and tidy in their dress and personal condition; their conduct was everywhere, even in the refractory



wards, very quiet and orderly. Though we gave to all a full opportunity of speaking to us we received no complaints of ill-treatment, and several patients spoke warmly of the kindness shown to them.

We saw dinner, consisting of mutton with two vegetables, served yesterday in the men's dining hall at the old building, and to the women in the laundry ward; and to-day we saw in the kitchen at the acute hospital some meat pies on which the patients there and at the outlying buildings were about to dine. In each case the fare was of excellent quality and plentiful. The food is evidently appreciated by the patients and is no doubt a factor in producing the general contentment which prevails among them. The wards and dormitories were in good order and well kept; the ventilation was very good and the air was fresh throughout. The condition of the beds was excellent. Mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit in the cases of 3 patients, on 19 occasions, for a total of 205 hours, in each instance for surgical purposes; 6 patients have been secluded, each on a single occasion, 18½ hours in all.

From the returns for 1908 supplied to our office we learn that there was at the end of the year a high proportion in the Asylum of epileptics (17·5 per cent.) and of general paralytics (3·5 per cent.). The usual attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel only amounted to 23 per cent. of the patients in the morning and 21 per cent. in the afternoon; nor did the attendance at the Roman Catholic services, at which an average of 62 out of 202 professing that faith were present, show so good a proportion as we should like to see. The Roman Catholic priest and the Nonconformist minister, who conducts services on Saturday, attended by about 120 patients, are paid for the performance of their duties.

A good proportion of the patients were usefully employed.

Inquests were held in 14 instances; in one of these because the patient was admitted with a fractured skull, from which he died; in the second because meningeal hæmorrhage that proved fatal had been caused by an accidental fall; in a third because the patient's death from general tuberculosis was accelerated by a fractured jaw occasioned by a blow from another patient; in a fourth and fifth because the patients had, not long before death, accidentally sustained respectively an intercapsular fracture of the thigh and a fracture of the humerus; and in the remaining 9 instances because the deaths, from natural causes, were sudden or occurred soon after admission.

The rest of the 307 deaths call for no comment.

It is satisfactory to learn that the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination in nearly 90 per cent. of the deaths, and that less than 3 per cent. of the bodies presented a bed-sore, although there were as many as 65 deaths from general paralysis.

In addition to the casualties above mentioned there have occurred 10 fractures of bones and a dislocation; 7 of these were the result of accidental falls, 3 were occasioned by the violence of other patients, and 1 occurred during a struggle with an attendant who was premeditatively attacked by several patients. We are glad to observe that the circumstances attending all the above injuries were duly reported to the Visiting Committee and inquired into by them. The general health of the establishment is good, the great majority of the 63 men and 45 women who we found confined to bed being only feeble and infirm aged people. There is 1 case of erysipelas and 1 of dysentery under treatment; and there are also a few cases of scabies and ringworm in the isolation block. During the period under review 3 patients of each sex, including the one just mentioned, have been attacked with erysipelas, and there has been 1 other case, a fatal one, of dysentery.



We were thoroughly satisfied with the condition of the sick and infirm patients, who evidently are well and carefully nursed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, those employed on day duty averaging 1 to every 9·5 patients, and is composed of competent persons; they have a satisfactory record of service, especially on the male side, where the proportion who have served five years amounts to 70 per cent., while only 11 per cent. have been in the Asylum less than a year.

Dr. Lewis continues to discharge his arduous and responsible duties with unremitting energy and ability. He has associated with him six assistant medical officers, who keep the medical records in a satisfactory manner. We are glad to know that the active interest which has always been taken at this Institution in medical and pathological research work is still maintained.

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BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUMS.—1. RUBERY HILL AND HOLLYMOOR.

23 April 1909.

THESE Asylums, which we have visited to-day, continue to be very efficiently administered by Dr. Suffern, and were throughout in excellent order.

The wards are very trim and bright, and contain a liberal supply of books, papers, and games to amuse and interest their inmates. The dormitories are clean and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding were in very good condition throughout.

The airing courts at Rubery Hill are cheerful and attractive looking, and many of them are well laid out with flower beds and shrubs; in this respect those at Hollymoor are somewhat bare, and we hope that steps will be taken to deal with them in the same way.

We noticed that some of the pulls and looped pipes in the w.c.'s at Rubery Hill require further protection, and that the pendants offer facilities for suicidally disposed patients, as do also the stiff brackets on the staircases and landings. In the padded rooms at Hollymoor the inspection pads are unduly hard and could cause severe injury to violent patients.

All the recommendations of the Factory Inspector who recently visited, as to fencing dangerous machinery, have received or are receiving attention.

We were glad to see that arrangements are made for treating the children in two small wards.

Since our colleagues visit in June of last year 20 patients have been admitted, 5 discharged or removed, of whom 2 had recovered, and 53 have died. There are now on the books the names of 1,262 patients, 649 belonging to the male and 613 to the female sex. All of them were in residence and seen by us at our visit to-day. We found them fairly contented, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and apart from detention we received very few complaints and none that call for mention here. There are 2 patients of the private class, and the only out-county patients now in residence here are 95 patients of each sex who are received under contract from the County of London.

There is vacant accommodation for 62 men and 97 women.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 1d. for home and from 15s. to 21s. for private patients. The charge made for the London County patients is 15s. per week.

We saw a good dinner of boiled beef and potatoes with an unrestricted supply of bread served to 540 patients of both sexes in the dining hall at Rubery Hill. The meal was an ample one and was evidently popular with the patients. We thought, however, that the arrangements for its service might be very much improved, as the plates were cold, and though separate gravy was supplied it was not served to most of the patients until they had nearly finished the meal. We are sorry to see that it does not appear to be the practice to supply a separate tumbler for each person, and that several patients were compelled to drink out of the same one. We hope that this objectionable practice will speedily be discontinued. We also thought that the hall itself was uncomfortably overcrowded.

It appears from the annual return made to our Board that 35 per cent. of the patients attend the Church services on Sunday mornings. For the Roman Catholics, who number 162, a separate service is held weekly, the priest being paid. There is no special service for the Nonconformists.

The weekly entertainments are attended usually by 36 per cent. of the patients; 27 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 61 per cent. are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is below the average and works out at 1 to every 11·3 patients; it is probably adequate, considering the class of patients to be looked after, and, though upwards of 17 per cent. are epileptics, there have been very few casualties of a serious character; 26 per cent. of the attendants and nurses can show over five years' service in the Asylum. One attendant and 1 nurse have been dismissed for misconduct, the latter for striking a patient under circumstances which were reported to our Board at the time.

We have nothing special to report respecting the deaths, which were all due to natural causes. These were in 1·8 per cent. general paralysis, in 18·8 per cent. phthisis, in 17 per cent. senile decay, and in 3·7 per cent. dysentery.

No inquests have been held.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 57 per cent. of the deaths, and it is creditable to the nursing of the sick that no bed-sore was present in any instance, and that a similar immunity prevailed also among the 16 patients whom we saw in bed in the wards. These represented only 1·2 per cent. of all the insane inmates of the Asylum, and it is therefore obvious that the general health is good.

The cases of zymotic disease since the last visit have been 2 of erysipelas, 29 of influenza, and 10 of dysentery; 2 of the last terminated fatally.

Three patients have sustained fractures of bones, all of them the result of accidents or of assaults by fellow patients.

Dr. Suffern is assisted by four medical colleagues, two of whom are in residence at Hollymoor.

Regular instruction in first aid and nursing is given by them to the attendants and nurses, and careful attention paid to the keeping of the case books and other medical records.

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## BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

22 April 1909.

We have visited this Asylum to-day, which continues to be maintained in good order. Many parts of the establishment are in great need of painting and general redecoration, but it has been thought advisable to



postpone work in this direction until the new heating arrangements, which are about to be commenced, have been completed.

The recommendations of the Factory Inspector who has recently visited as to the fencing of the machinery in the laundry have, for the most part, been carried out; the fencing off or removal from the present position of the ironing stove has not yet been dealt with, but is receiving further consideration.

We thought that the patients showed evident signs of being very well cared for; they were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, neat in their dress and personal appearance, and singularly free from complaints even on the subject of detention.

The wards and dormitories were in proper order, the former being well supplied with books, papers, and other objects to interest the patients.

We saw a good dinner of tinned beef, with pickled beetroot and an unlimited supply of bread, served to about 400 of the patients of both sexes in the dining hall, which was evidently to their liking. The hall itself was unduly crowded, and is manifestly in need of enlargement.

Since our Colleagues' visit on December 10, 1908, 151 patients have been admitted, 85 discharged or removed, of whom 67 had recovered, and 44 have died.

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 637 patients, in the proportion of 313 males to 324 females; of these, 40 men are at The Leveretts, and 27 women at Glenthorne.

There are 62 private and 19 out-county patients chargeable to Prestwich, Bolton, and Coventry Unions. No one was to-day away on leave or trial.

One ward and one dormitory on each side of the Asylum is at present unoccupied, and there are vacancies for 37 men and 31 women.

The weekly maintenance charges are 11s. 1d. for home, 14s. to 15s. 2d. for out-county, and 11s. 8d. to 42s. for private patients.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The Church Services on Sundays are attended by 49 per cent. of the patients, and the weekly entertainments by 44 per cent.; 62 per cent. continue to be usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, showing a proportion of 1 to every 9·4 patients. Fourteen of the former and 9 of the latter can show more than five years' service in the Asylum. No one has been discharged for misconduct in any way affecting the patients.

With one exception the deaths were all from natural causes, such as are usual in Asylums. The exception was in the case of a male patient, who died from the result of a fracture of the skull sustained before admission, and upon whom the only inquest was held.

In the unusually large proportion of 36 per cent. of the deaths the cause was general paralysis, and in such circumstances it is creditable to the nurses that bed-sores were present in only 2·2 of the deaths. Phthisis was the cause of 13·6 of the deaths, and it is much to be desired that means could be provided for treating cases of it in the open air and otherwise apart from the rest of the patients, and in this connection we may say that the infirmary accommodation generally struck us as being very inadequate for its purpose, and much in need of extension.

No death was recorded as from senile decay, but 6·8 per cent. were the result of dysentery, of which there have been 17 cases in the last 4 months.

The causes of death were verified in 75 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

We saw in bed during our visit 40 patients representing 6·2 per cent. of the whole. One woman was suffering from a slight bed-sore, and another suffering from typhoid fever, of which hers was the only case, its origin unascertained.

There has been a considerable number of cases of influenza, and the deaths from it were 16 per cent. of the total deaths.

Three patients have sustained fractures of bones, all of them the result of accidental falls.

Mr. Whitcombe, who continues to have full knowledge of, and interest in, his patients, is assisted by 2 medical colleagues, and by 2 female clinical clerks.

The case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

#### GLENTHORNE.

22 April 1909.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen the 27 ladies at present residing here. They appear to be happy and contented, and the arrangements made for their care are thoroughly suitable.

A considerable amount of painting and redecoration is in progress, in addition to which the kitchen department is being thoroughly overhauled as well as the drainage, with the result that the sanitary arrangements generally have been brought up to date.

The whole establishment presented a very comfortable and homelike appearance.

#### THE LEVERETTS.

22 April 1909.

WE have to-day visited this branch House and seen the 40 male patients at present residing here. They appear to be happy and contented, and are evidently properly cared for.

If it is intended to continue to use this house for the reception of patients, a very considerable amount of painting and other renovation will require to be done.

The arrangements for the care of the patients remain unchanged.

#### BRIGHTON ASYLUM.

14 July 1909.

IN the eight months which have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 93 patients have been admitted; 44 have been discharged or removed, 28 of whom had recovered; and 44 have died. These changes leave on the statutory books the names of 302 males and 428 females, a total of 730. Twenty-three are of the private class, and 60 are out-county patients, 58 of these being West Ham cases received under contract. The weekly rates charged are, for private patients 16s. to 42s., for pauper patients chargeable to home unions 11s., to West Ham 15s., to other unions 14s.

Since the removal of the Cardiff patients the Asylum has been much below its full number; and at the present time there are vacancies for 86 men and 100 women.



The improvements completed during the period under review have consisted of the installation of a new system of electric fire alarms and the laying of drains for the Asylum cottages. Plans are now under consideration by our Board for additional accommodation for nurses when off duty, and the new rooms to be erected over the mess-room. Some redecoration of wards has been carried out, No. 5 on the male side having been done up, and the dormitory of Female No. 4, which has also been re-floored. The renovation of Male No. 4 and Female No. 1 wards is now in progress. We regretted to see that advantage had not been taken of the opportunity to plaster the rough walls before painting and papering them. There still remains much to be done in the way of redecoration, and some of the day-rooms were dull and wanting in comfort and in objects of various kinds to interest the patients. It should be observed, however, that there was everywhere a good supply of books in open bookshelves.

The airing court of Female No. 6 Ward needs to be enlarged and improved, being at present very dull and unattractive, and covered with loose gravel. The patients of the ward, many of them noisy and excited cases, who were out in the court when we saw them to-day, are hardly likely to derive benefit from the surroundings in which we found them.

The following are matters which should receive the attention of the Committee. In the w.c. lobbies are stiff gas brackets, looped door handles and window catches, which would afford opportunities for suicidal attempts, and should therefore be removed. In the laundry the screen recently erected round the ironing stove has lessened the facility of supervising the patients there employed. We would repeat the recommendation of our Colleagues that a calendar, the want of which is much felt, should be provided. Some means should, we think, be taken to extirpate the rats, which we are informed are very numerous, and were the subject of complaint by some of the patients.

Subject to the observations already made, the wards were generally in good order, and the beds and bedding satisfactory.

We saw all the patients except one woman, who is away on trial, and were satisfied with their condition as regards dress and personal tidiness. Their conduct was generally quiet and orderly. But exception must be made of those of Female No. 6, already referred to, and Male No. 6, where there was much noise. This ward was one of those in which there was a deficiency of objects of interest. They were generally contented, and though many appealed to be set at liberty, there were but few complaints as to the treatment received from the staff, none of which appeared to have any substance in them. Several, however, complained of insufficiency in the diet, particularly in regard to the supply of bread at breakfast and supper. There would seem to be some substance in this complaint, as we observe that the allowance in the dietary table for these meals is only 6 ozs. of bread for men and 5 ozs. for women, which is less than usual in Asylums, and is, we think, inadequate. We were informed that by asking for it the patients could have as much as they like; but many would not ask for more, who yet avail themselves of an additional supply if placed in plates on the table so that they could help themselves, a course which is often taken and found to work economically.

No fault was found with the dinner served to-day, consisting of meat pie and meat pudding with cabbage, which was good in quality and ample in quantity. It was, however, served on cold plates, and not with sufficient rapidity.

The statistics for 1908 show that 19 per cent. of the patients usually took weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate, and the good proportion of



37 per cent. walked out daily on the estate outside the airing courts, to which but 15 per cent. were usually confined. The proportion usefully employed was about the average of similar institutions, but was better on the female than on the male side.

Since the last visit an inquest was held upon a male patient who died from the effects of taking a corrosive poison before admission. There has been no other inquest, and with this exception all the deaths were from natural and ordinary causes, ascertained, however, in the proportion of only 48 per cent., by post-mortem examination. General paralysis accounted for 15·9 per cent., phthisis for only 2·2 per cent., and senile decay for 9 per cent. of the total deaths. Bed-sores were present in the cases of 4·5 per cent. of those who died.

Accidental fractures of bones in two instances have been the only serious non-fatal casualties.

Zymotic disease has been represented by 29 cases of influenza and 7 cases of dysentery, all of which recovered.

The general health appears to have been otherwise good, and to-day at our visit we found in bed only 29 patients, or 4 per cent. of the whole. One of them was suffering from a bed-sore, but we saw no indications that the nursing of the sick was not generally careful and efficient. We think it very desirable that provision should be made by means of verandahs, now so usual in Asylums, for the open-air treatment of cases of phthisis, and of other diseases for which it has been found so beneficial.

No use of restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 of the former to every 8 male, and 1 of the latter to every 11·6 female patients, for day duty, and affording 11 altogether for duty by night. Their duration of service is satisfactory, 5 per cent. only of the men, and 26 per cent. of the women, having served less than a year, and as many as 62 per cent. of the men five years and upwards. No dismissal or resignation has been the result of misconduct.

During the past year the medical staff has been decreased by one, Dr. Walker, who continues to discharge his duties with efficiency, having now the assistance of two instead of three colleagues. The case books continue to be kept by them carefully and with adequate fulness of detail.

## BRISTOL ASYLUM.

10 March 1909.

WE are glad to be able to report that the new block on the male side of this Asylum is now approaching completion. It is hoped that it may be ready for occupation in six weeks' time. We went over the block at our visit to-day, and think that it will afford very suitable accommodation for the 90 male patients who are to reside there.

The Asylum is maintained in good order. The wards are bright and generally well supplied with inexpensive ornaments and other articles which give them a comfortable appearance. Some of them, however, were to-day decidedly cold, in fact, in two of them on the female side the thermometer showed the low temperature of 53 degrees. We were glad to hear that it is proposed to alter the present heating system and to substitute radiators throughout, for which a new boiler will have to be provided. We trust that this work will be taken in hand at once, so that it may be completed before next winter. We think that in such weather as the present fires should be kept burning in the colder wards.



Of the various alterations and improvements completed since the last visit, the most important are a certain amount of external painting and the renovation of the laundry, sculleries, and kitchen, where the old cooking boilers which had become dilapidated have been replaced by two sets of four of a modern type. The old stone slabs on the kitchen and scullery floors have been replaced by best red Stafford tiles. Special silent locks have been supplied to most of the single room doors, and we were glad to see that numerous open bookcases have been fixed in the wards with a liberal supply of books, which are evidently appreciated by the patients. Some of the wards, where the most troublesome class of patients are detained, seem to us to be still lacking in picture papers and books and other means to interest and amuse.

The w.c. accommodation in the large wards on both sides is still deficient. Dr. Blachford assured us that the matter is under consideration, and that it will be attended to very shortly. We hope, therefore, that it will not be necessary to refer to this subject again.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues a year ago, 236 patients have been admitted, 124 discharged or removed, of whom 87 had recovered, and 122 had died. The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in the high proportion of 90·1 per cent., included general paralysis 13·2, phthisis 16·4, and senile decay 6·5 per cent. We note that about one-third of the total number of deaths were due to pneumonia or bronchitis. There have been no inquests.

There are now on the statutory books of the Asylum the names of 889 patients, in the proportion of 391 men to 498 women; all of them were in residence, and seen by us at our visit to-day. We found them very quiet and orderly, clean and neat in their dress and personal appearance, and apart from detention we received no complaints. Twenty patients belong to the private class, and 40 are received here under contract from the county of Essex.

At the present time there is vacant accommodation for 14 men and 52 women. This will probably only be temporary, and is largely due to the fact that the death rate during the past year has been high, while the admission rate has been low.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. 6d. for home patients, from 11s. 6d. to 14s. for out-county, and 20s. for private patients.

The dormitories were fresh and airy throughout, and the beds and bedding clean and in proper condition.

We saw a good dinner of boiled ham, with two vegetables and bread, served in the two dining halls. It looked appetising, was plentiful in amount, and was evidently appreciated by the patients.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

No cases of zymotic diseases are recorded, but amongst the Infirmary patients to-day was a female suffering from facial erysipelas, an isolated case. We also saw in Female Ward 15, 4 patients under treatment for scabies, of which affection there have been many cases during the past five years. We trust that at length this troublesome affection will be eradicated; its presence having necessitated the setting apart of a whole ward and dormitory for the isolation of those attacked by it, and thus greatly curtailing the available accommodation for female patients generally.

There have been only 3 cases of injury involving fractures of bones, 2 of which were due to falls; in the third case, one of a broken arm, inquiry failed to determine its cause.

There is nothing in the statistics supplied to our Board which called for special comment.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to just over 10 patients. Of the attendants 35 per cent., and of the nurses 17 per cent., can show over five years' service at the Asylum.

One nurse has been dismissed for misconduct, which did not, however, directly affect the patients.

The case books are written up to date, but we think that the notes might in many cases be more detailed.

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#### CANTERBURY ASYLUM.

20 February 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by one of our colleagues on the 14th of last November, 10 patients have been admitted, 8 have been discharged, all but one of them on recovery ; and 5 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 157 patients, 72 being on the male and 85 on the female side. Eighteen men and 41 women are of the private class, and one woman is an out-county pauper. The sleeping accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 71 men and 89 women, upon which calculation there is at the present time one man in excess of the complement, and the vacancies on the female side are only 5 in number.

We are glad to learn that the maintenance rate is to be reduced from 18s. 1d. at which it now stands to 15s. 2d., substantial economies having been effected by vigilance in checking waste in various directions. We congratulate Dr. Sall on the good management which has resulted in this important saving, particularly as it has not been effected by stinting the patients in the matter of diet.

Since the last visit a new feed pump has been placed in the boiler house, which is working efficiently. Plans have been submitted and approved for the erection of a lodge, which will be occupied by the head attendant.

The question of a supply of water for the purpose of fire extinction remains up to the present unsettled ; but negotiations are in progress between the Committee and the water company which it is hoped will before long result in a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at. The steam pipes in the wards, dormitories, and single rooms, which were commented on by our Colleague at the last visit have been ordered to be covered in, a necessary improvement which ought not to be delayed. The damp room adjoining Female Ward A 2 is no longer used for the storing of blankets. A visit has been recently paid by the Factory Inspector, and orders have been given for carrying into effect two of the three recommendations made by him. The third, which was for a screen to the ironing stove, is under consideration.

We would call attention to the fact that this institution is unprovided with padded rooms on either side. Nothing has yet been done to provide the attendants and nurses with proper mess-room and day-room accommodation.

We found the Asylum and its dependencies in excellent order throughout, bright, clean, and well kept, and the beds and bedding good and clean.

We saw all the patients except one woman, who was absent on trial, and were pleased with their dress and personal condition, and with the quiet and good order that prevailed. No complaints were made to us of ill treatment, though all the patients were given the opportunity of complaining if disposed to do so.



Dinner was served in the wards in our presence, consisting of "hot pot" which looked savoury and appetising and appeared to be popular. It was, however, served on cold plates. Although we think the diet provided for the patients is satisfactory, the allowance of bread for breakfast is in our opinion inadequate.

The arrangements for auditing the Asylum accounts appear to us not to be so complete as they ought to be. The economies already effected, as above stated, encourage the expectation that a thoroughly efficient system of audit might result in considerable further savings, to the great advantage of the ratepayers.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

From the returns for 1908 furnished to our Board, it appears that as many as 57 per cent. of the patients usually attended the Sunday services in the Institution, and 59 per cent. the weekly entertainments. An average of 35 per cent. were taken out weekly for walks beyond the estate; but we should be glad to see some reduction in the proportion (25 per cent.) of those wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion usefully employed (63 per cent.) was satisfactory, but we observe that none were employed in the workshops.

The five deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, ascertained in four, or 80 per cent. of them, by post-mortem examination, no bed-sore being present in any instance.

In three cases the coroner thought it necessary to hold inquests, the verdicts of the jury being in accordance with the medical evidence which showed that the deaths were the result in aged persons of organic brain disease, apoplexy, and cancer respectively.

One serious casualty only has occurred, resulting in the fracture of the forearm of a woman who slipped when walking downstairs.

There have been no cases of zymotic disease since the last visit, and the general health appears to have been good.

We saw 27 patients in bed during our visit, which represents the large proportion of 17 per cent. of all the patients, but scarcely any were suffering from acute illness, the feebleness of old age and chronic debility principally accounting for confinement to bed. No one was suffering from a bed-sore, and the nursing appeared to be efficient.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging for day duty 1 to every 7 patients; but their record of service leaves much to be desired, as many as 55 per cent. having served less than a year. We hope that in the interest of the patients every inducement will be held out to suitable persons to accept and retain office in this Asylum. No one has been dismissed for misconduct or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

Dr. Sall, who is evidently assiduous in the discharge of his duties, has the assistance of a medical Colleague, whose quarters are very uncomfortably and unsuitably placed in the male block contiguous to Stonehouse. Adequate and suitable quarters should be provided both for him and for the matron in close proximity to the main building from which at present they are some distance away.

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#### CARDIFF ASYLUM.

17 July 1909.

WE have paid our annual visit to this Asylum to-day, which is maintained in capital order throughout. The condition in which we found not only the buildings, but also the grounds and airing courts, reflects great



credit on the management, and is evidence of the labour and thought that must have been expended upon them in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since the Asylum was opened. We have been much interested in noting the thorough equipment of the Asylum for the treatment of mental disorder on the most modern principles. We may particularly mention the excellent provision made for electrical treatment of all kinds, and the very complete facilities afforded in the well-appointed laboratory for pathological, bacteriological, and chemical investigation.

Since our Colleagues' visit on October 13th, 1908, 153 patients have been admitted; 99 discharged or removed, of whom 51 had recovered, and 61 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 673 patients, of whom 350 are of the male and 323 of the female sex. Five of them were out on trial, but all the rest were in residence and seen by us in the course of our inspection to-day. Twelve patients are of the private class, and there are 6 out-county patients chargeable, 2 to Liverpool, 3 to Preston, and 1 to Swansea unions respectively.

The male side is now overcrowded to the extent of 12 patients, but there are vacancies on the female side for 94 women.

The patients were very orderly in their behaviour; their dress and personal appearance was very satisfactory, and we received very few complaints.

The wards and dormitories are bright and attractive looking, the former being well supplied with books in unlocked bookshelves. More cheap pictorial papers and magazines might be distributed with advantage; and the beds and bedding were in proper condition throughout. We think that a careful examination should be made of the numerous looped pipes in all the water-closets which are unprotected, and could be used for purposes of suspension by suicidally disposed patients.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 13s. 1½d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and 21s. for private patients.

The dinner to-day consisted of curried lentils, with rice, potatoes, and bread, and we received several complaints, which showed that this meal is not very popular. We were told that mince is provided for those who dislike curry, but we question whether this is carried out as fully as it might be. While we do not doubt that, from a physiological standpoint, the dietary is adequate, we feel that two dinners of soup and one of curry in the course of a week do not offer sufficient variety, and cannot conduce to the contentment of the patients. We attach much importance to this point, and while we recognise that the maintenance rate is high, we would prefer to see economy practised in any other direction rather than as regards the quality and quantity of the patients' food.

Two patients have been mechanically restrained on 10 occasions for 178 hours, and six have been secluded on 17 occasions for 38½ hours.

Since the last visit a lady has been appointed dispenser, and she also is responsible for the photographic department.

The recommendations of the Factory Inspector, who recently visited, as to the fencing of dangerous machinery in the laundry and shops have been carried out.

No very substantial alterations or improvements have been carried out in the period under review, but we are glad to learn that the Committee are taking steps to plant with thick shrubs that part of the Asylum grounds which fronts upon the main road, and from which a most undesirable view of the patients at work and in some of the airing courts is obtainable at present.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 55 cases, or a proportion of 90 per cent., of those who died. In only one case (1·6 per cent.) was a bed-sore present on the body at death. All the deaths have been from



natural causes, 16·6 per cent. being due to general paralysis, and 11·5 per cent. to phthisis and to senile decay respectively. We note that as many as 8 deaths (or 13·2 per cent.) have occurred from dysentery, one male and 20 female patients having been attacked by this disease during the nine months under review, as many as 12 of the latter cases occurring in the first three months of the present year. Two-thirds of the total number attacked were inmates of Wards F. 1 and F. 2. The disease first appeared in the Asylum two months after it was opened; but as only three cases have arisen since March, we may hope that it has not obtained a foothold in the Institution. No other zymotic disease has appeared.

There have been no serious casualties amongst the patients.

Sixty-three per cent. of the patients usually attend the Church of England services in chapel on Sunday morning, and 54 per cent. in the afternoon. A Nonconformist service is held fortnightly on Sunday afternoon. For the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who number about 150, a fortnightly service is also held. Both the priest and the Nonconformist minister are paid.

Sixty-five per cent. of the patients usually attend the weekly entertainments; only 29 per cent. are confined to the wards and airing courts; 76 per cent. are usefully employed, and in this connection it may be mentioned that the various shops appear to be extremely well appointed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is good, showing one to every 8·2 patients.

Four attendants have been discharged for misconduct; the only case that directly affected the patients was that of an attendant, who was prosecuted by the Committee and fined 5*l.* and costs for ill treatment of a patient.

The case books, which are kept on the loose-leaved system and illustrated by photographs, are carefully entered up.

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#### CROYDON ASYLUM.

2 July 1909.

IN view of the overcrowding which has for some time existed on the female side (the excess of inmates beyond the accommodation being to-day 52 in number), we are glad to see that the new Blocks D., E., and F. for the housing of 213 female patients, which at the last visit, in November 1908, were in course of erection, have made good progress. Block D. is in a very forward state, but E. and F. are not so advanced, and have as yet not been roofed. It would, we think, be well if the Committee could also increase the accommodation for the male attendants, as at present five of the attendants take up sleeping accommodation which might otherwise be made available for patients.

The mortuary is in need of reparation, and we suggest that, for greater privacy, curtains should be hung up between the tables, and we also think that it would be a great improvement were a porch placed in front of the mortuary door, where the friends of a deceased patient might wait when desiring to attend a funeral.

The only other suggestions we would make are that the inside lavatory door-handles be removed, so as to provide greater security in the case of suicidal patients; that the hard pads at the inspection apertures of the padded rooms be replaced by softer ones; and that the shutters in some of the single rooms be ventilated by inserting squares of strong wire gauze.



We found the wards and dormitories in excellent order, and without entering more minutely into details, can say that they were bright, well kept, and had a good supply of books and papers, whilst the beds and bedding were clean.

The patients, all of whom in residence were seen by us, were quiet and orderly. The women were nicely attired in dresses of varied colours, and the men were also neat in their appearance. We spoke to many of them, and although there were many applications for discharge, in no single instance did we receive any complaint as to treatment or surroundings; there were, indeed, many instances where the patients expressed themselves as grateful for the care and kindness which had been shown them.

Services are held in chapel on Sundays in the morning and afternoon. at which in the year 1908 33 per cent. of the patients were usually present; not quite so good a proportion as in the previous year. The Nonconformists attend these services, but for patients of the Roman Catholic faith services are held fortnightly, as well as on special feast days.

As many as 42 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments which are held during the winter months. In the summer there are cricket matches and games amongst the patients, as well as dances on the lawn, at which the Asylum band provides the music. Only 7 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 44 per cent. of them are usefully employed.

The Factory Inspector's report in reference to the laundry, where, of course, a good many of the patients are usually at work, has just been forwarded, and will be laid before the Committee at their next meeting.

Since the 28th November 1908, 64 patients have been admitted; 38 discharged or removed, of whom 29 had recovered; and 20 have died. There are to-day the names of 480 patients, viz., 185 males and 295 women, on the statutory books, of whom 54 are private and 3 out-county patients. All were in residence at the time of our visit, and these, as stated above, were seen by us. The 3 out-county patients are chargeable to Wandsworth, Camberwell, and Whitstable respectively.

The maintenance charge per head per week is, for private patients 17s. 6d. to 3l. 13s. 6d., for out-county patients 14s., and for home patients 13s. 10d.

A well-cooked and plentiful supply of boiled fresh fish, with potatoes and bread, was being served in one of the wards at the time of our inspection.

There is nothing special to report with reference to the deaths, all of which were the result of natural causes, of which phthisis formed 20 per cent. There was no death from either general paralysis or senile decay. No inquest has been held. It is creditable to the nursing that no bed-sore was present at death in any case, and that no one was so suffering of those who were in bed in the wards during our visit; these numbered 20, which represents about 4 per cent. of all the patients in residence. The general health has been good, and with the exception of one case of dysenteric diarrhoea, there has been no occurrence of zymotic disease in the Asylum since the last visit, nor has there been any serious casualty. We saw with regret cases of phthisis being treated in the open wards, and hope that means will speedily be taken to widen the verandahs, so that beds can be wheeled into them from the infirmaries, and cases be treated then in the open air, a practice which has proved so beneficial in other Asylums. An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9.5 patients. They appeared to us to be of a respectable class, but have only a fair record of service, a third of them



having been here less than a year. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct.

There has been no seclusion during the period under review, but one patient has been mechanically restrained on four occasions for a period in all of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Dr. Pasmore, who is assisted by two medical colleagues, continues to discharge his duties with energy and ability. The case books are carefully kept.

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#### DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

23 March 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues, just 8 months ago, 50 patients have been admitted ; 36 have been discharged or removed, of whom 26 had recovered, and 34 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 161 males and 186 females, the former being equal in number and the latter less by 20 than at the date of the last visit. In consequence of the reduction on the female side there are now 8 vacancies for women, but the males are still 5 in excess of the complement.

Twenty-three patients are of the private class, 1 man is a criminal lunatic, and 1 is chargeable to an out-county union. The weekly rates charged are 10s. 6d. for cases from the borough, 14s. for those chargeable to out-county unions, and 17s. 6d. to 21s. for private patients.

Four children are boarded out in Northants Asylum, where there is special accommodation for such cases.

We are glad to report that the Committee are taking steps to provide for the growing needs of the borough in regard to Asylum accommodation, and that plans have been approved by the Secretary of State for two additional blocks, one for 46 male and the other for 80 female patients.

The remodelling of the w.c.'s of Female Ward 1 has been completed since the last visit, and that of Female Wards 2 and 4 has been begun this week. These alterations will be a valuable improvement. We are glad to hear that the doors which are at present absent in Ward 1 are to be replaced.

The recommendations of our Colleagues as to the protecting of the ironing stove, wringer, and mangle in the laundry have been adopted.

Additional machinery for the laundry and cooking apparatus for the kitchen will become necessary when the new blocks are occupied.

We found the wards and dormitories in very good order throughout, the rooms bright and comfortable, and the beds clean and good. The ventilation of the single rooms might, we think, be improved by the insertion of panels of strong iron gauze in the upper part of the shutters.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, and were satisfied with their dress and personal condition. They looked well nourished and were generally contented. They were fairly orderly in their behaviour, more so on the male than on the female side.

We think inquiry should be made from our Office with regard to the property of a private patient, whose name we give in the Patients' Book, and that Dr. Macphail should be informed of the result.

Our visit fell upon the day upon which a weekly class is held by ladies of the Brabazon Society, and we had the opportunity of seeing between 30 and 40 of the women and 6 of the men engaged in making rugs at the Albany House. They seemed interested in their occupation, the results of which are satisfactory from the pecuniary point of view, as the sales produce, after paying all expenses, a small profit, which is spent on picnics for the workers.

We saw a good dinner of soup and rice pudding served in the hall to a large number of patients of both sexes.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

From the returns for 1908 we learn that the proportion of general paralytics in the Asylum at the end of the year was very high, namely, 5·4 per cent. As many as 62 per cent. of the patients usually attended the Services held on Sunday mornings in the chapel, and 66 per cent. the weekly entertainments. The proportion taken out daily for walks on the estate was also good, 52 per cent., and only 7 per cent. were usually confined to the wards and airing courts. Those usefully employed average 67 per cent., a creditable proportion.

There has been no serious casualty. No inquest has been held, and the 34 deaths were the result of natural causes, which, it is satisfactory to find, were in every instance verified by post-mortem examination.

Since the end of January there has been a severe outbreak of influenza, 24 male and 85 female patients, 4 male attendants, and 14 nurses having been attacked. In about 50 per cent. of the cases the symptoms were of the gastro-intestinal type, and it is remarkable that of the patients who presented these symptoms, 16 (1 male and 15 females) subsequently developed dysentery, from which 1 woman died, well-marked pathological features of the disease being observed at the autopsy. The epidemic is now dying out, only 5 cases of dysentery and one or two of influenza still remaining under treatment. The total number of patients confined to bed during our visit was 17 (5 men and 12 women), which, considering the time of year and the severe weather, was not large. It is of interest to mention that until this outbreak the Asylum has always been free from dysentery.

The staff is of adequate strength, averaging for day duty 1 to every 9 patients. As many as 50 per cent. of the nurses have served for less than a year, while but 30 per cent. of the men and 12 per cent. of the women have been more than five years in the Asylum.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a creditable manner.

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#### EXETER CITY ASYLUM.

18 March 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues in April of last year 66 patients have been admitted, 74 discharged or removed, of whom 14 had recovered, and 28 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 331 patients. Of these 131 are males and 200 females. One man is boarded out at Silverton. With this exception, all the patients were in residence and seen by us at our visit to-day.

Fifty of the patients are of the private class, and there are 91 patients chargeable to out-county unions received here under contract. Of these, 40 come from the Barnstaple Union, and we received numerous complaints from them that they were never visited by the Barnstaple Guardians. We have on previous occasions called attention to this dereliction of duty on their part, but without success, and as we attach much importance to the point we propose to advise our Board to call the attention of the Local Government Board to the matter.

There are vacancies in the Asylum at present for 48 men, but the women's side is full.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 6d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 21s. to 25s. for private patients.



We found the Asylum in very good order, the wards being uniformly bright and attractive, the dormitories fresh and airy, and the beds and bedding clean and in proper condition.

The patients were quiet and orderly, clean and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and apart from detention we had no complaints.

The plentiful supply of books in open bookcases and of newspapers was especially noticeable.

Such parts of the establishment as require painting and redecoration are receiving attention. The Recreation Hall has been plastered and painted and its walls have been tiled.

We saw a good dinner of beef and mutton, bread, and 2 vegetables served in several of the wards, which was evidently appreciated.

The keys of the fire exits, which were referred to by our Colleagues as being in positions where they could be tampered with by patients, have now been placed in the attendants' rooms.

The Asylum has recently been visited by a Factory Inspector, who made some suggestions as to the further fencing of the machinery in the laundry, which have now been carried out.

The returns made to our Board show that 35 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday Church services, 38 per cent. the associated entertainments, and that 55 per cent. are usefully employed.

As regards the mortality, the most striking fact to record is that no fewer than 7 of the deaths, *i.e.*, one-fourth of the total number, have been due to dysentery—a disease which, we regret to say, has of late been very prevalent in this Asylum. Since June last 8 of the male and 11 of the female patients have been attacked, the cases being variously distributed about the building. The highest monthly incidence was in October (6 cases) and in February (7 cases), but during the present month, so far, no one has been attacked. Three patients have died from general paralysis and two from phthisis.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 9 cases, this comparative paucity being due to objections raised by friends of the patients. Bed-sores were present at death in 3 cases. One inquest was held, the verdict being one of death from natural causes.

Apart from dysentery the Asylum has been free from zymotic disease.

The fracture of a clavicle, sustained by a male patient in a scuffle with a fellow patient, has been the only serious casualty recorded since the last visit.

A thoroughly adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to 9 patients for day duty. Seventeen of the attendants and nurses can show more than five years' service in the Asylum.

The medical records are properly kept. There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

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### HULL CITY ASYLUM.

24 June 1909.

DURING the period of just over fifteen months which has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board 247 patients have been admitted; 122 have been discharged or removed, 84 of them on recovery; and 108 have died. There are now on the books the names of 279 male and 297 female patients, a total of 576. Nineteen are classed as private, for whom the weekly charge varies from 12s. 6d. to 21s., one is an out-county pauper, and the rest are chargeable to Hull.

There is at the present time vacant sleeping accommodation for 74 men and 56 women, and one ward on each side is unoccupied.

The Factory Inspector who visited the Asylum some months ago made certain recommendations with regard to the fencing of machinery and other matters in the Laundry, all of which have been carried out except that as to screening off the ironing stoves. This last recommendation presents some difficulty, though undoubtedly the heat given out by the stoves must be oppressive in warm weather. The Committee have the matter under consideration in connection with that of the enlargement of the Laundry, which is needed. The alterations and improvements now in progress are the renewal of the drains and of asphalt in the airing courts.

The wards and dormitories were in good order, and the beds and bedding generally clean and well kept, though some on the male side needed more attention.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, none being absent on trial, and found them generally in satisfactory condition as regards their person and dress. Their conduct was for the most part quiet and orderly, but there was a certain amount of noise and excitement in two of the female wards where the most troublesome patients are placed. We observed there as elsewhere the same deficiency of objects of interest which has been commented on in previous reports.

We saw dinner served in the hall to patients of both sexes and to some of the men in their wards. It consisted of boiled beef and boiled pork with potatoes and greens. We noticed at one of the men's tables that the supply of greens fell short, being exhausted when about half the patients had been served. One of the patients complained, not without reason, of the beef being insufficiently boiled. We think it of great importance that the patients should have no cause to complain of their diet as regards either quantity or quality.

In the period under review one female patient has been mechanically restrained on 4 occasions for 73 hours in all; 11 patients have been secluded on 16 occasions for an aggregate of  $65\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

The returns for 1908 show an average attendance of 45 per cent. at the services of the Church of England held on Sunday afternoons. As many as 49 per cent. on the average went out for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate, and but 12 per cent. were altogether confined to the wards and airing courts. The good proportion of 70 per cent. of the men were usefully employed, and the proportion of women employed was up to the average.

Except in one instance the deaths were all from natural causes, 24 per cent. being due to general paralysis, 19 per cent. to organic brain disease, 12 per cent. to kidney disease, 10 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, and 7 per cent. to phthisis.

In 91 per cent. post-mortem examination was made.

Bed-sores were found in 9 per cent.

Three inquests were held; the cause of death was pronounced to be general paralysis in two instances, and in the third the verdict was senile atrophy of the brain, accelerated by fracture of thigh accidentally sustained by falling out of his chair.

There was one case of dysentery in April, and another in December, but no other zymotic disease.

Four serious but non-fatal casualties occurred, with fracture of bone in each case, three were the result of falls, and in the fourth a woman was pushed down in the airing court by another patient.

Fifteen men and 14 women were in bed to-day for various reasons. Several were old and feeble, and some were bed-ridden. No one had a bed-sore.

The general health has been good.



There is a strong staff of attendants, being in the proportion for day duty of 1 to every 9·1 patients. The record of service on the female side is not satisfactory, only 9 per cent. having been in the Asylum for five years ; that of the men is better, 53 per cent. having served for that period.

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IPSWICH ASYLUM.

21 May 1909.

At our visit to-day we were very well satisfied with the general condition of the establishment, and the wards and dormitories presented a comfortable, and, so far as it is possible, homely appearance ; they were clean, nicely furnished and very tastefully decorated with plants and flowers, whilst there was a good supply of newspapers, both daily and weekly, as well as other periodicals, the book-cases in the wards being unlocked and of easy access to the patients. The latter were neat and tidy in appearance, and with the exception of a few complaints clearly connected with their mental condition, they all appeared to be happy and well contented and were very orderly and quiet in their demeanour.

No. 1 Airing Court on the female side has been much improved since the last visit, when it was entirely covered with gravel. This condition of affairs has been wholly changed, the new paths and grass plots have been laid out, and the steps which previously led from the ward to the court have been replaced by an easy sloping path.

Nothing has as yet been done to carry out the suggestion which was made in May of last year, to improve and open up the view of the country lying (immediately) behind this court, and we made some further suggestions to Dr. Tidbury (who, in the absence of Dr. Rowe on leave, accompanied us to-day and rendered us every assistance during our inspection) as to the manner in which this exercise ground could in our opinion be greatly improved in this respect, as well as the adjoining airing courts, were similar alterations carried out there.

The closet in No. 1 court, which has lately been out of use during repairs to the building, needs attention, and we think it wise that when this matter is taken in hand, a door with lock and key under the control of the attendant on duty should be affixed. No. 1 Bathroom on the female side is much out of repair, and we hope that similar alterations will soon be made here to those which have been carried out on the male side, with the addition in each instance of a tap with movable spanner for the purpose of being able to check the supply of hot water to the washing basins. The looped pipes and cisterns of the waterclosets, which were referred to in the last report, have now been properly protected in No. 1 (ward) on the male side, and similar protection is in contemplation in the other wards.

A notice has now been affixed in all the attendants' rooms in reference to the proper locking up of all knives and razors, and we think, in addition to this, a list should be pasted on the inside of the lid of all the knife boxes, of the number of knives and forks the box should contain, and care be always taken to see that they are all collected and replaced after use. We observed that the small hydro-extractor in the laundry was not in any way protected, and pointed out what we considered should be done in this respect.

Since the last visit 82 patients have been admitted, 49 discharged, of whom 29 had recovered, and 39 have died. The deaths were all due to natural causes, but in 2 instances inquests were held ; in one of them

however, a patient had died within 24 hours of his admission, and in the other case the patient had about three weeks before her death badly bruised her face in an accidental fall, which was, however, not considered to have hastened her demise. In 74 per cent. the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination, and in 18 per cent. death was the result of general paralysis.

The Asylum has been free from disease of an infectious or contagious character, and the only serious casualty was a comminuted fracture of the leg caused by a fall in an epileptic fit.

There are now on the books of the Asylum 295 patients, of whom 125 are male and 170 female. There are 31 private patients and 77 out-county patients, 50, 24, and 3 of whom are respectively chargeable to Bury St. Edmunds, the county of Essex, and sundry parishes. One patient is out on trial and there are now in residence 294 patients, all of whom we have seen to-day, and to many of whom we have spoken and to all of whom we gave the opportunity for conversation. There are now vacancies for 18 on the male side, but the female side is over full.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 12s. 10d., for out-county patients from 14s. to 16s., and for private patients from 14s. to 25s.

We saw the dinner to-day in process of being served up in the kitchen, it looked very good, and consisted of mutton pies with potatoes and parsnips. We tasted the pie, and thought it excellent. All the patients have coffee with their dinner every day, and the workers get, in addition, a supply of bread and cheese.

The service which is held every Sunday afternoon in the chapel is attended by 74 per cent. of the patients, a very good proportion, and on an average 13 of the female patients attend the morning service every Sunday at the parish church. There are no Roman Catholic patients, nor are there any special services for Nonconformists. Sixty-eight per cent. of the patients attend the weekly entertainments, and so large a percentage as 58 usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and only 5 per cent. of the patients able to walk are confined entirely to the airing courts for their exercise, whilst the number of patients who on the average are daily engaged in useful employments show so good a proportion as 81 per cent.

There is a good staff of attendants, and the record of their service, especially on the female side, is satisfactory.

There has been no instance of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The case-book notes respecting some of the patients that have been longest in the Asylum are somewhat in arrear, otherwise the medical records are properly kept.

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#### LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

13 November 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by members of our Board in December of last year, 147 patients have been admitted, 70 discharged or removed, of whom 53 had recovered, and 67 have died.

We found to-day on the books the names of 716 patients in the proportion of 330 men to 386 women. All of them were in residence with the exception of 1 patient of each sex, who are out on trial. They were for the most part quiet and orderly, neat in their dress and personal appearance, and free from complaints. The vacant accommodation is at present considerable, as there is room for 18 on the male and 134 on the female side.



We thought that the wards generally were comfortable ; some of them, however, are very deficient in plants, pictures, and objects of interest, especially Male Wards 17, 20, and 21, and Female Wards 8 and 12. The result was that in all these wards we found a considerable amount of noisy excitement. In Female Ward 8, especially, where 54 women of the more excitable class are warded, we thought the staff of nurses insufficient, the patients themselves also being overcrowded.

The dormitories are well ventilated and kept in good order, while the beds and bedding were clean and in proper condition.

There were numerous uncased pipes in the water-closets that might be made use of by suicidally-disposed patients, and require protection, and the handles of the doors in some of them, as also in some of the passages, are quite unnecessary, and should be removed.

The ventilation of some of the single rooms would be much improved by opening panels in the shutters, to be cased with strong wire gauze.

There are some dozen children in various parts of the Asylum warded with the adult patients of both sexes, for whom it is most desirable that some separate provision should be made.

Of work completed since the last visit we may mention the outside painting of the female division, the replacing of worn floors by new ones of hard wood, and a good deal of redecoration throughout the Institution, some of which is still in progress.

The recommendations made by the Factory Inspector, who visited in January of the present year, have been adopted by the Committee and carried out.

We saw a good dinner of meat pie and bread, with tea as a beverage, served in several of the wards. The meal seemed to be appreciated by the patients, but there does not appear to be any efficient method of heating the plates.

The maintenance charges are 10*s.* 6*d.* for home patients, 14*s.* for the private patients, who number 28, and 13*s.* 8½*d.* for out-county patients ; the latter consist of 10 women who are received under contract from Notts County Asylum.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, and the seclusion recorded is only in the case of one patient on one occasion for a period of 2½ hours. We have impressed upon Dr. Finch the necessity for recording as secluded any patient who, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. is forcibly isolated by the closing by any means whatever of the door of the room in which the patient is.

The Church of England service on Sunday mornings is usually attended by 22 per cent. of the patients, and the Nonconformist service in the afternoon by 20 per cent. The patients of the Roman Catholic faith, 25 in number, are visited weekly by a priest, whose travelling expenses are paid ; 29 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments. It is impossible from the position of the Asylum to do much in the way of taking patients for walks beyond the Asylum estate, but only 3 per cent. of the patients who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts ; 59 per cent. are usefully employed.

The causes of all the deaths since the last visit have been natural and ordinary, ascertained in as many as 85 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

In two instances, or in 3 per cent. only, bed-sores were present.

The deaths were due to general paralysis in 10·4 per cent., to phthisis in 6 per cent., and to senile decay in 16 per cent.

No inquest has been held.

The only zymotic disease which has appeared in the Asylum is erysipelas, of which there have been 10 cases.

The general health has been good upon the whole, and, although we saw 46 patients, or 6·4 per cent., in bed during our visit, their ailments were chiefly chronic in character, or associated with advanced age, and no one was suffering from a bed-sore. This fact, and the small percentage of this complication in those who died, speak well for the attention that is paid to the efficient nursing of the sick.

We noticed, however, with regret, that many patients suffering from phthisis were undergoing treatment in the general wards, and we strongly endorse the recommendation of our Colleagues at the last and previous visits, that glass verandahs for the open-air treatment of such cases should be provided at the infirmaries for both sexes.

Accidental falls resulted in fractures of bones in 3 patients, 2 of whom made good recoveries.

We have examined the case books and other medical records, and find them to be kept in a full and careful manner.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9 patients. No one has been discharged for roughness to patients. The length of service is satisfactory, 38 of the attendants and 16 of the nurses, or 26 per cent. of the whole staff, having been in the Asylum service for over five years.

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#### CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

10 May 1909.

THE following changes have occurred among the patients in the period of a little over five months which has elapsed since the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board. Fifty-six have been admitted; 55 have been discharged, of whom 11 had recovered; and 16 have died. The present number on the books is 573, 261 being on the male and 312 on the female side. Two hundred and eighty-three are of the private class, received at rates varying from one to two guineas a week; 9 are out-county paupers; and the rest are chargeable to the City, the weekly rate in their case being 11s. 8d.

Several minor alterations and improvements have been completed since the last visit, among which we may mention the installation of electric light at the farm buildings, and the fitting of guards for machinery in accordance with the recommendations of the Factory Inspector. Those now in progress include the rearrangement of the heating system and the erection of verandahs outside the Male Hospital.

The wards and dormitories were all in very good order, clean and well ventilated. The dayrooms were bright and amply supplied with flowers and other objects to interest the patients, and with books and newspapers. The gardens were looking bright and pleasant with their new spring foliage. There are, however, still rough and unplastered walls in the dormitories; we thought the private patients' dayrooms on the female side were overcrowded, and one of their dormitories contained nearly forty beds, a number which we regard as excessive for patients of this class. We would also call attention to the hard pads of the inspection holes in the doors of the padded rooms, which might be dangerous to a violent patient.

We saw all the patients except one man and two women, who were absent on trial, and were well satisfied with their dress and personal condition. We gave to each full opportunity of speaking to us, and to several of the private patients granted separate interviews, but heard no complaints worthy of mention here, the patients generally appearing to be contented with their treatment.



We saw a good dinner served to patients of both sexes in the hall, and to some of the women in the Female Hospital. It consisted of boiled mutton with two vegetables, followed by rice pudding or rhubarb pie ; draught lemonade was supplied for drink.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period ; 3 female patients have been secluded on four occasions for a total of 57 minutes.

We observe that, according to the return made to our office for 1908, the satisfactory proportion of 30 per cent. of the patients were taken weekly for walks beyond the Asylum estate, and as many as 45 per cent. walked out daily on the estate beyond the airing courts. The proportion usefully employed, namely, 65 per cent., was also good.

There is nothing special to report as to the causes of death of those who have died since the last visit. All were natural and ordinary, and comprised general paralysis in 31 per cent. and phthisis in 12·5 per cent. of the total deaths. No death was attributed to senile decay.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only 56 per cent. of the total deaths, a circumstance which is, no doubt, largely due to the considerable proportion of private patients. A bed-sore was present in one case only, which, however, represents 6 per cent. of the whole. There has been no inquest.

Zymotic disease has prevailed in the Asylum only in the form of influenza, of which there have been 76 cases, none of them ending fatally.

There has been but one serious injury, which, however, did not result in death ; and that was in the case of a male patient, who tore off both his ears.

Excepting for influenza, the general health appears to have been good. We found in bed to-day 32 patients, or 5·6 per cent. of the whole, and we were glad to see that many of them were undergoing open-air treatment in the verandahs and tent. There were no bed-sores, and the nursing of the sick appeared to us to be careful and efficient.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging for day duty 1 to every 10 patients. Twenty-eight per cent. of them have served less than a year, but 31 per cent. show a record of upwards of five years' service. No one has been discharged for misconduct or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

Dr. Steen continues to discharge his duties with efficiency, and is evidently on good terms with his patients. He is assisted by two medical colleagues, by whom the case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

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#### MIDDLESBROUGH ASYLUM.

18 October 1909.

IN the nineteen months which have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 199 patients have been admitted, 77 have been discharged or removed, 48 of whom have recovered, and 81 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books of the Institution 426, 208 being on the male, and 218 on the female side. Thirteen are of the private class, and 149 are chargeable to outside unions ; most of the latter having been received under contracts from the county of Essex, city of Chester, and borough of South Shields. One man is absent in the Middlesbrough Isolation Hospital, and two others are on trial ; with these exceptions, all are in residence, and have been seen by us in the course of our visit.

The estimated sleeping accommodation is sufficient for 212 men and 218 women, showing but four vacancies, all on the male side. The weekly rates charged are for patients chargeable to the borough 13s. 5d., for those chargeable to outside unions from 13s. 5d. to 17s. 6d., and for private cases from 13s. 5d. to 21s.

We found the patients suitably and neatly dressed, and tidy as to their persons. They were quiet and well behaved, and appeared to be contented with the treatment they received, no complaints being made to us with regard to it.

A large number, however, of the Essex and Chester patients complained strongly of being taken so far away from their homes and friends. One elderly woman, whose husband is in the Chester Workhouse, has been visited five times by him, the journey in each instance having been made on foot, and having taken him, we were informed, a month to accomplish.

We think the patients thus situated have a serious grievance, which we hope will be removed at no very distant date, on the opening of the new Essex Asylum, and of the additional accommodation at Chester Asylum, plans for which have been approved by our Board.

With regard to the remarks in our Colleagues' report last year as to complaints then made by patients on the subject of visitation by the Committee, we find there is a regular system of attendance under which visits are paid every month to all the wards. The wards and dormitories were in excellent order throughout, and the bedding clean. There is still, however, as there was last year, a great deficiency of bound illustrated periodicals and newspapers, and we think more system is needed in supplying them to the wards.

Some minor additions have been made to the buildings connected with the Asylum and the church, and the male and female extension blocks are now undergoing painting and decoration.

Dinner was served during our visit, consisting of tinned meat with two vegetables, and draft lemonade. We think greater care is needed in the kitchen in the preparation of meals for the paralysed patients. We sounded the fire alarm at the stores, with the result that the staff turned out promptly, and a hydrant was playing on the building within two minutes. There was not, however, sufficient pressure in the mains to carry the water over the high roofs. The Asylum is dependant on the town supply for water, and has no reserve for use in case of fire which might occur at a time when the town supply is cut off. The Committee should, in our opinion, give their early consideration to the question of providing a fire-pump and a reserve tank of water.

The recommendations made by the Factory Inspector, on his visit in December 1908, have been carried out; but he has, we are informed, lately visited again, and will probably add further recommendations.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

From the returns for last year we find that the proportion usually attending the Sunday service of the Church of England was 32 per cent.; a very fair proportion in view of the large number of Roman Catholic patients, of whom 55 attended the Roman Catholic services provided every Sunday by a priest, not paid as, in our opinion, he ought to be, for the performance of his duties. The average attendance at the weekly entertainments was rather a poor one, amounting to only 34 per cent. As many as 70 per cent. of the men are usefully employed, but no more than 43 per cent. of the women.

In July of last year a female patient was admitted who was found to be suffering from enteric fever. Since then, at intervals, 4 male patients



have been attacked with this malady. One of them is at the present time under treatment in the town Isolation Hospital, and among the 6 men and 10 women whom we have seen in bed to-day, there is one man who is suspected to be suffering from the disease. The occurrence of so many cases is naturally giving rise to some anxiety; and Dr. Geddes is in communication with the Medical Officer of Health with respect to their origin. Should more cases arise Dr. Geddes will report them to our Board.

The 81 deaths were all the result of natural causes, verified, we are glad to find, in over 80 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

Three inquests were held, in two instances because the patients who died from general paralysis had before admission sustained injuries which it was suggested might have given rise to the disease, and in the third instance because the patient, who also died from general paralysis, not long before his death sustained in an unexplained way some bruises. In connection with this case a male attendant was called upon to resign.

The only casualty of at all a serious character that has occurred has been the fracture of a collar bone, occasioned by the patient slipping down.

The staff of attendants returned at the end of 1908 was adequate, those employed on day duty being in the proportion of 1 to every 10·1 patients, and their record of service was, on the whole, not unsatisfactory. Three male attendants have been required to leave since the last visit, on account of misconduct which, in two instances, directly affected the patients; one being that of the attendant mentioned. The circumstances of both cases were duly reported to our Board at the time.

The case books are carefully and fully written up to date.

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#### NEWCASTLE CITY ASYLUM.

15 March 1909.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, and found it throughout in very good order, the wards and dormitories bright, clean, and well-ventilated.

A number of minor but useful improvements have been carried out since the last visit, among which we may mention the removal, suggested by our Colleagues, of the nobs on the posts in w.c.'s and the door handles in the sanitary spurs; the placing of keys of fire exits in boxes fixed to the walls close by; and the fitting up of incandescent gas burners in the female buildings. The recommendations of the Factory Inspector made at his recent visit have been carried into effect; but these did not include the guarding of the strap of the kneader in the bakehouse, which we think needs protection.

Works in progress comprise the installation of a complete system of fire alarms, the laying out of a larger airing court for Female Ward No. 8, and the asphaltting of the north courts behind the new buildings.

The following are matters which we think should receive attention. The ventilation of some of the padded rooms should be improved by the substitution of strong galvanised iron gauze for glass in the panels of shutters and above doors; and that of the upholsterers' shop by the fixing of light guards to the windows, so as to allow the upper sashes to be opened to the full extent. In Female Ward No. 7, where the number of patients has now risen to 50, the closet accommodation is insufficient, consisting as it does of only two seats; two more should be added. It would be well to have the shelves of the ward medicine cupboards

labelled so as to ensure the internal remedies being kept separate from external applications and disinfectants.

Although there is a large stock of bound periodicals and illustrated papers, we noticed that none had been placed in Female Ward No. 4.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books with the exception of one man who was out for the day and two women who were absent on trial, and found them well and neatly clad, tidy in their persons, and very quiet in their behaviour. Their health is generally good, and they looked well nourished; of the 59 whom we saw in bed the majority were phthisical cases, general paralytics, aged patients, and epileptics who had recently had fits. We gave to each patient full opportunity of talking with us, and had a large number of appeals for discharge; no complaint, however, was made to us of the treatment, and several spoke warmly of the kindness they had received from doctors and attendants, testimony to this effect being given by some whose evidence was of more value as they were about to be discharged upon recovery.

We saw an excellent dinner of meat pie with draught lemonade served in the men's dining hall, and were struck with the quiet and propriety of behaviour of those present, who it should be mentioned included all the inmates of Ward 7, where the acute and troublesome cases are placed. The plates were well filled, and second helps were given to those who asked for them.

We visited the stores and examined the articles kept there, and found them of good quality; the Committee, we were glad to hear, are particular in seeing that the standard is maintained.

In the eight months which have passed since the last visit 127 patients have been admitted; 40 have been discharged or removed, of whom 25 had recovered; and 62 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 458 men and 394 women, 852 in all. Twelve of each sex are of the private class, for whom the weekly charge is from 16s. to 20s.; and 40 are chargeable to out-county unions, 38 of these being from Tynemouth Union, the rate charged being 14s. a week. The rate for the City cases is 10s. 6d. a week.

There are vacancies at the present time for 27 on the male and 38 on the female side.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period.

The returns furnished to us for 1908 show that the high proportion of 3·9 per cent. of the patients in the Asylum at the end of the year were suffering from general paralysis; and that the proportion under special supervision as actively suicidal was only ·6 per cent. We note with satisfaction that the issue of special cards was kept within such reasonable limits.

The proportions attending the Church services in the Chapel on Sundays, 55 per cent., of those attending the monthly services provided for the Roman Catholics, 96 out of 139, and of those usually present at the weekly entertainments, 64 per cent., were all very good. No patients were taken for walks beyond the estate, but 53 per cent., a satisfactory proportion, walked out daily beyond the airing courts. As many as 79 per cent. were usefully employed.

Two inquests have been held since the last visit. One was on a woman who died of pneumonia, but who had three months previously in an accidental fall sustained a fracture of the neck of the femur, which, however, did not in the opinion of the jury contribute to her death. The other inquest was on a woman who died of syncope whilst attempting to hang herself with a strip of linen in a w.c. At the time of her death



she was not regarded as inclined to suicide, but was known to have valvular disease of the heart.

The rest of the deaths call for no comment beyond the statement that in 22·6 per cent. they were due to general paralysis, and in 20 per cent. to phthisis.

The causes of death were verified in the satisfactory proportion of 80 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

The serious casualties, besides those already mentioned, which occurred, were three fractures of bones, all occasioned by accidental falls, and a dislocation of the shoulder, caused by a fall during a struggle between the patient and an attendant.

The Asylum has been free from infectious disease.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of sufficient strength. The record of service of the former is fair and of the latter low. Four male attendants have been discharged for misconduct, not, however, directly affecting the patients.

The case books continue to be carefully kept and are illustrated with good photographs of the patients.

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#### NEWPORT BOROUGH ASYLUM, CAERLEON, MON.

15 April 1909.

WE have visited this Asylum to-day and found that it continues to be maintained in very good order throughout. The wards are uniformly bright, and well supplied with ornaments of an inexpensive character, and there is a good supply of books, papers, and other objects to interest and amuse the patients. The dormitories are fresh and well ventilated, and the condition of the beds and bedding left nothing to be desired. Good progress has been made with the airing courts, most of which are now tastefully laid out with grass and flower beds, and the asphaltting of the paths is being proceeded with. Female Ward 2 was in the hands of the painters for washing and painting.

Since our Colleagues' visit in June of last year 65 patients have been admitted, 36 discharged or removed, of whom 22 had recovered, and 19 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 362 patients, of whom 183 are of the male and 179 of the female sex. All of them were in residence and seen by us in the wards. Four patients are of the private class, and 96 are chargeable to out-county unions, 80 being received under contract from Essex and 15 from Hereford; 1 woman is chargeable to Wigan Union. We found all the patients clean and neat in their dress and personal appearance, quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and free from complaint. There are vacancies for 3 men and 7 women in the Asylum at the present time.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 1d. for home, from 14s. to 21s. for out-county, and the same for private patients.

We saw a very good dinner of roast mutton, with potatoes and greens, served to the majority of the patients of both sexes in the dining hall. We were glad to see that every patient was able to have as much bread as he wanted, the principle of definite allowances of bread to each patient having been done away with. We think that the addition of a steam kneader in the bakery is a great desideratum, and we desire to call attention to the hardness of the pads in some of the inspection inlets of the padded rooms, which are quite capable of causing severe injury to violent patients.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

From the returns made to our Board we notice that 34 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Church service on Sunday. Mass is celebrated quarterly for the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who number 58, while a separate service for the Nonconformists is held on one Sunday in each month.

Forty-nine per cent. of the patients attend the weekly entertainments, 24 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 58 per cent. are usefully employed. A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·6 patients. One nurse has been discharged for misconduct, not, however, affecting the patients. The deaths have all been the result of natural and ordinary causes, which were ascertained in 70 per cent. by post-mortem examination, no bed-sores being present in any instance. It is worthy of note and commendation that since the opening of the Asylum there has been no bed-sore except in the case of a man who was suffering from one on admission.

General paralysis accounted for 21 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis for 10·5 per cent., but no death was attributed to the decay of old age, although, as we saw in one ward, a considerable proportion of old and feeble persons are admitted to the Asylum.

There has been no inquest.

No cases of zymotic disease have occurred, fortunately, in the absence of an isolation hospital, which appears to us to be an essential complement of every Asylum, so as to allow suspicious cases to be watched and treated, out of contact with the other patients. We commend the erection of such a building, of non-inflammable but quite inexpensive material, to the consideration of the Committee.

Since the last visit there have been three serious accidents from falls, not ending fatally, but involving fractures of bones in each case.

In the same period the sanitary state of the Asylum appears to have been generally good, and we found only 11 patients in bed at our visit, all of them being apparently carefully nursed. We thought, however, that some provision should be made for the open-air or otherwise separate treatment of cases of phthisis, several of which were in association with the other patients in beds in the open dormitories.

Dr. Nelis, who is evidently assiduous in the discharge of his duties, has one medical assistant. The case books are carefully kept and well illustrated by photographs, and we were glad to learn that lectures on first aid and mental and physical nursing are regularly given to the attendants and nurses.

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### NORWICH CITY ASYLUM.

3 December 1909.

EVERYTHING we saw to-day during our inspection of this Asylum pointed to the generally careful manner in which this Establishment is administered, and satisfied us that the patients receive proper care and attention. We entered into conversation with a large number of them, and though we received many expressions of satisfaction as to the manner in which they were treated, we had no complaints made to us which were substantial in character. They were tidy in their appearance, and appeared to be contented and comfortable. The wards and dormitories were bright and cheerful, though in some of them the temperature appeared to us to be rather low, and the radiators were, from some cause, not giving out sufficient heat. The beds and bedding were exceedingly clean and well kept. No improvements of any considerable importance have been carried out since the last visit, but the overhauling of the



whole drainage system, which was referred to in the last report, is still in progress. We think the w.c.'s on the female side would be much improved and afford more privacy for the patients were they fitted throughout with half doors.

Since the 14th May 1908, 173 patients have been admitted, 88 discharged, of whom 50 had recovered, and 67 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 473 patients, of whom 220 are males and 253 females, including amongst them 4 private, 1 criminal, and 77 out-county patients, the latter being chargeable to Essex and King's Lynn respectively, in the proportion of 35 to the former and 42 to the latter. Two of the patients are boarded out in the Norfolk County Asylum, so that there were to-day in residence and seen by us 471 patients, viz., 218 men and 253 women. The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients, 11s. 8d. ; for out-county, 15s. and 16s. ; and for private patients, from 14s. 6d. to 21s. We are pleased to note from the returns furnished us that the excellent percentage of 87 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday Church of England services, and that the large proportion of 50 per cent. of the inmates are present at the usual weekly entertainments, whilst as many as 55 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 75 per cent. are daily taken for walks beyond the airing courts, but within the boundaries of the Asylum estate ; and the satisfactory number of 61 per cent. are on the average usefully employed throughout the year in the shops, laundry, kitchens, and out-door work about the grounds. We should mention that the requirements of the Factory Inspector have been carried out to his satisfaction. We saw a dinner of boiled meat with parsnips, potatoes, and bread served in the dining hall to 375 patients, who were here, as elsewhere throughout the Establishment, very orderly and quiet, and presented a well-nourished appearance. The meal was carefully served, the plates were hot, and many expressed contentment with their diet ; of the total number of patients only 3 men and 5 women were confined to bed. Five inquests have been held ; in 2 instances because the patients' deaths were attributed to intra-capsular fractures of the thigh, occasioned by accidental falls ; in a third because the patient died while an anæsthetic was being administered to her ; in a fourth because death was due to the patient having swallowed pins and hair-pins ; and in the fifth instance, because the cause of death—inflammation of the bowels—was due to the patient having eaten unwholesome strawberries. The rest of the 67 deaths call for no special comment, beyond mentioning that 3 were the result of dysentery, from which disease as many as 11 patients have suffered. It is satisfactory to find that the cause of death was verified in 57 instances, or 85 per cent., by post-mortem examination. The non-fatal serious casualties have been, a fracture of a femur, occasioned by the patient being pushed down by a fellow patient ; a fracture of a leg, due to an accidental fall ; and the fracture of two ribs, sustained by a restless old man, the origin of which was not definitely ascertained. In no instance has mechanical restraint been employed, but 3 patients have been secluded on 3 occasions for a total in all of 9 hours and 45 minutes. The staff of attendants and nurses is in the proportion of 1 of the latter to every 9 patients—a very good proportion ; but that of 1 attendant to every 11·7 of the patients is not quite so strong. The length of service amongst the staff is not so good as could be desired, especially on the female side, where only 6 per cent. of the nurses show more than five years' service as against 39 per cent. with similar length of service on the male side. The case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

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## NOTTINGHAM CITY ASYLUM.

15 June 1909.

ALTHOUGH we are unable to report that, as yet, any extensions have been actually made to the old buildings since the last visit by members of our Board, there is now little doubt that actual steps are being taken to relieve the overcrowding which has for some time existed on both sides of this establishment.

Working drawings are being prepared for the extension of the Female Infirmary block for the accommodation of 43 patients, and for the erection of a new male villa block, where it is intended to house 40 chronic male patients of the class who are engaged in working on the farm. The plans will, it is hoped, shortly be submitted to the Board, and, if duly approved and carried out, will form a much-needed addition to the present limited space for the treatment of the insane of this district.

Three new vegetable steamers have been placed in the female kitchen, as well as a new tea infuser, and with reference to the recommendation of the Factory Inspector, gauge glass protectors have been fixed to the boilers, whilst the fencing of the crank fly wheel of the belt of the steam engine, and the automatic guards for the small and large calenders have been ordered, and will shortly be placed in position. The suggestion made in the last report by our Colleagues, in regard to the protection of the machinery in the laundry, is also receiving attention.

The building, generally speaking, is in a good state of repair, the wards on the male side, which have lately been in the hands of the decorators, being particularly bright and fresh. The female side is in places in need of attention, but the painters and whitewashers were to-day busily engaged in the redecoration of Ward 9, and we were informed that they will gradually proceed with their work throughout the whole of this division.

The patients were neatly dressed and orderly in their behaviour, and we had conversation with many of them, and saw all who were in actual residence at the time of our visit. We are satisfied that they are particularly well-cared for, and could not but be struck with the evidence we received, on all sides, of the great personal interest and sympathy which is bestowed upon the patients by Dr. Powell and his staff. There was, indeed, but one expression of opinion from the inmates, as to the care and attention which is given to their individual cases, and even where, as was but natural, appeals were made to us for their discharge, the patients in almost every instance were careful to say that they were most comfortable in their surroundings, that their food was good and sufficient in quantity, and that nothing more could be done for them to make them happy, except to grant them their freedom.

The dinner, of meat pies with potatoes, which we saw served in the dining hall, was most appetizing, and was served out with no niggard hand. These meals are so arranged that, except, possibly, on Sundays, when roast beef forms the usual dinner, the patients do not know from day to day what their dinner is to consist of, which greatly relieves the monotony of a fixed diet from day to day.

For the amusement of the patients, weekly dances are held during the winter months and up till Whitsuntide, with an occasional theatrical or other entertainment, and in the summer season there are weekly cricket matches, with practice at the wickets on four days in the week.

The wards were nicely decorated with plants and flowers, but though 20 books are served out in the rooms every six weeks from the Asylum library, we noticed that the daily papers were, in some instances at least, two days old, and would suggest, as there must be many patients who



are able to take a daily interest in current events, it might be possible to supply papers of the actual date. We feel sure such an innovation would be very much appreciated.

The sanitary arrangements and ventilation were very satisfactory, but we think it would be well to remove the window fasteners in the w.c.s; they are never used, and only offer a temptation to any suicidally inclined patients.

Since October 21st, 1908, 114 patients have been admitted; 67 removed or discharged (53 on recovery); and 62 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 814 persons (373 males and 441 females), of whom 42 are private patients and 3 out-county, the latter being chargeable to Ware, Bridlington, and Shardlow Unions respectively. There are still 20 females boarded out at Storthes Hall Asylum. Four of the patients are out on trial, so that those to-day in residence numbered 810 in the proportions of 370 men and 440 women.

The deaths were all from natural causes, in 90 per cent. of which a post-mortem examination was made. Twenty-five per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, 17 per cent. to phthisis, 12 per cent. to organic brain disease, 11 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, 9 per cent. to senile decay, and 9 per cent. to heart disease. No bed-sores were found. There were no inquests. Two patients, in falling, broke their arms.

Though the general health has been good, there was an outbreak of colitis early in the year, 15 cases occurring in February and March; but the sick were isolated, and the disease was stamped out. One patient died, but she was in a feeble state before being attacked. Forty patients were to-day in bed for various ailments, but especially for debility; and no one had a bed-sore. The sick are evidently carefully nursed and the case books are well kept.

No record of mechanical restraint is registered, but 2 patients have been secluded on two occasions for a total period of 11 hours.

The Church of England services on Sunday are attended by 28 per cent. of the patients, and a Roman Catholic priest holds fortnightly services for the 42 patients of that faith who are in the Asylum.

Thirty-one per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and a small number walk out every week beyond the Asylum grounds; and 56 per cent. of the patients are usually engaged in some employment throughout the year.

The staff of attendants and nurses is satisfactory, 11 per cent. only of the former and 19 per cent. of the latter having under one year's service, whilst 50 per cent. of the attendants and 30 per cent. of the nurses have been in the Asylum employment over five years.

The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients, 10s.; for out-county patients, 14s.; and for private patients, from 15s. to 17s. 6d.

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#### PLYMOUTH BOROUGH ASYLUM.

22 March 1909.

WE have visited this Asylum to-day, and can report that it continues to be maintained in very good order.

The wards are well kept, and looked bright and attractive; they are also well supplied with books, papers, and other objects to interest their

occupants. The dormitories are fresh and airy, and the beds and bedding throughout are clean, and in proper condition.

Since our Colleagues' visit last year, the Cardiff patients, who were received here under contract to the number of 63, have been removed. Efforts will be made to replace them by other out-county patients. The position at present is that there is vacant accommodation for 66 men, and 49 women. Up to now, Male and Female Wards D., which afford accommodation by day and night for 30 patients each, have never been thoroughly occupied, though some use has been made of the dormitories for sleeping purposes.

We would suggest that some of the floors leading to the sanitary spurs might with advantage be treated by dry rubbing and staining.

Since April 9th, 1908, 81 patients have been admitted, 97 discharged or removed, of whom 26 had recovered, and 29 have died. Of the total number of patients whose names are on the books, amounting to 369 (in the proportion of 159 men and 210 women), all but one man, who is out on trial, were in residence and were seen by us to-day. We found them extremely orderly, clean and neat in their dress and personal appearance, and, apart from detention, free from complaints. There are 23 patients of the private class, and two out-county patients, one of whom is chargeable to Sevenoaks, and one to Devonport.

The maintenance rate for home patients is 10s. 4d., as compared with 11s. 1d. last year. We are glad to find that this reduction has been effected without any diminution of the quantity or quality of the patients' dietary.

The out-county patients pay 14s. and the private patients from 17s. 6d. to 30s. per head per week.

While there has been no use of mechanical restraint, 7 patients have been secluded on 22 occasions for a total of 16½ hours.

There have been 18 post-mortem examinations, giving a proportion of 62 per cent. on the total deaths.

The chief cause of death has been general paralysis, to which disease 8 male and 4 female patients succumbed. There has been no death from phthisis; 3 deaths were attributed to senile decay. In only one instance was a bed-sore present at death, which, considering the large proportion of general paralytics, is creditable to the nursing care bestowed.

Two inquests have been held, the death in each instance being found to be due to natural causes.

Two female patients have suffered from erysipelas, and there have been 3 cases of dysentery, the last occurring in the month of September.

Four patients have sustained fractures of bones, all caused by falls, two of them in epileptic fits. Two cases of dislocation of the jaw have occurred, one occurring in a fit, and the other produced in the act of yawning.

There were to-day 20 patients in bed, the most serious cases being general paralytics of both sexes, and one of acute tuberculosis in a male. The proportion of epileptics under care is at present 12 per cent., and there is only one patient in the Asylum who is regarded as actively suicidal.

We saw dinner served in the large hall to most of the patients of both sexes. It consisted of pea soup with bread and cheese. This dinner, which is only given on Mondays, appeared on the whole to be popular, and we observe that special care is given to its preparation.

From the returns made to our Board we notice that 35 per cent. of the patients attend the Church services on Sundays, 43 per cent. the weekly entertainments, and 60 per cent. are usefully employed.



The staff of attendants and nurses average one to every 8·9 patients, and 38 per cent. of them have been in the Asylum's service for over five years.

The case books and other Medical records are kept in a highly satisfactory manner, the notes being full and informing.

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### PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

12 July 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues last November, 150 patients have been admitted; 57 have been discharged or removed, of whom 37 had recovered; and 88 have died. There are now on the books the names of 884, namely 456 males and 428 females. Seventy-five are of the private class, and 280 are out-county paupers, all but 4 of these being Southampton cases.

Comparing these figures with the estimate of accommodation supplied to our Board, we find that, while there are vacancies for 49 patients on the male side, the female side has 11 in excess of the full number.

The improvements completed since the last visit have been the extension of the telephone system to all parts of the buildings, the construction of a laboratory, and the fitting of a hot-plate in the kitchen.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, and several parts have been brightened by recent redecoration. All were well ventilated, clean and well kept, and the beds and bedding were clean and in good condition.

We noticed, however, the following matters as calling for attention. The temporary building now used for the storage of garden and farm produce is an eyesore to the inmates of the new Pink Villa, and should be altogether removed. In the Dickens and Brunel Villas for private patients more washing appliances are needed in the dormitories for those who may reasonably object to have to resort to the lavatories for their ablutions. The outside pipes of these villas require to be protected to prevent their use by suicidal patients for climbing to the roofs.

In some of the wards, and particularly in No. 2 on the female and No. 4 on the male side, there was much noise and confusion, too many excitable patients being there congregated in surroundings which, from the deficiency of objects to interest them and attract their attention, are not conducive to quiet and orderly conduct. Books, pictures, birds, and flowers should be multiplied, and in other ways a greater air of comfort and domesticity given to the wards, such changes having been found elsewhere most influential in tranquillizing the more troublesome class of patients. We would suggest that the larger rooms should be divided by glass partition screens. The airing courts also of Female Wards 2, 4, and 6 should be made brighter by beds of flowering plants.

We learn that covers for the protection of all the radiators have been ordered.

We saw all the patients, with the exception of 7 who are absent on trial, 5 who were out for the day, and 4 women in the Isolation Hospital suffering from scarlet fever. We were satisfied generally with their dress and personal condition, and we had no complaints worth mentioning with regard to their treatment. We noticed in the laundry patients of both sexes working together, which is always a dangerous arrangement.

Dinner of boiled beef and mutton, with potatoes and cabbage, was served in the wards during our visit. The fare was sufficient in quantity



and appeared to be satisfactory in quality, but it was served on enamelled iron plates, which were cold, and some of them much chipped.

From the returns for 1908 we learn that there was an average attendance at the Sunday services of the Church of England of 35 per cent., the accommodation in the chapel being much crowded to allow of this. Eighteen per cent. on the average were taken for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate, and 41 per cent. for daily walks on the estate beyond the airing courts, to which only 5 per cent. were usually confined. Not more than 38 per cent. were usefully employed, a proportion which should be largely increased.

With one exception all the deaths were from natural causes, ascertained in 60 per cent. by post-mortem examination. The large proportion of 31 per cent. were from general paralysis, 8 per cent. from phthisis, and only 2·2 per cent. from senile decay. The exceptional death resulted from suicide, in circumstances which have already been reported to and inquired into by our Board. One death was believed to be due to enteric fever, of which it was the only case, its origin being unascertained. Dysentery caused 3 deaths, and there have been altogether 6 cases in the Asylum.

Bed-sores were present in only 3·4 per cent. of the total deaths, and there were none among the 36 patients whom we saw in bed at our visit to the wards. This is a creditable indication of the care which is bestowed on the nursing of the sick. In this connection we desire to suggest that further facilities should be afforded at the infirmaries and elsewhere for the open-air treatment of such cases as would be benefited thereby, either by the provision of new, or by the widening of existing verandahs, an improvement which in other Asylums has been attended by much advantage to the patients.

In 5 instances inquests were held; in one upon the woman who committed suicide, and in 4 other cases in which sudden death occurred from natural causes.

The serious casualties not resulting fatally have been only 4, all of them involving fractures of bones caused by accidental falls.

The physical health of the establishment has been generally good, and to-day only 4 per cent. of the patients were confined to bed. Since the last visit, in addition to the cases of dysentery and enteric fever already referred to, there have been 17 others of scarlet fever in nurses and patients, and the disease has been traced to the admission of a female patient in process of desquamation.

There has been no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging for day duty one to every 8·7 patients. Thirty-five per cent. of them have served upwards of five years in the Asylum, and 29 per cent. less than a year. None have been discharged or required to resign for misconduct, except two nurses, who were dismissed for want of care in relation to the occurrence of the suicide.

Dr. Mumby has an accurate knowledge of his patients, and continues to discharge his duties with energy and efficiency. He is assisted by two medical colleagues, by whom the case and post-mortem books are well kept.

We should not omit to add that useful research work is being done in the pathological laboratory, which has recently been adapted and equipped by the Committee.

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## SUNDERLAND ASYLUM.

13 March 1909.

THE changes which have occurred among the patients in this Asylum since it was visited by two of our Colleagues, eight months ago, have been as follows ; 56 admissions, 44 discharges, 30 of them on recovery, and 24 deaths. As the result, there are on the books the names of 381 patients ; 217 on the male and 164 on the female side. Fifteen are classed as private patients, for whom the rate charged is 20s. a week, and 28 are out-county cases, received under contract from South Shields at 14s. a week ; the weekly rate for cases from the borough is 10s. 9½d. The male side is estimated to provide sleeping accommodation for 218, and is now full ; on the female side there are 21 vacancies. We are informed by Dr. Middlemass that the number of lunatics of the borough has for some time past been practically stationary, having only increased by three in the last six years ; it would appear, therefore, that the available accommodation is sufficient for the needs of the immediate future.

We found the wards and dormitories, and the Asylum generally, in very good order, and the rooms bright and well kept, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient. We should like to see a larger supply of bound illustrated books and papers in the wards.

Since the last visit improvements have been made in the cricket ground, and the laying out of a bowling green is now in hand. The cisterns and pipes in the w.c.s are being cased in, and spring locks have been placed on the drawers in all attendants' rooms, so that razors, if kept in them, may not be accessible to patients, who might succeed in getting into the rooms. The recommendations made by the Factory Inspector, who recently visited, have been adopted, except that with regard to the ironing stove, which is under consideration. The erection of a verandah to the Female Infirmary for the open-air treatment of phthisical cases has received the sanction of the Borough Council.

The kitchen and scullery are in need of white-washing and re-colouring.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, and in addition, one man who was admitted this morning, and found them well and neatly dressed, quiet and well-behaved, and generally contented. No complaints were made to us as to the treatment, except such as were evidently the outcome of delusions.

We saw a good dinner of soup, with rice pudding and treacle sauce to follow, well served in the Hall to a large number of patients of both sexes. The food was of good quality, and the patients were not stinted in the matter of second helps, for which they seemed generally ready. The dietary is varied according to a rotation extending over a fortnight, and appears to give satisfaction to those concerned, for we had no complaints on this subject.

There has been no record since the last visit of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The returns for 1908 show that there was a very good attendance of patients during the year at the Sunday services in the Chapel, the proportion usually present having been 68 per cent., while 40 out of the 58 Roman Catholics usually attended the services provided for them. As many as 58 per cent. usually attended the weekly entertainments, and the high proportion of 77 per cent. were usefully employed.

The deaths were all the result of natural causes, which it is satisfactory to learn were in every case verified by post-mortem examination. An inquest was held on one patient, a male general paralytic, whose death was



due to syncope supervening on peritonitis, and who, about a week before his death, by falling out of bed sustained some rather severe bruises, which did not, however, contribute to his death.

The Asylum has been free from infectious disease, and serious casualties have been limited to a fracture of the leg, spontaneous in origin, and to the fracture of a rib, occasioned by a struggle between a patient and an attendant.

We found 21 men and 9 women in bed, a few of them being in a critical condition, but the rest of the patients were with very few exceptions in good bodily health and condition.

The staff of attendants and nurses is a strong one, those employed for day duty being in the proportion of 1 to every 7·7 patients.

The medical records are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

### WEST HAM ASYLUM.

15th June 1909.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues about thirteen months ago the following changes have occurred among the patients:—226 have been admitted; 141 have been discharged, 80 of whom had recovered; and 84 have died. The result is that there are now on the books of the Institution the names of 375 male and 489 female patients, a total of 864. In addition to these there is still in residence here a woman who was formerly detained as a patient, but was discharged from detention as long ago as 1904, the state of her bodily health having ever since been such that it has not been thought safe to remove her. Two men are now classed as private, for whom the rate charged is 17s. 6d. per week, 2 are criminal lunatics, 7 are paupers from outside the borough, and the rest are pauper patients from the borough.

In addition to the inmates of this Asylum the borough has 119 lunatics boarded out in other Asylums, namely, 29 men in the Three Counties Asylum, 30 women in Kesteven Asylum, and 30 of each sex in Brighton Asylum. Nevertheless, the number of patients on the books exceeds the estimated accommodation, which is sufficient for but 350 males and 450 females. As regards the males partial relief will be afforded when Little Heath House is brought into occupation, but further accommodation will still be required; and the need for extensions on the female side is more urgent. We cannot but express the hope that the financial difficulties which stand in the way may be removed.

Since the last visit the recommendations then made have been carried out in respect to the planting of trees on the boundary of the estate to insure privacy on the female side, and to the addition of two w.c.'s in Male 7 ward; a like addition has also been made to Female Ward 7. Nothing has yet been done toward rendering Little Heath House habitable by patients, the plans of the necessary alterations being still under consideration. Some of the suggestions made by the Factory Inspector as to fencing of machinery have been carried out, and the rest are receiving attention. We noticed in the laundry a calander which is not in complete working order. The steam kneader in the bakehouse, the danger of which was demonstrated a few years ago, has been fitted with apparatus which is intended to obviate the danger, but when exhibited to us in operation it failed to perform its duty.

We found the wards in good order, bright, and cheerful, the dormitories, beds and bedding clean and well kept. The patients, all of whom we saw, with the exception of 5 absent on trial, were generally in good



health, 27 being confined to bed, a few of whom were seriously ill. The dress and personal condition were satisfactory, and they made scarcely any complaints of their treatment. They were generally quiet and orderly in their conduct with the single exception of Female Ward 3, in which there was a good deal of noisy excitement.

A good and sufficient dinner of meat pie, with two vegetables, with draught lemonade, was served in the wards during our visit, and seemed to give satisfaction to the diners.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 2 female patients have been secluded on 17 occasions for a total duration of 295 hours.

The statistics furnished to our Board for 1908 show high proportions of epileptics (17·7 per cent.) and general paralytics (4·9 per cent.) in the Asylum at the end of the year. There was a fair average attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel, and at the weekly entertainments, and the returns of patients usefully employed were up to the average of similar institutions.

The causes of death have included senile decay, 27·5 per cent., general paralysis, 14·3 per cent., and phthisis, 9·5 per cent. They were verified by post-mortem examination in no less than 92 per cent. There was a bed-sore present at death in one case.

One inquest has been held in the case of a male patient who died from cardiac failure consequent on an accidental fracture of the thigh.

There has been 1 case (fatal) of dysentery in a female patient, 2 males and 5 females were attacked by measles, and were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Serious non-fatal casualties are recorded in 3 cases, all females, each injury being due to an accidental fall. Two were cases of fracture of the neck of the thigh bone, associated in one with a fracture of the radius; and the third was one of fracture of the tibia.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained. Since the last visit 3 nurses have been dismissed for misconduct, which consisted in neglecting to report immediately an accident to a patient.

The case books appear to be carefully kept.

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#### YORK CITY ASYLUM.

5 March 1909.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by two of our Colleagues in July 1908, the admissions have numbered 87, 62 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 21 had recovered, and 25 have died. As the result of these changes, there are now on the statutory books the names of 155 males and 186 females, making a total of 341, all of whom are to-day in residence.

One man and 2 women are classed as private, and 54 men and 81 women are out-county cases, 76 in all being received under contract from West Hartlepool, and 48 without contract from Bolton, in Lancashire.

The weekly charges for maintenance are 13s. 5d. for patients chargeable to York, from that sum to 17s. 6d. for those chargeable to out-county unions, and 14s. and 15s. for male and female private patients respectively.

The estimated accommodation is sufficient for 5 more on the male, and 33 more on the female side.

During the course of our visit we saw all the patients, and found them tidy in their dress and persons, though perhaps some of the women in Ward C. 1 were hardly as neat as those in other wards. Their conduct was throughout quiet and orderly, and general contentment prevailed.



We gave to each full opportunity of speaking with us, and many did so, but very few complaints were made to us as to the treatment, and none which appeared to have any substantial foundation.

The health of the Institution is good, but a small number being in bed and only some of these seriously ill.

We saw dinner served in the wards, consisting of plum pudding with white sauce, and for beverage draught lemonade. The patients spoke well of the fare, which seemed good and sufficient.

It is with satisfaction that we report that many of the suggestions made by our Colleagues last year have been already adopted. A beginning has been made with the tar-paving of the airing court paths, one airing court on the female side having been so treated, and the rest will now be taken in hand. The verandahs of the infirmaries are about to be altered as recommended, and we are glad to hear that the Committee have under consideration the erection of a small building for the isolation of infectious cases. Windows have now been opened in the male bathroom to improve the ventilation.

The wards and dormitories were in excellent order, bright, cheerful, and well supplied with birds, flowers, and objects of interest.

The beds and bedding were clean and good. We noticed, however, that the temperature in the dormitory of Female Ward C. 1, where some old patients were in bed, was much too low, the steam not having been turned on to the radiators by the nurse.

Through some defect in the steam cooking apparatus there was a considerable leakage, filling the scullery at the time of our visit thereto with dense vapour.

We suggested to Dr. Hopkins that the position of the fire hydrants should be marked by posts, to enable them to be readily found on a dark night, or when, as happened to-day, the ground is covered with snow.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

From the Returns for 1908 we learn that there was at the end of the year a very high proportion of epileptics among the patients, being nearly 50 per cent. above the average in Asylums, the reason, we were informed, being that a large number of epileptics are included in the out-county cases. The proportions of general paralytics and of actively suicidal patients are low, only 1·1 per cent. in each case.

A satisfactory proportion attend the morning service of the Church of England in the chapel on Sundays, but we observe with regret that no afternoon service is held. It is also to be regretted that the Committee have not as yet been successful in their efforts to arrange for Roman Catholic services for patients of that religion, of whom there were 52 in residence at the end of last year.

As many as 57 per cent. were usually present at the weekly entertainments. A fair proportion were taken out for weekly walks beyond the estate, but only 14 per cent. on the average, went for daily walks outside the airing courts, while the large proportion of 37 per cent. were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion usefully employed, 57 per cent., we regard as good, considering the class of patients.

Of the 25 deaths, 2 were of an exceptional character, 1 being that of a female patient, who was not suspected of having any suicidal tendency and had been trusted to work in the kitchen, but who committed suicide by hanging herself to a bracket in a bathroom used by the domestic staff, the other that of a male patient who cut his throat before admission, and died, two months after, from gangrene of the lung, which



was not attributable to the injury. In each of these cases an inquest was held, and the staff was exonerated from blame.

We are glad to find that there has been an increase in the number of post-mortem examinations, which now stand at 72 per cent. of the deaths. We hope that during the ensuing year it may be possible to make a still higher proportion.

During the period under review 1 case of erysipelas and 1 case of dysentery, both fatal, have occurred among the patients, and a nurse, in August, suffered from typhoid fever, the origin of which was not ascertained, but she may have contracted the disease outside the Asylum.

The only serious casualty has been the fracture of a leg in a male patient, occasioned by a fall in a fit.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, being in the proportion of 1 to 9·1 patients.

The various medical records continue to be carefully kept.

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## Appendix D.

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS approved by the SECRETARY OF STATE during 1909, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,500*l*.

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.		
		£	s.	d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	New entrance lodge - - - - -	295	10	0
Berks - - - - -	Purchase of 1 acre of land - - - - -	53	10	0
Cambridge - - - - -	Purchase of land, 1a. 1r. 1p. - - - - -	20	0	0
Croydon - - - - -	Enlargement of nurses' dining-room - - - - -	250	0	0
Cumberland and Westmorland.	Verandahs to infirmary dormitories - - - - -	360	0	0
Dorset - - - - -	Provision of additional accommodation for patients.	500	0	0
" - - - - -	Photographic room - - - - -	75	0	0
Durham - - - - -	Cottage for farm servant - - - - -	225	0	0
Glamorgan - - - - -	Additions to farm buildings - - - - -	630	0	0
" - - - - -	Enlargement of scullery at lodge - - - - -	45	0	0
" - - - - -	Alterations to boiler-house - - - - -	189	0	0
Gloucester - - - - -	Additions to farm buildings - - - - -	180	0	0
" - - - - -	Steam disinfecter and building for same - - - - -	300	0	0
Hants - - - - -	Burial ground enlargement - - - - -	10	0	0
Herts - - - - -	Extension of piggeries - - - - -	120	0	0
" - - - - -	Extension of greenhouse and garden sheds - - - - -	200	0	0
" - - - - -	New sewage filters - - - - -	200	0	0
" - - - - -	Extension of coal store - - - - -	375	0	0
Kent (Barming Heath)	Additional bedrooms and alterations to flour store.	144	0	0
" " "	New lavatory accommodation for Male Infirmary.	150	0	0
" " "	Alterations to kitchens - - - - -	1,172	2	0
" (Chartham) - - - - -	Alterations to laundry - - - - -	898	0	0
Lincoln (Bracebridge) - - - - -	Bakehouse and ovens - - - - -	200	0	0
" " - - - - -	Alterations to female corridor - - - - -	109	11	0
" " - - - - -	Bakehouse and ovens - - - - -	200	0	0
London (Banstead) - - - - -	Enlargement of needle-room - - - - -	408	0	0
" (Bexley) - - - - -	Cold storage - - - - -	280	0	0
" " - - - - -	Shed at piggeries - - - - -	80	0	0
" (Cane Hill) - - - - -	Alterations to cart shed - - - - -	9	10	0
" " " - - - - -	Enlargement of subways in connection with rearrangement of hot-water plant.	1,145	0	0
" (Claybury) - - - - -	Sale of land to Ilford Urban District Council	25	0	0
" " - - - - -	Roof light over stage in recreation hall - - - - -	26	0	0
" (Colney Hatch) - - - - -	Covered way between main and new buildings	436	0	0
" " " - - - - -	Verandah - - - - -	150	0	0
" " " - - - - -	Airing court shelter - - - - -	170	0	0
" " " - - - - -	Furniture repairing-shop - - - - -	28	0	0
" " " - - - - -	Alterations to Female Phthisical Block - - - - -	24	0	0
" (Hanwell) - - - - -	Cold storage - - - - -	88	0	0
" " - - - - -	Shelter for phthisical patients - - - - -	102	0	0
" (Horton) - - - - -	Addition to bicycle shed - - - - -	70	0	0
" " - - - - -	Cold storage - - - - -	75	0	0
" " - - - - -	New doorways to Infirmary Ward - - - - -	22	0	0
" (Long Grove) - - - - -	Sanitary annexe to Male Infirmary - - - - -	275	0	0
" " " - - - - -	Dormer windows to medical superintendent's house.	15	0	0
" " " - - - - -	Verandahs to detached buildings - - - - -	334	10	0
" (Manor) - - - - -	Shelter in recreation field - - - - -	98	0	0
" " - - - - -	Sanitary annexe to Nurses' Infirmary - - - - -	45	0	0
" " - - - - -	Store for food trollies - - - - -	40	0	0
" (Epileptic Colony) - - - - -	Extension of piggeries - - - - -	148	0	0
Middlesex (Napsbury) - - - - -	Additions to farm buildings - - - - -	847	0	0



Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.		
		£	s.	d.
Somerset and Bath (Cotford).	Labourers' cottages (1 pair) - - - -	400	0	0
" " "	Shelter in recreation field - - - -	60	0	0
" " "	Labourers' cottages (1 pair) - - - -	328	0	0
Surrey (Netherne) -	Coal store - - - -	580	0	0
Sussex (East) -	Airing court w.c.'s - - - -	114	0	0
" (West) -	Purchase of 2a. 28p. of land - - - -	100	0	0
Warwick -	Lavatories for centre block - - - -	250	0	0
Wilts -	Engineer's cottage - - - -	350	0	0
Sunderland -	Verandah to Infirmary - - - -	154	4	11
York City -	Alterations to verandahs in two Infirmary blocks.	280	0	0

## Appendix E.

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### ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT HOSPITALS, &c.

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#### ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

1 May 1909.

WE have yesterday and to-day visited this Hospital and its dependencies, including the Farm House, Red House, and the Ladies' House, on the Moulton Park Estate. As the result of our inspection we are able to report that the whole Institution is maintained in admirable order.

Since our Colleagues' visit in December last, 27 patients have been admitted, 15 discharged or removed, of whom 9 had recovered, and 11 have died, all the deaths being due to natural causes.

There are now on the books the names of 202 gentlemen and 223 ladies, making a total of 425 patients. Of these, 75 are away on leave or trial, 10 gentlemen and 26 ladies being at Moulton Park, 3 gentlemen and 31 ladies at Bryn-y-Neuadd, the branch in North Wales, and 5 ladies on leave elsewhere. There is also one lady voluntary boarder, who is a fit case to remain upon that footing.

We saw all the patients in residence here and at Moulton Park, and found them for the most part happy and contented, neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and generally free from complaints, and none calling for special mention here.

We gave private interviews to eight patients.

The general health of the Hospital is good, very few of the patients being confined to bed at our visit.

All the day rooms and dormitories presented a bright and pleasing appearance, and it is evident that great pains are taken to render the lives of the patients as happy and comfortable as is possible under the circumstances.

We thought that the Farm House at Moulton Park is somewhat overcrowded, and we noticed a deficiency of comfortable chairs and sofas in the day rooms there, and an absence of proper toilet requisites in the w.c.'s.

Seclusion has been employed in 39 cases on 331 occasions for a total of 1,960 hours ; and mechanical restraint in one case on 39 occasions for a total of 351 hours.

The Sunday services are usually attended by 127 of the patients, and the associated entertainments by 152 ; 162 are usefully employed ; three walk out alone and 101 attended beyond the Hospital grounds, and the same number enjoy carriage exercise eight times a month.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 62 of each for day, and six of each for night duty ; 29 attendants and 12 nurses can show over five years' service. One nurse has been dismissed for misconduct, not, however, in any way affecting the patients.

The average weekly cost of maintenance is 2*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.* ; three patients are received gratuitously ; the percentage of those paying 10*s.* a week or less is 5·89 ; 6·81 pay from 10*s.* to 21*s.* a week, and 56·71 from 21*s.* to 42*s.* a week ; 29·88 per cent. pay more than two guineas a week.



We are glad to learn that the Hospital is in a flourishing condition financially, and that the Committee keep clearly before them the development of the charitable side of the work in accordance with the intention of the founders of the Hospital.

We cannot help thinking the principle of dividing patients into classes, based upon the amounts that they are able to pay, objectionable. Except in the case of patients who pay large sums, and are therefore entitled to special accommodation and attendance, such a classification appears to us unnecessary, and serves only to place patients of the second division in an inferior position in their own estimation. The only proper classification of patients appears to us to be that based upon the character of their mental disorders.

The case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

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BRYN-Y-NEUADD, LLANFAIRFECHAN, NORTH WALES.

3 May 1909.

I HAVE to-day seen the 3 gentlemen and 31 ladies who are residing here on leave from St. Andrew's Hospital. They were, with the exception of one lady who was keeping to her room owing to a cold, in good health, and several expressed to me the benefit they were deriving from the change. The fine and genial weather to-day has enabled them to take full advantage of exercise in the extensive grounds, which are now fresh and green with the early foliage. One or two of them appealed to be discharged, but otherwise there was general contentment; and it is evident that no pains are spared to render their life here comfortable and happy. The gentlemen are residing in the Hafod Fadog House, which is within the estate.

The whole establishment is maintained in very good order.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Bayley, as well as the resident Medical Officer, Dr. Archdall.

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BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

9 March 1909.

SINCE this Hospital was last visited by a member of our Board 15 patients have been admitted, 20 discharged or removed, of whom 8 had recovered, and seven have died, all from natural causes.

There are now on the books the names of 59 gentlemen and 88 ladies; of these latter 10 are on leave at The Wilderness, and one is away on trial elsewhere. There are to-day in residence 136 patients in the proportion of 59 gentlemen to 77 ladies, and 3 ladies as voluntary boarders, who are fit cases to remain on that footing.

All the patients presented a well-cared for appearance and seemed for the most part happy and contented. We received no complaints except upon the subject of detention. Their general health was good, only 3 ladies being in bed, and none of these were suffering from serious illness. We gave private interviews to 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies, whose names are given in the patients' book.

The Hospital with its dependencies is maintained in its usual excellent order. Much internal decoration and renewal of carpets and minor matters has been and is in process of being carried out. The day rooms are uniformly bright and attractive looking, and are well supplied with books, papers, and other objects to interest and occupy their inmates. The

dormitories and single rooms were fresh and clean, and the beds and bedding are in the best condition. North Cottage, where three ladies are living at present, presented a very comfortable and homelike appearance.

The laundry is also being re-painted. It is proposed to erect a new building beyond the small laundry next to No. 4 Ward on the female side, which will be utilised to provide two dressing rooms for the nurses and a bedroom for four house servants. When the plans and estimate are finally passed by the Committee they will be forwarded to our office for approval.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Of the patients 63 usually attend the Church services on Sunday, 79 the associated entertainments, and 130 are usefully employed; 2 gentlemen walk out alone; 50 gentlemen and 45 ladies attended beyond the grounds, while as many as 70 have occasional carriage exercise.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and 19 of them can show over five years' service.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week during the last year works out at 2*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The percentage of patients received gratuitously is 1·98, paying up to 10*s.* a week 3·31, up to 21*s.* a week 5·30, between one guinea and two guineas 18·54, and above two guineas 70·85.

Dr. Soutar is assisted by Drs. Townsend and Stilwell, and the case books and other medical records are carefully kept and well written up to date.

#### THE WILDERNESS, MITCHELDEAN.

16 July 1909.

I VISITED this House to-day and saw the 6 ladies (5 patients and 1 voluntary boarder) who are now staying here on leave from Barnwood House.

They are all in good health and appear to be deriving benefit from the change.

The house is in capital order.

#### BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

20 May 1909.

WE were more than sorry on visiting this Institution to-day, to miss the presence of Dr. Fielding, who, until February last, when, in consequence of ill health, he was obliged to seek a release from his work, so admirably presided as Medical Superintendent in this place for 21 years. We venture to express a hope that the rest and change which he is taking will ere long restore him to health. Dr. Saville Fielding has been appointed by the Governors to fill his father's place; he accompanied us during our visit to-day, and from the condition in which we found the establishment have every reason to think that as heretofore everything will be well maintained and the patients looked after with care and attention.

Some more of the bedroom windows on the female side where the acute cases sleep have been enlarged since the last visit, and we have suggested that woven wire gauze should be used instead of stamped metal in the shutters which have not yet been put in these windows.



The garden and airing courts on both sides were in very good order, and on the female side we found some of the ladies amusing themselves rinking, as a cement path has been laid out in the garden adjoining the convalescent wards.

These, with the exception of a new w.c. which is in course of construction in connection with the airing court on the male side, are the only very recent improvements.

We quite realise how anxious the Governors are to do all they can for the improvement of the Hospital, and the comfort as well as safety of the patients, and trust that when opportunity arises and the finances permit, the old wooden partitions in the Men's No. 1 corridor may be replaced by others of cement or some fire-proof material.

Since October 10th 1908, 9 patients have been admitted, and 8 discharged, of whom 3 have recovered, and 3 died.

There are now on the books the names of 94 patients, viz., 38 men and 56 ladies, in addition to 3 voluntary boarders.

One of the voluntary boarders was out at the time of our visit, and the other two we saw and consider them proper cases to remain on in that position. Of the patients, we saw all with the exception of one gentleman who has this morning gone away on trial. All of them were nicely dressed. We received no complaints worthy of notice, whilst some expressed a hope that they were not going to be sent away, and they were generally quiet and tranquil in behaviour. We paid special attention to those who have recently been admitted, and although 3 amongst them, as well as 3 of the other patients, show signs of improvement, all are in our opinion properly detained. The general health has been very good, only one lady being in bed when we visited, and that only in consequence of an attack of excitement, and the deaths under the period in review were from natural causes.

Divine service is held on Sunday evenings in the Boardroom, which is satisfactorily attended, and a good proportion of the inmates go to the weekly dances and the associated entertainments, whilst many also attend concerts and theatrical entertainments in the city. Three of the gentlemen have been secluded, for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all, upon four occasions, but there has been no instance of mechanical restraint on either side. A few are allowed to walk beyond the grounds unattended; some also take exercise in a similar manner under the care of attendants or nurses, and others enjoy carriage drives once a week. The staff is adequate; nearly 50 per cent. of the attendants and nurses have been in the hospital service over five years.

The average cost of maintenance per head per week during the past year has been 1*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, whilst more than one half of the patients pay less than that sum, 23 pay under 10*s.* a week, and 10 are received without any payment.

The case books are properly kept, and we must not omit to state that the matron, Miss Oxley, accompanied us in our visit to the ladies' side, and it is evident she still takes the same deep interest in her work and gathers the confidence of her patients.

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#### BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.E.

2 March 1909.

WE have yesterday and to-day visited this Hospital and are able to report that it continues to be maintained in very good order throughout. Further progress is being made in substituting modern sash windows for the old gloomy windows to which our Colleagues have called attention on



so many previous occasions. When this work has been completed, there will be a very great improvement in the light and ventilation of the wards and single rooms. The dark passages and corridors connected therewith are going to be improved by having new windows, plastering the brickwork and general painting and redecoration.

The wards and rooms generally appeared to be very comfortable and were supplied with books, papers, and other objects to interest and amuse their occupants, and in view of the bitter weather that prevailed at our visit we thought that the fires were very well kept up, and that a pleasant warmth was maintained, except at the extreme end of some of the corridors.

The patients were very orderly, neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and singularly free from complaints. Of the few that were made to us none were of a serious character or call for special notice, as they were clearly the result of delusions.

The dinner yesterday consisted of beef and vegetables, bread and plum tart, to-day there was to be bacon and vegetables with treacle pudding. We were glad to hear that special attention is being given to the dietary and to the improved cooking of the meals.

Since the visit of one of our Colleagues in August last, 158 patients have been admitted; 139 discharged or removed, of whom 63 had recovered; and 17 have died, all from natural causes, which in nine instances were verified by post-mortem examination. In one case an inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of death from natural causes, but no notice of the fact was forwarded to our office. We have pointed out to Dr. Hyslop the necessity of reporting to our Board the circumstances of every inquest, even where, as in this case, the death of the patient was not associated with any injury.

The general health of the patients is good, and though 48 of them were in bed no one was seriously ill, a considerable proportion of them being newly admitted cases who are resting.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been no serious casualty.

There are now on the books of the Hospital the names of 222 patients and 22 voluntary boarders. Of the patients, 2 are away on leave and 14 are at Witley, while of the voluntary boarders 5 are at Witley and 2 are away elsewhere. Of the 206 patients in residence, 91 are of the male and 115 of the female sex, and of the boarders, 7 are males and 9 females. All of them were seen by, and given the opportunity of speaking to us. We gave private interviews to 4 patients whose names are given in the patients' book. We thought that special attention should be given to two of the voluntary boarders whom we have also named there.

Thirteen patients have been secluded on 526 occasions for a total of 926 hours, while 2 have been mechanically restrained on 46 occasions for a total of 109 hours.

The Sunday services are very poorly attended, only 47 being usually present; we note that every endeavour will be made to secure a larger attendance. As many as 106 attended the associated entertainments, 117 are usefully employed, 6 walk out alone, and 21 attended beyond the grounds. Some of them have carriage exercise during summer months.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being for day duty 29, and for night duty 5 of each sex; their record of service is also very fair.

We are pleased to congratulate the Committee on the amount of charitable work they are doing, no less than 72 per cent. of the patients now under treatment being received here gratuitously.



We understand that the medical staff of the Hospital have been exceptionally occupied at Witley owing to the outbreak of diphtheria in the schools there; this may to some extent account for omissions in the medical records, to which we have called Dr. Hyslop's attention, more especially in details relating to the medical treatment of the patients.

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### BETHLEM CONVALESCENT HOME, WITLEY.

6 November 1909.

THERE are at present in residence here 9 patients (1 male and 8 females), and 8 voluntary boarders (7 males and 1 female). I did not see any of the male voluntary boarders, or the male patient, as they were gone for a three hours' drive; but I have seen all the ladies, and found them contented and comfortable, and in good health. Four of the lady patients are improving, and some of them will probably, at no distant date, receive their discharge.

The House generally is in good order, but many of the windows are much in need of cleaning; and on the male side I found windows shut which, on such a fine day as this, should have been open.

Mr. Davies is in charge, Miss Lulham is the chief nurse, and there are two male attendants, two nurses, six domestic servants, and several gardeners on the staff.

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### BOOTHAM PARK, YORK.

8 March 1909.

THE following changes have occurred among the patients in this Hospital since it was visited by one of our Colleagues in July of last year:—19 have been admitted; 13 have been discharged or removed, 8 of them on recovery; and 5 have died from natural causes, which in two instances were verified by post-mortem examination. There are now on the books the names of 107 patients, of whom 55 are of the male and 52 of the female sex.

Much has lately been done in the direction of improving and brightening the Hospital. Female Gallery No. 1 has been largely altered, renovated, and completely refurnished. Male Gallery No. 6 has also been done up and supplied with new furniture; and No. 1, on the same side, is about to be taken in hand. New bedding has been introduced throughout several wards. The airing courts of Nos. 4 and 6 on the male side have been improved by the removal of the iron railings from the top of the walls, by which a pleasant view is opened over the grounds beyond. Further enlargements and improvements are in contemplation, which will be submitted to our Board in due course. Meanwhile we congratulate the Committee on the results already attained, which add largely to the attractiveness of the Institution, and will, we hope, be successful in filling up its numbers.

The recommendations recently made by the Factory Inspector for the fencing of machinery in the laundry, and providing a cover for the wringer, have been carried into effect. The wash-house, in which we found to-day a good deal of steam, would be the better for some top ventilation.

We found everything in good order, and the patients, who, with the exception of one lady absent on trial, were all in residence, in proper

personal condition, comfortable, and generally contented. None made any complaint with regard to the treatment which appeared to have substantial foundation. We paid special attention to the newly admitted cases, and satisfied ourselves of the propriety of their detention. We also gave private interviews, at their request, to four patients, whose names are given in the patients' book. The bodily health of the Institution is good; 8 patients were in bed at the time of our visit, but mostly on account of the weakness of old age or for mental treatment. We noticed one lady who showed marked mental improvement.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 4 patients have been secluded on 109 occasions for a total of  $927\frac{1}{2}$  hours, of which more than half was attributable to one very troublesome male patient.

Twenty-eight of each sex usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and 30 of each sex the associated entertainments; 46 in all are usefully employed. Five walk out alone, and 26 attended, beyond the grounds. For 35 of each sex carriage exercise is provided four times a month.

The staff consists of 13 male attendants and 15 nurses for day, and two of each sex for night duty. Twelve have served in the Hospital less than a year, and only three men and one nurse over five years. A new chief attendant has recently been engaged.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head last year was 34s. Of the patients 2·8 per cent. are received gratuitously; 7·4 per cent. pay sums not exceeding 10s. per week; 38 per cent. above 10s. and not exceeding 21s.; 43·5 per cent. above 21s. and not exceeding 42s.; and only 8·3 per cent. over 42s. These rates are very moderate for the accommodation and treatment provided.

The case books continue to be well kept.

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#### MANCHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

28 April 1909.

WE were more than favourably impressed with our visit to this Institution, and cannot but express our gratification at the internal condition of the buildings, as well as with the state and appearance of the gardens and surrounding grounds. The fine weather and sunshine which prevailed at the time of our visit, and general signs of spring, undoubtedly helped to increase this impression; but, entirely apart from this, we observed with pleasure the very evident care and attention which is paid by the Committee, with the assistance of Dr. Scowcroft and his staff, to the upkeep and maintenance of the Hospital and grounds.

The main buildings and houses were all in excellent order, and many of the single rooms, which have quite lately been redecorated, were extremely nice; but though in such conditions as were presented to us it is rather difficult to differentiate, what most appealed to us was the taste and consideration displayed in the bright, and, at the same time, useful papers, and the general decoration of the North House, where some of the less demented and more appreciative patients of both sexes reside. Nothing could, in our view, considering the nature of the establishment, be more cheerful, and if bright and comfortable surroundings do tend to ameliorate and assist in the treatment of patients of this class, there is here full scope for their effect.

The administrative part of this house is sufficiently large for the treatment of more patients than can at present be housed, and it is probable that it is in addition to this building, rather than the villa



system, which at one time prevailed here, that, should occasion arise, any future extensions would be made, as, whilst equal comfort can be obtained, there is more room for economy in administration.

Though not many, some very serviceable improvements have been carried out since the last visit by the Commissioners. A new bakery has been erected, the floors of the kitchen and pantry have been concreted and tiled, whilst the decoration of the North House, to which we have already referred, has been completed. The paths in the gardens are now in process of being covered with asphalt, which will enable the patients to make use of the gardens for exercise after wet rather sooner than has hitherto been the case. Amongst other places to which we paid a visit were the greenhouses, and when we mention that over 800 plants and shrubs are scattered throughout the various rooms and galleries, it will be seen how extensive is the work under this head, so as to keep up a fresh and constant supply for decorative purposes.

We have seen all the patients and voluntary boarders in actual residence, and have entered into conversation with all who showed any disposition for it; have had private interviews with three gentlemen, and are pleased to note that as many as three ladies and four gentlemen show signs of mental improvement. Of the voluntary boarders there is one lady who we consider should no longer be retained in that position, and should be certified.

Some, as might be expected, complained of their detention, alleging there was nothing mentally wrong with them; with this exception all seemed contented, and many expressed satisfaction with the care and attention bestowed on them.

Since the date of the last visit in July 1908, 85 patients have been admitted; 72 discharged or removed, of whom 42 had recovered; and 26 have died. There are now on the books of the Hospital 347 patients, viz., 143 gentlemen and 204 ladies, of whom 18 were away on leave or trial, leaving at the time of our visit in actual residence 329, of whom 138 are gentlemen and 191 ladies. Of the deaths, two occurred from wounds which were self-inflicted prior to admission and under circumstances which have already been reported to our Board. The establishment has been entirely free from any infectious disease.

A few of the patients walk out alone beyond the grounds, and about 25 per cent. of them take similar exercise in the company of nurses or attendants. Of the staff, consisting of 45 attendants for day and 6 for night duty, only 1 has been dismissed, and that for a cause in no way connected with the treatment of the patients, whilst as much as 65 per cent. of them have been in the Hospital service over five years. There are also 60 nurses, 49 for day and 11 for night duty, 30 per cent. of whom have been in the service for a like period.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week during last year was 2*l.* 10*s.*, 54.54 of the patients paying 2 guineas a week or less.

Thirty-two patients have been secluded on 265 occasions for a period in all of 2,325 hours, and 3 patients have been mechanically restrained on 98 occasions for 1,007 hours.

The case books and other medical records are carefully written up to date.

## COLWYN BAY HOUSES.

1 May 1909.

I HAVE to-day visited the 11 patients who are at present residing at Colwyn Bay, on leave from the Cheadle Royal Hospital. They comprise 2 gentlemen at Langside, 2 gentlemen at the Eirias Farm, 4 ladies at Glan-y-don, 2 ladies at Pendyffryn, and 1 lady living in apartments in the Cambria Road. Another lady who usually resides at Glan-y-don is making a short stay at Llandudno.

I found all these patients in good health and very contented with their mode of life and surroundings, which are most suitable. The arrangements for their care and comfort are in all respects satisfactory, the Houses being maintained in excellent order, affording good accommodation.

Since the visit of my Colleagues in July last, one house (Bryn-y-Croesau) has been given up. It is hoped to commence shortly the erection of the new building on the Glan-y-don Estate.

## PLAS TEG.

1 May 1909.

I HAVE to-day visited this house and have seen the 2 patients and 4 boarders who are in residence. They are in good health, and are evidently well looked after and comfortable.

The house is maintained in admirable order, and is well suited for the purpose to which it is now adapted.

## THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.

16 June 1909.

THE usual annual spring cleaning was going on when we visited this Hospital to-day, and No. 1 gallery on the male side was in the hands of the decorators, but the rooms and dormitories were, generally speaking, in excellent order, being bright and well ventilated, with an undoubted look of comfort about them all. It is evident that Dr. Tate still continues to take the same interest as he has always done in this well-conducted Institution, and does all he can to keep everything in connection with it up to that standard of efficiency which has so long been associated with his administration.

The inmates had all the appearance of being well looked after; they were neat and tidy, and we received no complaints.

Since October 19, 1908, 8 patients have been admitted, 8 discharged or removed, of whom 3 had recovered, and 3 have died. There are now on the Hospital books the names of 89 patients, viz., 40 men and 49 ladies, all of whom were in residence at the time of our visit, and were seen by us. We spoke to a number of them and gave a private interview to one gentleman; he is full of delusions and quite unfit for discharge. We directed our attention especially to the lately admitted cases, and were satisfied they are in all instances properly detained.

The general health of the Establishment is good, 1 person of each sex, old and feeble people, being in bed, and the 3 deaths which occurred during the period under review were all from natural causes.

The Chaplain visits the Hospital once a week, prayers are read daily by Dr. Forward, and at the Sunday evening services, which are held by the Chaplain, 38 of the patients are usually present.



Forty-eight of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments, 53 of them are usefully employed.

Twenty of the gentlemen and 31 of the ladies walk out beyond the grounds under supervision, and 10 of the former and 22 of the latter enjoy carriage exercise.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head last year was 2*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

Four per cent. of the patients pay 10*s.* per week and under, 9 per cent. pay over 10*s.* but not exceeding 21*s.*, 76 per cent. pay over 21*s.* but not above 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 10 per cent. pay over 2*l.* 2*s.*

The staff of attendants consists of 10 men and 12 nurses for day and 2 men and 3 nurses for night duty.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

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### COTON HILL HOSPITAL, STAFFORD.

26 April 1909.

SINCE this Hospital was last visited by a member of our Board, 8 patients have been admitted, 5 discharged or removed, of whom 2 have recovered, and 3 have died, all from natural causes.

There are now on the books the names of 51 gentlemen and 74 ladies, making a total of 125 patients. There are also 3 lady voluntary boarders, who are fit to remain upon that footing.

All the patients and boarders were in residence and seen by us at our visit to day. They were for the most part quiet and orderly and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, especially on the female side. Apart from detention we had no complaints, and several of the patients spoke in terms of appreciation of the kindness and consideration with which they are treated.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but it has been considered necessary to seclude two male patients on 56 occasions for as extended a period as 482½ hours in one of the two padded rooms, which are greatly in need of adequate ventilation.

A good deal of papering and re-decoration has been carried out on the female side, but we noticed on the male side that the corridors are dark and gloomy, and several of the rooms require brightening by cheerful wall papers and more objects of interest.

The supply of books is deficient, and they should be kept in open book-cases in the day rooms, so as to be readily used by any patients who may require them.

More looking-glasses and toilet appliances are required in the bedrooms of the lady patients of the less favourable class, whose day room also needs brightening.

We found a room opening out of one of the corridors, which is used by the male attendants for dressing, in a great state of disorder, and a razor left in an open drawer. We hope that care will be taken in the future to prevent this very obvious danger to the patients.

The Sunday services in the chapel are attended by 33 per cent. of the patients, and the associated entertainments by 41 per cent.; 33 per cent. are usefully employed.

Fifty of the patients walk out attended beyond the Hospital grounds, and 55 are allowed carriage exercise two or three times a month.

The staff consists of 18 attendants and 20 nurses for day duty, 13 of whom can show more than five year's service.

No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The weekly maintenance rate is 1*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* No patients are received gratuitously, but 1·6 per cent. pay 10*s.* a week or less, 24·8 up to 21*s.*, 60 per cent. from 21*s.* to 42*s.*, and 13·6 more than 42*s.* It will therefore be seen that the benevolent objects of the Hospital are kept carefully in view by the Committee.

The case books are well kept.

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### HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

27 July 1909.

I HAVE spent yesterday and to-day in making a full inspection of this Hospital, and am able to report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order and to afford suitable accommodation for those who are resident in it. These consist of 322 patients and 33 boarders, but there are also on the books the names of 28 patients who are on leave at Hove Villa, and 10 elsewhere. The total number on the books, therefore, is 360 patients and 33 boarders, or 393 in all. Since the last visit, 73 patients have been admitted, 51 discharged, of whom 21 had recovered, and 15 have died, all from natural and ordinary causes, and it is satisfactory to report of the last of these classes that only one of them was suffering from a bed-sore.

I saw and spoke to every resident patient and boarder and gave them all full opportunities of speaking to me, of which many availed themselves, none, however, to complain, with any show of reason, of their treatment, of which many spoke with warm appreciation. I paid special attention to the recently admitted cases and satisfied myself of the propriety of their detention as of that of all the patients resident during my visit. I gave private interviews at their request to several whose names are given in the patients' book. I also assured myself that no voluntary boarder was being improperly retained as such.

Throughout the Institution and its dependencies there was conspicuous freedom from excitement and general contentment. The dress was neat and suitable, and the patients of all classes bore every evidence of being well cared for. There has been no use of mechanical restraint in their treatment, but four are recorded as having been secluded for short periods. There has, however, been more seclusion than appears on the books, as the result of an evident misunderstanding as to what constitutes seclusion. Dr. Moore will now record all cases which come within the definition of our Board.

The arrangements for the exercise, occupation, and amusement of the patients continue to be satisfactory, and due opportunities are afforded them of attendance at Divine service in the chapel, of which a large proportion avail themselves.

A strong staff of lady companions, nurses and attendants is maintained, and their duration of service is very creditable to the management.

With reference to the recommendations made at the last visit, I have to report, as I do with pleasure, that the lighting of some of the rooms has been materially improved by the introduction of more powerful electric lamps, and that additions are to be made to them before the winter, and that a large supply of additional books has been provided in open book-cases in the rooms for the more troublesome class of patients. The laundry machinery is still in urgent need of protection, and there has not yet been introduced into some of the dormitories at the Retreat and elsewhere adequate means for personal washing.



Eleven additional bedrooms are being provided at the end of No. 5 Female Gallery, and are approaching completion. Hove Villa is being surrendered, and 14 acres of land have been purchased overlooking Poole Bay, in Dorsetshire, upon which a seaside branch is to be built. The plans are now being proceeded with, and will shortly be submitted to our Board.

It will be seen from this report that the Hospital continues to develop and to be discharging its useful functions in a satisfactory manner under Dr. Moore's capable and energetic management.

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### HOVE VILLA, BRIGHTON.

3 June 1909.

THIS house continues to be maintained in the same good order as at previous visits, and to afford very comfortable accommodation for patients on leave from the Holloway Sanatorium.

There are to-day 27 patients, of whom 21 are ladies and six gentlemen, there are also two male voluntary boarders who may properly remain as such. I have seen and spoken to them all with the exception of one gentleman and one lady, who are spending the day with their friends. They were neatly and suitably dressed, and seemed generally contented and were free from excitement. Amusements, both inside the Villa and by visits outside, are liberally provided for them, and they have daily walks and drives. I noticed, however, a great scarcity of books in the room for the less favourable class of ladies, and that the bookcase has been removed from its place. An open bookcase filled with interesting books, some of them pictorial, should be fixed in this room, and a good supply of books be kept up and be always accessible to the patients.

There are dangerous looped pipes in the top w.c. on the male side which should be at once protected. They were noticed at the last visit. I saw the patients at dinner; it was good and neatly served. None of the suggestions made at the last visit have been carried out. I again urge them upon the immediate attention of the Committee.

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### THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

16 June 1909.

SINCE October 1908 much has been done to add to the brightness and attractiveness of the rooms and corridors in the Hospital; a very considerable amount of painting and redecorating has been carried out, the painters having been at work more or less since March last.

The gentlemen's north dining-room has been repainted and papered and relaid with linoleum; it now presents a very cheerful appearance, and it may generally be said that the Hospital is very well maintained throughout.

A very considerable improvement has been carried out on the ladies' side, by the introduction of the electric light in place of gas in the whole of this portion of the building. A similar innovation is, we understand, in view for the male side, and we hope the Committee may see their way to carry it out.

A new carpet has been placed in the gentlemen's drawing-room, and the carpet which was formerly there taken up and relaid in the lower south room.

A new and larger heating apparatus is in process of being fixed for the warming of the building throughout, and the suggestions of the Commissioners as to the protection of the shafting and ironing stove in the laundry have been adopted and carried through.

Weekly dances take place in the winter for the amusement and recreation of the patients, other entertainments being also held at short intervals; and there are tennis courts and croquet lawns for their use in summer, some of which were in active occupation at the time of our visit. Picnics and joint garden parties are also given during the summer season.

Since the last visit by a Commissioner 10 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged or removed, of whom 2 had recovered, and 2 have died, both deaths being from natural causes.

There are now on the Hospital books the names of 71 patients and two voluntary boarders, all of whom, with the exception of one lady now on leave of absence at the seaside, were to-day seen by us.

We gave a long private interview to one gentleman, and are fully satisfied that he and all the others in residence are properly detained.

Of the two voluntary boarders, one may remain as such; the other is about to leave the Institution, having, as she told us, been much benefited by her residence in the Hospital.

Fifty-seven of the inmates usually attend the Sunday services, 56 are generally present at the entertainments, and 53 of them are usefully employed. None walk beyond the grounds unattended, but 54 go out walking under the care of attendants and nurses, and 56 have carriage exercise.

There are 9 attendants and 16 nurses for day duty, and 2 of each sex for night duty; 3 of each class have shown over five years' service.

There has been no instance of restraint or seclusion during the period under review.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week was last year *2l. 1s. 2d.* One patient is received free of charge, 8·21 per cent. pay over 10s. but not exceeding 21s., 69·86 per cent. pay over 21s., but not more than 2l 2s., and 20·54 per cent. pay more than 2 guineas a week.

In the absence of Dr. Russell on leave, we were accompanied during our visit by Mrs. Keillor, the Matron, and Dr. J. S. Levack, who has lately been appointed to the post of Assistant Medical Officer in the place of Dr. Wrangham, who has resigned. They gave us all possible assistance in the course of our inspection.

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### ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

25 January 1909.

THE changes among the patients in this Hospital since it was visited last November, have been as follows:—Admissions 21, discharges and removals 18. Of those discharged 10 had recovered. There are now on the books the names of 61 male and 131 female patients, a total of 192; and there are also 2 female voluntary boarders, both of whom are at Nether Court.

Of the patients 8 ladies are away at Nether Court, and 1 gentleman and 5 ladies on leave elsewhere, leaving in residence to-day 178, all of whom we have seen.



We found them neat and tidy in their dress and persons, generally in good health and contented with their treatment, several speaking with gratitude of the kindness received.

One lady made a complaint against a charge nurse, which we investigated, and while thinking that the nurse may have shown some want of tact in dealing with a troublesome patient, satisfied ourselves that no misconduct could be imputed to her.

We give in the patients' book the names of five ladies who showed mental improvement.

The padded room on the male side, to which attention has been called in previous entries, is now undergoing renovation, and the decorators are at work in another room on the same side.

The Hospital generally continues to be maintained in good order, but we think something might be done to brighten it by the employment of lighter colours whenever redecoration is taken in hand.

Two casualties, involving fractures of the arm and of the leg respectively, have occurred since the last visit, the injury in each case having been the result of an accidental fall.

During the period three ladies have been secluded, each on a single occasion, for a total of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  hours; no use of mechanical restraint has been recorded.

The numbers usually attending Divine Service on Sundays, and of those attending the associated entertainments, 53 and 64 respectively, show an increase on those recorded in the last entry, but there is room for further improvement. The number usefully employed is satisfactory.

Six patients are allowed out on parole, and 41 go out attended; carriage exercise is provided for 42.

There is an adequate staff, consisting of 11 male and 24 female attendants for day, and 2 of each sex for night duty.

Two of the men and 10 nurses have served under a year, and 6 of the former and 2 of the latter over five years in the Institution.

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### NETHER COURT, RAMSGATE.

24 February 1909.

I HAVE to-day visited this House, and seen all parts of it, which I found in excellent order and most comfortable.

I suggest that on the doors at the top of the front landing, and at the bottom of the side stairs, be painted in large characters, "To be kept shut at night," as they govern the adequacy of the alternative exit for escape in case of fire.

I suggest also that the smaller bedroom opposite the main stairs on the front landing cease to be occupied by a patient until a doorway has been made from it into the adjoining bedroom. At present it would be cut off if the stairs and landing were to be filled with hot air and smoke in the event of a fire below.

This House must be a real boon to those patients of St. Luke's Hospital who are able to avail themselves of its benefits, and I hope the Committee will make it possible for increasing numbers of the patients to do this, by regarding it as part of the therapeutic machinery of the Hospital open to all who need the change of sea air which it affords, and irrespective of payment.

I have seen to-day here 13 ladies, of whom two were voluntary boarders, and may properly remain as such. Most of them were fully enjoying a skipping match in the grounds, and there was a general and

very warm expression of feeling both as respects the kindness shown to them by Miss Dick, who is in charge, and of the benefit they have derived from their visit.

One lady was out with her friends.

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WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, OXFORD.

12 May 1909.

ON our arrival we found but few of the patients indoors, as most of them were enjoying the fine summer day either walking or sitting in the airing grounds and cricket field, and there we saw and interviewed some of them. The grounds looked most attractive, with the trees now almost at their best, and the borders in the garden were a mass of colour. The premises were internally in very good order, the rooms being all very comfortable and tastefully decorated; and any small matters which require attention will soon receive it, as the usual spring repairs, renovations, and alterations were quite recently decided upon at one of the two special visits which the Committee pay annually to the Institution for the purpose of looking into such matters. Two of the airing grounds have since the last visit been returfed, and new flower-beds have been laid out in them, as well as freshly-gravelled walks, and in one of them the verandah is about to be furnished with tables and chairs, whilst baskets of flowers are to be hung from the eaves. The Factory Inspector's reports in regard to the paint-shop and laundry have received attention, and, as to the latter, we may mention that the Committee propose at an early date to introduce the use of machinery in place of the present hand labour; and it may be necessary for them to consider the advisability of increasing the laundry accommodation in view of the present requirements of the establishment, there being now only one vacancy in the allotted number of patients.

Since the 23rd October 1908, 9 patients have been admitted and 9 discharged or removed, 4 of whom had recovered; and there has been one death from facial erysipelas, the only instance of the disease that has occurred.

There are now on the books of the Hospital 98 names, viz., 49 ladies and 49 gentlemen, all of whom were in residence at the time of our visit; and there is also one lady voluntary boarder, who may continue to remain in that position. We saw all of the patients, spoke to as many as were in any way inclined for conversation, and gave private interviews to six of them. We paid special attention to the lately admitted inmates, and are satisfied that in each instance they were properly detained. We received no complaints, and the personal appearance of the patients was all that one could wish so far as their dress and tidiness was concerned. The general health is good, there being only three patients in bed at the time of our visit, none of whom was seriously ill, and we were glad to observe marked improvement in two of the patients. There has been but one slight casualty, that of a dislocated finger, caused by a blow from a cricket ball.

Three patients have been secluded on 24 occasions for a total period of 62 hours, and one has been mechanically restrained on 10 occasions for 110 hours.

The number attending Divine service on Sundays is small for a place of this nature, only 36 patients on an average being present; whilst as many as 50 per cent. attend the associated entertainments, and 39 gentlemen and 27 ladies are usefully employed. Twelve of them are allowed



to walk alone beyond the grounds, and nearly 30 per cent. walk out under the care of attendants or nurses, and many of them get carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, and we are glad to observe that nearly 50 per cent. of them have had over five years' service.

The average cost of maintenance per head per week was last year *1l. 12s. 9½d.*, and as many as 45 out of the 99 inmates pay less than the weekly cost, which of itself says much for the good work which is being carried on.

The various medical records are very well kept.

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WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

17 March 1909.

WE have visited this Hospital to-day, which continues to be maintained in very good order throughout.

Since our Colleagues' visit in October last, 5 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted, 5 of each sex discharged or removed, and 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies have died, all from natural causes.

The names of 52 gentlemen and 76 ladies are now on the books of the Hospital. Of this number 10 ladies and 3 gentlemen are on leave at Plantation House, and 3 ladies away elsewhere. With the exception of these, and of 2 gentlemen who are out, all the patients were in residence and seen by us to-day.

There are no voluntary boarders residing here at present.

We have paid special attention to all the recently admitted cases and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention.

The patients, apart from detention, presented a contented and well-cared-for appearance, and were free from complaints. The day rooms and dormitories are bright and attractive, and the beds and bedding leave nothing to be desired. A certain amount of painting and redecoration of the single rooms has been carried out. Some of the corridors and galleries are beginning to require attention, and in some places the carpets show signs of wear.

The general health is good, and there were only two ladies confined to bed. There have been no serious casualties.

One lady has been secluded on one occasion for  $8\frac{1}{4}$  hours, and 2 ladies have been mechanically restrained by the long-sleeved dress on four occasions for a total of  $21\frac{1}{4}$  hours, to prevent self-injury.

Sixty-two patients usually attend the Church services on Sunday, and about the same number the associated entertainments. Five ladies and five gentlemen are allowed to go out on parole; 56 patients enjoy carriage exercise weekly.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained; 14 of them have been in the service of the Hospital for over five years.

No one has been dismissed for misconduct.

The average weekly cost of maintenance is *1l. 17s. 9d.*; 2 per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously.

In the absence of Dr. Deas we were accompanied on our visit by Dr. Miller, who gave us every information.

The medical records are properly kept, and we are glad to notice that notes of the older cases are being entered in special continuation books, thus reducing the number of volumes in current use.

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## PLANTATION HOUSE, DAWLISH.

31 May 1909.

I HAVE to-day visited this House and have seen all the patients in residence. They all appear to be in good health, one of the ladies being in bed temporarily for rest.

All parts of the House are in good order, and the carpet in the dining-room is about to be replaced by linoleum.

## THE RETREAT, YORK.

6 March 1909.

THE changes among the patients in this Hospital since it was visited by a Commissioner in July last have been as follows :—35 have been admitted ; 25 have been discharged or removed, of whom 12 had recovered ; and 2 have died from natural causes. There are now on the books the names of 182 patients, 62 on the male, and 120 on the female, side. Seven of each sex are to-day absent at Throxenby Hall, and 2 gentlemen and 10 ladies on leave elsewhere. Of the ladies on leave, one was in Clarence Villa, a house rented by the Institution, where we saw her, and another in a house near, from which she came into the Hospital for dinner, and was there seen by us. There are also 3 male and 5 female voluntary boarders, one of the latter being at Throxenby Hall, and another at Clarence Villa.

The new house for the Medical Superintendent has been completed, and is now occupied by Dr. Pierce, who showed us over it to-day. It is well designed and provides good and suitable accommodation. The new recreation hall, with its accessories and the nurses' quarters, formed out of the former house of the superintendent, are nearly completed, the latter sufficiently so to be already in use. The Committee are much to be congratulated on having successfully carried out these important improvements, which constitute a valuable addition to the resources of the Institution.

The Committee have also decided to establish, in connection with the Retreat, a department for the training of nurses to be employed by persons suffering from nervous and mental diseases, or by their relatives, in attending such persons. It is intended to be accommodated at Clarence Villa, above mentioned, when set free upon the completion of the building operations at the Hospital. We have no doubt the department will supply a want and confer a benefit on the public.

Minor alterations which have been completed are the removal of the padded room on the male side from the Lodge to Gallery No. 3, and the guarding, in accordance with the recommendations of the Factory Inspector, of machinery in the laundry. The padded room should be provided with a floor-pad, which at present it lacks ; and we suggested to Dr. Pierce increased protection to two bands in the laundry. A further requirement of the Factory Inspector, the provision of a cover for the wringer, will be attended to. The approach to the padded room at the bottom of the stairs leading to Female Ward 5 and West Villa is to be improved by taking away part of the screen, and making a direct communication between West Villa and the lavatories.

The Hospital was in very good order, except for the necessary confusion caused in Female Central and Male 1 wards by the building operations, and in Female Gallery No. 9 by redecoration, which is there in progress.



We saw all the patients in residence, and found them well looked after and generally contented. Their health is good ; three gentlemen and 13 ladies were in bed, but they were mostly feeble and aged cases. One of the gentlemen was suffering from a broken leg, the result of an accidental fall, which was the only serious injury since the last visit. We paid special attention to the newly admitted cases, and satisfied ourselves in each instance of the propriety of their detention ; we also gave private interviews to four patients. We noticed as mentally improved three ladies whose names are given in the patients' book.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; 8 patients have been secluded, on 34 occasions, for a total of  $52\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

Fifty-three patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and 51 the associated entertainments ; 78 are usefully employed. Sixteen patients walk out alone, and 63 attended beyond the grounds ; 74 take carriage drives, each doing so about four times in the month.

The staff consists of 20 male attendants and 47 nurses for day, and 5 and 10 respectively for night duty. Two only of the men and 13 of the nurses have served for less than a year, and 21 men and 13 nurses for upwards of five years. None have since the last visit been dismissed or allowed to resign in order to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head last year was 3*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Of the patients 27·9 per cent. pay over 10*s.*, but not more than 21*s.*, per week ; 16·8 per cent. over 21*s.*, but not more than 42*s.*, and 55·3 per cent. over 42*s.*

The condition in which we find the Hospital and the patients reflects great credit on Dr. Bedford Pierce. He continues to have the assistance of Dr. Mackenzie and Dr. Kemp, who keep the case books and other medical records well.

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#### THROXENBY HALL, SCARBOROUGH.

26 June 1909.

I have to-day visited this House, where I found all in excellent order.

There are now 13 ladies residing here on leave from the Retreat. One of them, a voluntary boarder, has gone into York for the day, and I have consequently not seen her. The rest I have seen, and found them in good health, and evidently properly cared for and contented.

The recommendation made by my Colleague last year, that the door at the top of the green staircase should have painted on it "To be kept shut at night," has been carried out.

Miss Vigor has left, and been succeeded as Matron by Miss Lippiatt.

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#### ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

17 April 1909.

ON visiting this Institution to-day it is pleasing to us to be in a position to report that the general high state of efficiency is still maintained throughout the establishment and its various dependencies. The only thing to which we drew attention during our visit, as not being what we considered up to the level of the rest of the building, was the condition of some of the rooms in the basement on the male side where the low-grade patients are located. Our colleagues at their last visit drew attention to the same matter, and although something has been done to improve the condition of these rooms, inasmuch as new linoleum has been laid in the day rooms, there is still, in our opinion, the need to

do more in the way of whitewashing and decorating, to brighten up rooms which from their situation are naturally not so well lighted as the rest of the house. With this exception, we found all the day rooms, corridors, and offices in the most excellent order, and the beds and bedding were all that could be desired.

The inmates were cheerful and happy in appearance, as well as being neatly and tidily dressed. Many were brought from their work to see us, others we saw busily engaged in the shops, and in all instances where we inquired we were told by them that they liked the place, had plenty to eat, and were quite happy, and, so far as we could judge, we think such to be actually the case, in view of all the care and attention which is bestowed upon them.

A considerable amount of redecoration has been carried out since the Commissioners' last visit, the recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out, some new washing-machines and a new hydro-extractor have been fitted up in the laundry, and an electric motor-driven hoist has been erected in the kitchen, in place of the hand-power arrangement which was formerly in use. This is a most ingenious contrivance, and is so arranged that it cannot be moved till the doors are closed, and if the doors are opened it becomes immovable at once. It should reduce the risk of accident to a minimum. The cricket ground for the attendants has now been laid out, and the lawn tennis courts for the female staff have also been completed.

There are now on the books of the Hospital 671 patients, viz.: 432 males and 239 females; with the exception of three, who are at present on leave, we have seen all of them. Since the last visit by our Colleagues in February, 1908, 83 patients have been admitted, 50 have been discharged or removed, and 14 have died. Sixteen out of the 671 patients now on the books are life-interest and presentation cases, 282 election cases, 18 are received for full payment, 106 at reduced payments, and 249 are pauper cases. We saw them in the large dining hall at the time dinner was being served, and also saw some of the patients at dinner in some of the smaller dining-rooms, and in each instance a good and substantial meat, vegetable, and pudding meal was supplied.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head is 14s. 4d.

We found 42 patients in bed to-day, all but 4 being in the Infirmary. The general health throughout the establishment was good, but there have recently been some cases of influenza, whilst from April to August of last year mumps prevailed—117 of the inmates and 1 nurse being attacked. This was followed by an outbreak of measles lasting from September to December, of which there were 49 cases, including 4 nurses. The only other instance of zymotic disease was one of chicken-pox in March, 1908.

There are 67 attendants (male and female) for day duty, and 10 for night duty, of whom 27 per cent. have served more than five years, while 36 per cent. have had less than one year's service, and nine have been dismissed or allowed to resign for causes in no way connected with their treatment of the patients. In the absence of Dr. Douglas we were accompanied during our inspection by Dr. Coupland, and it will be gathered from the foregoing report that we were much gratified with the manner in which the Hospital is being conducted and administered, and we considered that the Committee, the Medical Superintendent, and the staff generally are to be congratulated on the manner in which this very useful work is being carried on.

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## EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, REDHILL.

11 May 1909.

THE reconstruction of the buildings of this Asylum, which has been for so long in hand, continues to make progress.

The parts remaining to be dealt with are the North Block, where the male epileptics are, the Female Epileptic Block, the dining hall and kitchen, and the workshops and laundry. In order to obtain accommodation for the epileptics during the reconstruction of the North Block, the Committee have erected a temporary iron building with space for 40 beds. There is no fireplace anywhere in this building, which is to be lighted by electricity and warmed by steam radiators. It is, we think, provided with adequate exits, but appears to be built of combustible materials.

We inspected the workshops, in which a large amount of useful work is done. The hair picking is, we found, done in the mat-making room, which to-day was very hot by reason of the main steam pipes for heating being carried through it. We think something should be done to remedy the excessive heat, and the hair should be picked in a separate room or shed.

In the laundry there are several machinery belts which need protection, and in the ironing-room, which was hot and close, the ironing stoves should be screened off.

Adequate exits by outside staircases have been provided for the dormitories; but in some instances keys of the exit doors have not been placed in glazed boxes fixed near at hand.

We hope before long it will be found possible to make provision for open-air treatment in verandahs or otherwise of cases that require it.

A good dinner of beef with two vegetables, followed by rice pudding and treacle, was very neatly served to a large number of patients of both sexes in the dining hall. The patients, who were very well behaved, evidently enjoyed the fare supplied to them.

Due allowance being made for the condition of those parts of the Asylum buildings which have not yet been dealt with in the scheme of reconstruction, we found the wards and dormitories in very good order. All were clean and well kept, and the same was the case with the beds and bedding.

Since the visit of our Colleagues last December, there have been 5 admissions, 3 discharges, and 9 deaths. There are now on the books the names of 300 male and 134 female patients, a total of 434. Twenty-three males and 1 female are absent at Walton-on-Naze, and 2 boys have gone home on leave. We saw all those who are in residence and found them well and neatly dressed, and evidently kindly treated and happy.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Nearly half the patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and about 67 per cent. the associated entertainments; 171 are usefully employed. Twelve males walk out unattended beyond the grounds and 130 other patients attended; carriage exercise is provided for three.

The deaths were all from natural causes, ascertained in 66 per cent. by post-mortem examination; and no bed-sore was present in any instance.

An inquest was held in one case, in which a partially strangulated hernia had contributed to the death of the patient.

A large proportion of the deaths were due to tuberculous disease, in which the open-air treatment advocated above is so very desirable.

A good average of general health seems to have been maintained since the last visit, and there has been no outbreak of infectious disease. We found only 11 patients in bed to-day, and were satisfied with what we saw of the care bestowed on their nursing. No one was suffering from a bed-sore.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging for day duty 1 for every 6 patients, 7 also being employed in night duty. Eighteen per cent. only of these have served less than a year, and 50 per cent. can show a record of service for five years and upwards. No one has been dismissed for any offence affecting the patients.

The state of the Asylum, as indicated in this report, gives assurance that Dr. Caldecott is successfully devoting his best energies to its administration and development. In view of its special building emergencies it pressingly needs public support, and we hope that this will be increasingly and liberally provided.

In Dr. Caldecott's temporary absence we received every information and assistance from Dr. Munro.

### EARLSWOOD SEASIDE HOME, WALTON-ON-NAZE.

22 October 1909.

THIS seaside home in connection with Earlswood Asylum was visited by me to-day.

There are now in residence here 17 female patients, and 3 little boys, all of whom were seen, and spoken to by me.

The day being fine they were all out of doors ; they appeared to be in good health, and told me they were all very happy and were enjoying themselves very much.

They are in charge of Mrs. Scrivens, the matron, and two nurses, to whom all credit is due for the neat and tidy appearance of those under their charge, as well as for the excellent state of the living rooms and bedrooms, all of which I found to be fresh, well kept, and nicely furnished.

This seaside home is undoubtedly a most useful addition to Earlswood, and is, I am sure, most beneficial in the treatment of those patients needing change and fresh air.

### EASTERN COUNTIES' IDIOT ASYLUM, COLCHESTER.

24 May 1909.

THERE must always, and for obvious reasons, be a considerable temptation in an institution of this nature to reduce to a minimum or squeeze out altogether, the least improvable class of patient ; it is, therefore, very gratifying to us to see that so large a number of this class is still received, and to gather that there is no intention of reducing the proportion. We were greatly pleased with all we saw to-day ; the inmates appeared to very happy, and where they were capable of doing so, expressed themselves to this effect ; their surroundings are comfortable, and the wards and rooms were bright in appearance and well ventilated ; but without in any way detracting from our general expression of satisfaction, we would suggest that the low grade dining-room, when next it is repainted, should have some variety of colour introduced in the redecoration of the walls, and that throughout the building some larger coloured prints, possibly such as can be taken from any of the illustrated papers,



be hung in greater profusion on the walls ; they would make the rooms more attractive, and would, we think, engage the attention of the more intelligent amongst the inmates. A place of this character appeals to one in many ways, but that which in a manner interested us most and gave us the greatest satisfaction was the workshops, where so much is done by the patience and zeal of the staff and of the instructors, to nurse and stimulate the mental and manipulative faculties of those under their care. No doubt much of the instruction, especially in purely school work, must in many instances produce small results, and at times become somewhat disheartening even to the most sanguine, but in the workshops, particularly in the wood-carving, mat-making, and boot-making departments, the results appeared to us to be really excellent, and it is extremely pleasing to know that as many as 215 of the inmates are usually engaged in these and other employments of a less skilled, though by no means unimportant character. May we venture to express a hope that a charitable and benevolent public will continue to extend its liberality to so very useful and admirable an Institution.

The glazed screens suggested by our Colleagues at their last visit have been erected, as also have all the alternative fire exits, except the one in connection with the bedrooms for the female staff, which we are informed is on order, and will very soon be carried out. A new lavatory and w.c.'s for the use of the small boys is in course of construction and almost completed, and the dining hall, laundry, and parts of the Annexe have lately been repainted. The suggestions of the Factory Inspector have all received attention, the calender, collar ironer, and the engine in the engine-room being now protected, and the hydro-extractor will shortly be in like condition. The guards in connection with the two first-named machines, however, need some re-adjustment. We have discussed with Mr. Turner the pressing questions of the provision of a suitable isolation block, of a detached block for the treatment of tubercular cases and of additional accommodation for the nurses, and he is acquainted with our views ; but we desire to mention that, in our opinion, it is desirable that any further sleeping space for nurses should take the form, not of dormitories, but of small rooms, each for one nurse.

Since the 7th May 1908, 27 patients have been admitted, 10 discharged or removed, none recovered, but all considerably relieved, and 9 have died. One death was from dysentery, from which malady 17 or 18 patients have suffered, one fatally ; there are, however, no cases of this disease now under treatment, and the general health is at the present time good, only 4 males and a female being confined to bed. Cases of infectious disease have been limited during the period under review to those of dysentery just mentioned, and to a few of ringworm. A dislocated elbow from a fall off a see-saw has been the only casualty.

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 331 patients, viz., 225 males and 106 females, all of whom, with the exception of 57 at Crossley House, Clacton-on-Sea, and one boy on a holiday at home, are now in residence here and were to-day seen by us. As many as 143 of the patients attend service on Sunday at the parish church, and, on an average, 209 of them are present at the service which is held in the dining hall of the establishment, whilst 229 are usually to be seen at the associated entertainments. A large proportion walk beyond the grounds under the care of attendants, and eight go out alone.

The staff of instructors, attendants and nurses is adequate, only 25 per cent. of whom have less than one year in the service of the Asylum, but only 20 per cent. can count over five years' service.

The average weekly cost per head last year was 12s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Fifty-three of the patients are of the private class, only 4 of whom pay

above a guinea a week, 90 are received from boards of guardians at 15s. for the four counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and 16s. for other counties; 89 are election cases, paying from 6*d.* to 6*s.* a week, and 99 are election cases received without payment.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

### CROSSLEY HOUSE, CLACTON-ON-SEA.

22 February 1909.

ON my visit to this establishment to-day I found everything in excellent order, the play rooms and dormitories bright, clean, and fresh-looking, and the patients themselves tidily and neatly dressed. The inmates were all at dinner when I saw them, and so far as one could judge from appearances and the little conversation I had with one or two, they seemed to be well contented and to appreciate the substantial repast of roast beef and vegetables, followed by suet pudding and treacle, which was provided for them. They all go out of doors a great deal, both morning and afternoon, during their stay here, which at this season lasts for about two months, and some of the boys help in the garden and some in housework, in which also some of the girls render assistance. There were in residence here to-day 25 boys and 32 females, all of whom I saw, as well as 7 nurses and 1 male attendant. Three of the nurses are on duty by day on each side, and at night 1 nurse is on duty. One boy was in bed, but only suffering from slight cold, and 1 old lady was also confined to bed. I was shown over the building by the nurse in charge, who rendered me every assistance, and evidently takes a lively interest in those placed under her care.

### MAGDALEN HOSPITAL SCHOOL, COOMBE DOWN, BATH.

13 March 1909.

I HAVE to-day visited this establishment and can report that it continues to be maintained in very good order.

The day rooms and dormitories are well warmed and ventilated, the former being bright and attractive, whilst the supply of pictures and games is ample.

The beds and bedding are kept in a scrupulously clean condition, and everything appears to be done to conduce to the comfort and health of the children.

There are to-day 15 children of each sex, all of whom I have seen. They were happy and contented, and presented a very satisfactory appearance in the neatness and tidiness of their dress and person. The general health is very good, and not one was in bed.

Several of the children evinced by their intelligence the benefit they are receiving from the training, and I was shown some excellent specimens of their work, such as baskets, as well as mats and other woollen articles, handwriting, &c.

Since the visit of my Colleagues 12 months ago, 1 boy has been admitted, 1 has been transferred to another institution, and 1 has died, whilst of the girls 1 has returned home and 1 has died. There has been no case of epidemic illness.

A considerable improvement has been the formation of an asphalted playground, in which is erected a commodious shelter. The benefit of this addition to the resources of the Institution is self-evident.



In compliance with the suggestions of my Colleagues, bathing rules have been placed in the bathrooms, and a medicine cupboard provided.

I have signed the register of patients, and have explained to Miss Quinton how the medical journal is to be kept.

The only changes in the staff have been the appointment of a governess and night nurse to fill vacancies caused by resignation, in the one case for reasons of health and in the other on account of marriage. The staff remains numerically the same, and much credit is due to Miss Quinton and her assistants for the care and thoughtful consideration with which the Institution is conducted.

Dr. Leslie Beath is the medical attendant and visits weekly, and, of course, at other times when required. The house has now been fitted with a telephone, which enables him to be readily summoned in emergency.

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### MIDLAND COUNTIES' IDIOT ASYLUM, KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

20 April 1909.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit in December 1908, 3 patients have been admitted and 3 discharged. None have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 123 patients, 68 of whom are of the male and 55 of the female sex. With the exception of one who is away on leave, all the patients were in residence and seen by us to-day.

There have been 3 cases of scarlet fever, the first of which occurred a month since, and there has been no fresh case for the last 16 days.

We understand that an appeal is about to be made to the public for funds to enable the management to erect new workshops and to adapt some of the existing rooms for the purposes of a suitable infirmary. We have no doubt that these objects are urgently needed, the present shops and infirmary being far too limited in size, and very inconvenient for their purpose.

We noticed throughout the Institution much need of renovation of paint and whitewash. We think it is of extreme importance that the surroundings of feeble-minded children should be maintained in a bright and trim condition, and we hope that little difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the funds necessary for this and the other purposes we have mentioned.

The floors generally throughout the establishment should be rendered impervious and dry-rubbed, and we thought that in some cases the dormitories are overcrowded.

The Institution is quite full, and all the inmates appeared to be happy and contented, and generally were in excellent health. We have no doubt that they receive kind and considerate treatment.

We were very glad to notice that the Institution has not closed its doors to the unimprovable class of patients, who are so greatly in need of such care and training as it affords.

The Institution has now been connected with a public water supply, which, however, on account of its hardness, it has been found necessary to supplement by resort to the old well.

We were accompanied on our visit by Mr. Williams and Miss Salter, who are evidently very earnest and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and on excellent terms with their patients.

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## WESTERN COUNTIES' IDIOT ASYLUM, STARCROSS, NEAR EXETER.

9 July 1909.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Institution, and can report that it continues to be maintained in very good order, and affords excellent accommodation, together with means of training and instruction, for the higher grades of imbeciles, to whom the Institution is now mainly devoted.

Since April 8th, 1908, when members of our Board last visited, 58 patients have been admitted and 59 have been discharged or removed. There are now on the books the names of 273 patients, 182 belonging to the male and 91 to the female sex. With the exception of two girls, who are in the Exeter Fever Hospital recovering from scarlet fever, two boys isolated on the premises as suspicious cases, and one girl away for a holiday, all the patients were in residence and seen by us at our visit to-day. It was impossible not to be struck with the general happiness and contentment that prevailed throughout, and by the cleanly and well cared for appearance presented by both sexes.

All the patients do some kind of useful work, and most of them appear to take a keen interest in what they are doing.

We saw some of the boys at their musical drill exercises, which were very creditably carried out.

There have been two deaths, both from natural causes, and the general health of the Institution is at present very good, only one boy being in bed suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

In the month of March there was a severe outbreak of influenza, there being about 120 cases among the inmates, and 10 amongst the members of the staff. Seven boys and two girls have recently suffered from scarlet fever; other instances of zymotic have been two cases of erysipelas and one of chicken-pox.

The suggestions of the Factory Inspector as to further protecting the projecting shaft of the mangle have been carried out; and as regards the ventilation of the carpenter's and brushmaker's shops, the new extensions now in progress will provide larger and better accommodation for these industries. The sides of the two outside staircases, to which attention was drawn by our Colleagues, have been protected with stouter wire netting, which is carried up to the top rail.

A great deal of external and internal painting and decoration has been carried out by the inmates; and the whole of the Establishment presents a very bright and attractive appearance.

A commencement has been made with the new extensions, plans of which were submitted to our Board, which will provide four new shops, rooms for sick cases, and a dormitory for 35 additional beds. When completed they will form a valuable addition to the Institution.

The condition in which we found the Institution reflects great credit on Mr. Locke and his staff.

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Appendix F.

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## STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

## STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.—1. BROADMOOR.

1 December 1909.

ON the 23rd and 25th of November last we paid our annual visit of inspection to the State Criminal Asylum at Broadmoor, and are able to make a very favourable report of the state in which we found it generally in all its departments.

The various wards, day rooms, and dormitories were for the most part cheerful and comfortable, and the beds and bedding in quite satisfactory order. Some of the dormitories on the female side, however, contained beds in excess of their proper cubical capacity, and we thought that in places there was overcrowding of the day rooms. Adequate ventilation has been provided for many of the single rooms, but not for all, and we regard the extension of this provision as a matter of urgent importance. The No. 4 Ward for women struck us as dull and in especial need of brightening by means of cheerful decoration and the provision of additional safe objects of interest. Such changes would, we feel sure from our experience elsewhere, contribute largely to the promotion of contentment and freedom from excitement of the turbulent and excitable class which is accommodated in this ward. A great deal has been done of late years and continuously in this direction throughout the Asylum, and with manifestly good results, but much still remains to be done to bring up many of the rooms and corridors to the best Asylum standard. The selection of paint of cheerful colours and light tints, and its renewal at more frequent intervals, would be very effective in securing this object. We were very glad to notice the encouragement which is given to the quieter patients, especially the women, to make their bedrooms home-like by decorating them with their own simple belongings. The patients generally were remarkably free from excitement or complaint. Their dress and personal condition were satisfactory, and they appeared to be in good health. Fifty-six were under medical treatment, but 9 women and 6 men only, or 1·8 per cent. of the whole, were confined to bed during our visit, most of them being in the comfortable infirmaries, where we were satisfied with what we saw of the nursing of the sick and the absence of bed-sores.

We gave long interviews to several of the patients, and made such careful inquiry as was possible into all the complaints which were laid before us. These, however, had been already the subject of investigation, both by Dr. Brayne and the Council of Supervision, and we failed to arrive at the conclusion, in any instance, that they had a substantial foundation in fact.

We saw each day good and neatly-served dinners of meat, vegetables, bread, and beer or lemonade, which were evidently enjoyed. In most of the wards there was a good supply of games and books, while the women were well provided with needlework.

Since the 11th of July 1908, when the Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues, 66 patients have been admitted, 27 discharged, 20 of them conditionally, 1 absolutely, and 6 on removal to other Asylums, and 35

have died. All the deaths were from natural causes, of which senile decay accounted for 23 per cent., but no death was due either to general paralysis or phthisis, and in every case a post-mortem examination was made. The average age at death was 68, and the percentage of deaths on the average number resident 3·37 only.

The numbers resident during our visit were 798, 578 men and 220 women, and, although there were 12 vacant beds on the male side, 12 more women were in residence than the ordinary sleeping accommodation provided for.

The religious services are attended by 26 per cent. of the patients, and prayers in the wards by the same proportion, while upwards of 40 per cent. can be induced to be present at the more popular of the entertainments, which are held at very frequent intervals during the winter, cricket taking their place in the summer months. Fourteen per cent. exercise in the grounds beyond the airing courts, and 16 per cent. are taken for outside drives.

Again, as for many years past, the creditable fact stands out that mechanical restraint has been able to be altogether dispensed with. This has necessarily involved the usual amount of seclusion, which has been employed in the cases of 177 patients, but of these only 28 have been secluded to prevent self injury or violence to others, the rest being isolated as either under medical treatment in bed or to secure privacy at their own request.

There have been no serious but non-fatal casualties, nor has there, with the exception of influenza, been any case of zymotic disease.

Useful employment in the grounds and various workshops and in the wards is found for 46 per cent. of the patients.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging one to every six patients for day duty and numbering 15 for night duty, and they can show an excellent record of service, 76 per cent. of the men and 38 per cent. of the women having served upwards of five, and 45 per cent. of the men and 16 per cent. of the women upwards of ten years in this Asylum.

It will be seen from this report that we consider the Asylum to be well and carefully administered by Dr. Brayn, who has the assistance of Drs. Baker, Jefferies, and Jennings, who pay due attention to the keeping of the case books and other medical records.

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#### STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.—2. PARKHURST.

20 February 1909.

ON the 12th of February 1909 we paid our annual visit of inspection to the State Criminal Asylum, Parkhurst, and are able to give a very favourable report of the state in which we found it and its inmates, and of its general management.

It was throughout clean and in good order. The rooms were bright, well warmed and ventilated, and adequately comfortable, and the day and dining rooms had been improved by pictures being hung upon their walls.

The patients were just returning to their bedrooms from dinner when we arrived, and we saw specimens of the dinner, which consisted of pork, haricot beans, potatoes and bread, and was not in any case the subject of unfavourable comment.

We subsequently visited each of the patients in his room and afforded him full opportunity of making complaint or expressing his wishes.



No complaints were made to us for which there appeared to be any substantial basis, and in more than one instance we found that they had already been made to the Asylum officials and carefully inquired into.

The number of patients in the Asylum itself was 47, and 10 more were being treated in the prison hospital, where we visited them and found them being efficiently nursed and properly cared for in all respects.

Since the last visit by members of our Board, as recently as the 24th of November 1908, 3 patients have been admitted and the same number discharged.

There has been no death and no serious accident or injury.

The general health has been good, and there have been no cases of infectious disease.

There has been, naturally, a considerable amount of seclusion, the greater part of it during the time which is occupied in the staff taking their meals, and a very small proportion as a means of controlling refractory or dangerous conduct.

It follows that all the patients have been secluded, and this has been done 810 times and for a total of 9,795 hours.

Some increase of the staff would secure a sensible diminution in this large amount.

It is highly creditable to the management that, although all the patients here are convicts and detained under sentences of penal servitude, the use of mechanical restraint has been able to be entirely dispensed with.

All the work of the Asylum is done by the inmates, who could probably be profitably, as they would certainly be more healthily, employed if an addition could be made to its resources by the provision of some agricultural land.

The staff of attendants consists of ten for day, and three for night, duty.

Dr. Treadwell is as active as ever in the discharge of his duties, and afforded us every information.

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## Appendix G.

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### ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

9 July 1909.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to the D Block of the Netley Hospital, and can report generally that it continues to be maintained in very good order and to be capably administered. The recommendations made by our Colleagues at the last visit have, some of them, been carried into effect with satisfactory results, but the stiff brackets and looped pipes in the sanitary blocks of the new Infirmary have not yet been protected against suicidal attempts, and although a bathroom for the small observation ward was included in the estimates, it has not yet been provided.

We noticed an unpleasant smell in some of the w.c.'s, and were informed that the drainage is known to be in places defective, and that it is about to be reconstructed.

The airing grounds struck us as being dull and in much need of brightening by means of beds and flowering plants.

The inspection pad in the padded room is dangerously hard and should be altered.

It appears to us to be very desirable that the installation of electric light which exists at the general hospital should be extended to the D Block, where it would be safer and more convenient than the present system of lighting by gas.

Although workmen were engaged in whitewashing and colouring the building, we found the rooms assigned to the patients in good order and comfortable. A pianola has been provided, and there did not appear to be any deficiency of books or other objects of interest.

The furnishing of the infirmary has now been practically completed. All the beds and bedding were well cared for, although so few of them are in use, for we found only two patients in residence, one of them, an officer, suffering from advanced general paralysis, and the other, a soldier, the subject of delusional insanity.

Since April the 16th 1908, when the hospital was last visited, upwards of 100 patients have been under treatment, of whom 64 recovered. There has been no death, nor any serious casualty, nor have there been any cases of zymotic disease among either the patients or staff.

Mechanical restraint and seclusion have been able to be dispensed with altogether in the treatment of the patients.

A staff of 14 attendants is maintained, of whom two discharge night duty in turns.

The largest number of patients in residence and under treatment at one time since the last visit has been 41. The block affords accommodation for 88 in all, including that in the new Infirmary.

Colonel Kay left at the end of the year, and has been succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel H. Carr.

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## Appendix H.

### ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

6 December 1909.

ACCOMPANIED by Fleet-Surgeon Broatch, who now has charge, and Surgeon Thompson, we, on the 4th instant, made the annual inspection of the Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth, and can as the result of it report that the establishment continues to be maintained in good order and to be properly managed.

We found in residence 146 patients, namely, 45 officers and 101 men, and we gave to every one of them an opportunity of speaking with us, of which many availed themselves. They were orderly in their behaviour, generally contented, and none complained. As regards their dress, they were, with some few exceptions, clean and neat.

Three of the patients have their parole; 17 walk out attended beyond the grounds, and about 20 have from time to time the privilege of carriage exercise. Prayers are said daily, and Divine Service is held twice on Sunday in the Chapel by a Naval Chaplain, who devotes himself exclusively to the Hospital; but the attendances are not so good as we should like them to be, last Sunday only 28 patients being present at the services. About 44 patients are usefully employed and about the same number are usually present at the entertainments, which are given as a rule once a month in the recreation hall. A few of the patients are allowed to attend entertainments in the town. We were glad to hear that cricket, football, and golf are still encouraged.

Of the 145 patients nearly one-fourth of them were suffering from general paralysis, and every one of the 11 who were confined to bed were afflicted with this disease. Only one patient was epileptic.

The sick continue to be nursed with care.

The changes that had occurred among the patients since the visit of our Colleagues on 11th May 1908 were as follows :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	35 patients.
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	12 patients.
Of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	8 patients.
Died	-	-	-	-	-	41 patients.

The deaths were all the result of natural causes, certified in 29 instances, or 71 per cent., by post-mortem examination. General paralysis accounted for as large a proportion as 71 per cent. of the deaths. There were 3 deaths from senile decay, 3 from cardiac failure, and 2 from tuberculosis.

No inquest has been held; there has been no serious casualty, and no one has been either mechanically restrained or secluded.

The diet of the patients is ample and well varied, and the dinner served during our visit, consisting of soup, fish, or boiled or roast meat, followed by rice pudding, with beer as the beverage, was evidently enjoyed.

We found the wards clean and well ventilated and the bedding in very fair order. Many of the corridors are, owing to the construction of the building, dark and gloomy, and the paint in many of the rooms of a sombre character. Having regard to the importance of making the surroundings of lunatic patients as bright as possible, we recommend that when repainting is undertaken the upper part of the walls of the corridors

should be treated with some form of white enamel paint, which not only would greatly increase the light but, being easily washed, would be more sanitary ; it would also be found durable. Lighter and brighter colours might also with advantage be adopted for many of the cabins. We noticed that some of the electric lamps required to be renewed.

Exclusive of the chief attendant and the head attendant there are 24 attendants for day duty (giving one attendant for every 6 patients, a good strength), and there are 3 attendants for night duty. Of the attendants there are only 4 who cannot yet reckon five years' service in the Hospital. Nearly all are married men and live out, but 12 of them, and either the chief attendant or the head attendant are, very properly, required to sleep in the Institution every night so as to be ready to assist the night attendants in case of emergency.

The Hospital provides accommodation for 227 patients (65 officers and 162 men), so that at the present time there are vacancies for 20 officers and 61 men.

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## Appendix I.

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### ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

#### BETHNALL HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, E.

4 October 1909.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of redecoration has been carried out in the interval which has elapsed since our last visit in June of this year, and with the exception of Wards A. 2, A. 3, and the cross single room ward on the female side, which are all much in need of reparation, the whole of this Establishment is in very good order. The male cottage, which when we were last here had lately been commenced, is now almost completed. It consists of two sitting-rooms on the ground floor and three bedrooms upstairs, and will undoubtedly form a very useful addition to this Institution. We saw all the patients in residence, spoke to many of them, and gave private interviews to three of the gentlemen and one of the ladies, and found them all without complaint, with the exception of some who expressed a desire for their discharge.

We gave special attention to those patients who have been recently admitted, and consider they are all properly detained.

We observed mental improvement to have taken place in several of the female patients, and one of the gentlemen appeared to us to have so far improved that he should, in our opinion, be given a trial.

Since June of this year, when we paid our last visit, 24 patients have been admitted; 13 discharged or removed, of whom 11 had recovered; and 6 have died.

There are now on the books the names of 284 patients, viz., 99 male and 74 female private patients, the others being paupers, in the proportion of 29 males and 82 females.

Three ladies were away on leave, so that the actual number in residence, and seen by us to-day, was 281. There are also three voluntary boarders and they may properly remain in that position.

Only 26 per cent. of the patients attend Divine service on Sundays, but 36 per cent. are usefully employed, and as many as 41 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments.

Four patients walk out unattended beyond the grounds, and 54 in the company of attendants or nurses, whilst 9 of them occasionally take carriage exercise.

There are 19 attendants and 20 nurses for day, and 2 attendants and 3 nurses for night duty, of whom 12 of the former and 5 of the latter have seen over five years' service.

There has been no instance of mechanical restraint, but 1 male patient has been secluded on three occasions for a period in all of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours, and 1 female on one occasion for 3 hours.

The general health is good, only 2 males and 2 females being to-day confined to bed.

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## BROOKE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON, N.E.

2 October 1909.

SINCE the visit paid to this House on the 29th of June, 5 patients have been admitted and 5 discharged, the total number, therefore, remains unchanged, namely, 55; of whom there are now 24 on the male and 31 on the female side. There are also 1 gentleman and 4 ladies on the footing of voluntary boarders, one of the latter being at present temporarily absent.

We saw all the patients, except 1 lady who was away on leave, and found them well cared for and comfortable. One lady only was in bed, having suffered some slight injury by a fall, but being otherwise in good health; the health of the others was satisfactory.

We paid special attention to the newly admitted cases, and satisfied ourselves of the propriety of their detention.

In the Visitors' Book we give the names of 2 ladies who show mental improvement.

The House continues to be maintained in good order.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Thirty-three patients usually attend the Church services on Sunday; 6 of each sex go out for walks, 1 of the gentlemen on parole, and the rest attended. Carriage drives are provided for 14 about once a week.

The staff consists of a head attendant and head nurse, 8 others of each sex for day duty and 1 of each sex for night duty. Eleven have served in the Institution over five years, and only 2 less than one year.

## CAMBERWELL HOUSE, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.

1 October 1909.

THE changes among the patients in this House since it was last visited have been—admissions, 64; discharges and removals 53, of which 16 were on recovery; deaths, 8; all due to natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 118 males and 282 females, a total of 400; and, in addition, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies are residing as voluntary boarders, all being proper cases to remain on that footing.

We saw all the patients with the exception of a gentleman and 2 ladies who are absent on leave, and 1 lady who is out for the day, and can report favourably on the condition in which we found them, and the care that appears to be taken of them. The general health is good, and we saw in bed only 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies; the patients were contented and made no complaints. To several of them we gave, at their request, private interviews. All those who were mentioned in the last entry as mentally improved have since been discharged; we give in the Patients' Book the names of 2 ladies whom we noticed as improved to-day.

There has been no use recorded of mechanical restraint since the last visit; but 3 patients have been secluded on 14 occasions for a total of 140 hours.

The House and its dependencies continue to be maintained in very good order, some of the rooms have been duly done up, and others are now undergoing similar treatment.

Eighty-five of the patients usually attend Divine service in the House on Sundays and 30 outside; the number usually present at the associated



entertainments is 180, and an equal number are usefully employed. Thirty-one usually walk out alone, and 63 attended beyond the grounds, and carriage exercise is provided about four times a month for 55.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 63 for day and 9 for night duty; 22 have served for less than a year and 19 for upwards of five years. None have since the last visit been discharged or allowed to resign in consequence of misconduct in relation to the patients.

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### CHISWICK HOUSE, CHISWICK.

1 October 1909.

SINCE this House was last visited by members of our Board, 3 patients have been admitted and 2 have been discharged as recovered. There has been no death. The names on the books comprise 17 patients of each sex and 1 voluntary boarder. All of them were in residence and seen by us at our visit to-day. We found them fairly contented and, apart from detention, we received no complaints.

New papers and carpets have been supplied in the Grosvenor Wing, and the room where the nurses dine has been brightened by a new paper. We understand that plans will shortly be submitted to our Board of alterations which it is proposed to carry out to meet the objections as to the nurses' accommodation, which were particularised in the last entry.

Most of the patients attend the services held in the House on Sunday, and 6 are able to go to those at the parish church; 28 attend usually at the entertainments which are given frequently during the winter months; 17 walk out attended beyond the grounds, while 3 are allowed out alone; 12 are allowed carriage exercise fairly frequently.

The staff of attendants and nurses at present, exclusive of the lady superintendent and the head male attendant, consists of 12 of each sex for day and 1 of each sex for night duty. Seven have been in the service of the House for more than five years.

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### CLARENCE LODGE, CLAPHAM PARK.

5 October 1909.

THIS House was in all respects in very good order when we visited it to-day. The rooms are bright and well kept; and the patients, all of whom we saw with the exception of 2, who were out walking, were neatly dressed, and appeared to be well looked after in every way.

One lady has been transferred since the Commissioners were last here, but with this exception there has been no change, and there are now on the books and in residence 10 ladies.

Prayers are read and hymns sung in the drawing-room every Sunday, when all the ladies are present except three or four, who attend the service at the neighbouring church, one of whom goes alone, but the others under the care of a nurse.

There are 3 nurses for day and 1 for night duty. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint; the general health of the patients is good.

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## FEATHERSTONE HALL, SOUTHALL.

4 October 1909.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen all the 10 ladies whose names are on the books. No admissions or discharges have occurred since the last visit.

We found the patients well cared for and in good health, and the House in very good order.

There has been no record of mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

All but one of the ladies go out for carriage drives. Five were taken for a month to Bexhill in the summer, and two are shortly going for a visit to Torquay. Three or four usually attend church on Sundays.

The staff consists of 6 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

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## FENSTANTON, STREATHAM HILL.

5 October 1909.

FIVE of the bedrooms have been nicely painted and papered since this House was last visited, and all the rooms are now in very good order. The patients, all of whom were seen by us, and to one of whom we gave a private interview, were neat in their dress and appearance, and are apparently very well looked after. The 3 ladies who have lately been admitted, and are still in residence, are of unsound mind and properly detained. There have been 4 admissions and 3 transfers to other care since the last visit of a Commissioner, so that there are now 27 patients on the books of this establishment. The sole voluntary boarder who was here has now left.

Some of the ladies go out walking under care, and one occasionally has a drive, whilst two attend church in the neighbourhood on Sunday. The Vicar of the parish holds a service at the House, which is attended by most of the patients.

There are 11 nurses—9 for day and 2 for night duty.

One lady was in bed suffering from a bad cold; otherwise the general health was good, and there has been no seclusion or restraint.

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## FLOWER HOUSE, SOUTH END, CATFORD.

5 October 1909.

THIS House has been very much improved by the general redecorating of the rooms and passages which has been carried out during the last twelve months. The passage, which was in course of repainting and papering at the time of the last visit, has now been finished, and adds considerably to the general appearance.

The voluntary boarder who was here at the time of the last visit has now left, and 2 patients have been discharged recovered, leaving the names of 16 gentlemen now resident on the books, all of whom have been seen to-day and spoken to by us except three, who were out walking. They were well dressed, and had every appearance of being well cared for.



The only complaint we received was from a patient who said that he had not been visited (as we gather is the case) by any relation, including the petitioner, for more than six months.

Three of the patients are in the habit of walking beyond the grounds unattended. There is no Divine service ever held in the establishment, and we think that some arrangement should be made to remedy this defect: although we were informed by the head attendant (who accompanied us in the absence of Dr. Bullmore, who was out for the afternoon) that any patient who expresses a desire to attend one of the neighbouring churches on Sunday is permitted to do so in the company of an attendant, only 2 usually avail themselves of this privilege.

There are 6 attendants for day and 1 for night duty. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. One patient was in bed recovering from an attack of severe excitement, but the general health is satisfactory.

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### THE GRANGE, EAST FINCHLEY.

2 October 1909.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen the 8 ladies at present resident there. They are all enjoying good health and appeared to be, or the most part, contented and well cared for.

The House is in very good order throughout.

Since the last visit 2 ladies have been admitted and 2 discharged, one on recovery.

We paid special attention to the newly-admitted patients, who are both fit and proper cases for detention under certificates.

There has been no use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

We think that a property inquiry should be made in the case of a lady whose name we give in the patients' book, and with whom we had a private interview.

The staff, which is quite adequate, consists of 7 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

Some of the ladies enjoy carriage exercise every week.

The case books are very well kept.

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### HALLIFORD HOUSE, SUNBURY.

29 September 1909.

WE have to-day visited this House, which is maintained in good order. Since Dr. Coupland's visit in July last, the only changes that have occurred among the patients have been the discharges of 2 ladies relieved. There are now on the books the names of 13 gentlemen and 11 ladies, all of whom, except 1 gentleman, who was out, were seen by us to-day. We found them in good general health, and fairly happy and contented.

Apart from the question of detention we had no complaint.

Thirteen patients are allowed out on parole, and of the rest all but one go out attended beyond the grounds.

Most of them attend Divine service at one of the churches in the neighbourhood on Sunday.

The staff consists of 3 attendants on the male side and of 4 nurses, 3 by day and 1 by night, on the female side.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

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## HAYES PARK, MIDDLESEX.

27 November 1909.

THIS House is in excellent order, and the ladies appear to have all due attention and care bestowed on them. In the interval that has elapsed since the last visit on October 8th there has been 1 discharge and 1 admission, so that the patients in residence to-day are the same in number, viz., 18 ; there is also 1 voluntary boarder who may remain in that position.

We have seen all the patients ; one of them has considerably improved mentally, and it is proposed that she should shortly go on trial with a view to discharge. The others, including the lady lately admitted, are all proper subjects for detention.

The general health is very good, 1 lady only being in bed, and that for rest.

The nursing staff remains the same, viz., 11 nurses for day and 1 for night duty. Two of the patients walk out alone, 3 under the care of nurses, and many of them constantly go for motor drives.

Prayers are read every morning, and on Sundays a service is conducted in the House, which most of the ladies attend, whilst 3 of them go to the services at the parish church.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

## HENDON GROVE, HENDON, N.W.

2 October 1909.

WE have visited this House to-day, which is maintained in fair order.

Since the last visit 2 new cases have been admitted and 2 discharged on recovery. There are now on the books the names of 8 ladies as patients, and there is 1 voluntary boarder who may remain for the present on that footing, though she does not appear to be quite as well as she was. All were in residence and seen by us to-day. They appeared to be enjoying good general health, and, except as regards detention, we received no complaints.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. The staff consists of 8 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

We paid special attention to the newly-admitted cases, and satisfied ourselves of the necessity for their detention under certificates. We gave private interviews to the two patients whose names are given in the patients' book.

## MOORCROFT, HILLINGDON, UXBRIDGE.

27 November 1909.

WE have seen and spoken to all of the ladies and gentlemen resident as patients in Moorcroft and Laurel Lodge, and found them to be contented, well cared for, and in all respects in receipt of due and proper attention. The sitting and bed rooms are all in very good order, being bright and nicely furnished. Our attention was called especially to the lately admitted cases, of whom there are 3 amongst the gentlemen and 1 lady. They, and all the others are, in our opinion, of unsound mind and properly detained.



Since the 8th of October, when this house was last visited, 3 gentlemen have been admitted, 2 discharged, and 1 has died, and 1 lady has been admitted and 1 discharged on recovery. There are now in residence and on the books 39 gentlemen and 5 ladies, as well as a voluntary boarder of each sex. The latter may properly remain in that position, but the lady will need to be carefully watched. Amongst the gentlemen, one has greatly improved and another shows distinct signs of mental progress. There are 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies in bed, but the general health of the Establishment is good. Two of the patients walk out unattended, and several of them go out walking under care, whilst many of them take carriage exercise. A service is conducted on Sunday morning by Dr. Stilwell, and the vicar or curate of the parish holds a service in the evening, at which most of the patients are present.

The staff consists of 17 day and 2 night attendants at Moorcroft, and 4 day and 2 night nurses at Laurel Lodge.

There has been no seclusion, but 1 lady has been restrained by jacket on 4 occasions for a total of 18 hours.

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#### NEWLANDS HOUSE, TOOTING.

5 October 1909.

WITH the exception of the passage between the billiard and dining rooms, which is now in need of repainting and papering, this House was in very good order at the date of our visit, and since the last visit by a Commissioner new rugs and a new carpet have been laid in the above-mentioned rooms, which has much improved their appearance.

The only change in the place, so far as patients were concerned, has been the admission of 1 gentleman, who was subsequently transferred to other care, so that to-day the actual number in residence is 12, as at the time of the previous visit in June of this year.

Religious services are as heretofore held every Sunday by the vicar or curate of the neighbouring church, which are attended by about 7 of the patients.

One of the patients walks beyond the grounds under the care of an attendant, and 2 of them go for drives once or twice a week; the others take their exercise in the garden and grounds. There are at present 12 attendants, 9 for day and 3 for night duty.

There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion, and though there is no marked mental improvement to record as to any of the patients, their physical condition has been and is now good.

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#### NORMANSFIELD, HAMPTON WICK.

29 September 1909.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit on April 6th of the present year, 2 patients have been admitted, and 1 discharged, and 2 have died. We found to-day on the books the names of 134 patients in the proportion of 84 males to 50 females; all of these, except 2 who are away, were seen by us at our visit to-day.

All the patients appeared to be well cared for, and the general health of the Establishment is very good.

Arrangements have now been made for the erection of fire screens to be drawn at night on the staircase landings as suggested by our Colleagues; we did not notice much improvement in the condition of the tablecloths

in any of the dining-rooms, and we would again suggest that more attention should be given to ensuring that they are changed sufficiently frequently. We were also surprised to find in most of the rooms, although it was a very dull day, that the venetian blinds were partially drawn, which gave a very gloomy appearance to parts of the Establishment. The passages are about to be redecorated, and we hope that the opportunity will be taken to provide brighter papers and lighter paint.

We found that 2 of the male patients sleep alone in one of the bedrooms, an arrangement to which our Board has the strongest objection, and which must at once be discontinued. We think it would be safer if movable keys were supplied to all the hot-water taps of the baths.

Most of the patients usually attend the Sunday services and the weekly entertainments; 21 are usefully employed, and 89 walk out attended beyond the grounds.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 26 of the former and 20 of the latter for day duty. As many as 27 can show more than five years' service.

Both the deaths were due to natural causes.

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#### NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, GREEN LANES, FINSBURY PARK, N.

2 October 1909.

SINCE the visit paid on the 30th of June, 9 patients have been admitted; 10 have been discharged, of whom 2 had recovered; and there has been 1 death from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 34 gentlemen and 55 ladies, a total of 89, of whom 4 are to-day absent on leave. We saw all the patients in residence and found them well cared for and generally contented. Four gentlemen and 2 ladies were in bed; the health of the rest was satisfactory. We did not observe any showing marked mental improvement. The house is in very good order. Improved sanitary accommodation has been provided outside the east wing, which is of a good kind; but we noticed some pipes which need to be cased or otherwise protected to prevent suicidal attempts. We pointed out to Dr. Sergeant, who, in the absence of Dr. King, accompanied us on our visit, that two male patients should not be allowed to occupy a bedroom together without an attendant being with them, as we found to be the case in one instance.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review; 3 patients have been secluded on 10 occasions for  $40\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all.

There is usually an attendance of 29 patients at the Sunday afternoon services in the Institution, and 8 attend services outside. Forty-five are usually present at the entertainments; 33 are usefully employed; 7 are allowed out on parole, and 16 walk out attended; for 28, carriage drives are provided two or three times a week.

The staff consists, besides the chief male attendant, the matron, and the head nurse, of 10 attendants and 15 nurses for day and 2 of each sex for night duty. Seven have served in the house upwards of five years, and an equal number have been here less than a year.

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## OTTO HOUSE, WEST KENSINGTON.

2 October 1909.

WE have visited this House, which we have found in excellent order, affording very comfortable accommodation for the 20 ladies now residing here, all of whom are in good health, only one aged lady being confined to bed.

Since the last visit, 1 new case has been admitted and discharged to single care, and there have been 2 other discharges ; 1 on recovery and the other not improved.

One lady has been secluded on 1 occasion for 6 hours, and has also worn gloves at night for some time, to prevent undesirable habits.

A service is held in the House on Sundays by the clergyman of the parish, which is attended usually by about 10 of the ladies ; 8 of them enjoy carriage exercise at frequent intervals.

The staff consists of 13 nurses for day and 2 for night duty.

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PECKHAM HOUSE, PECKHAM, S.E.

30 September 1909.

WE have to-day visited this House and are able to report that it is maintained in good order throughout. The improvements lately effected have added greatly to the general appearance and comfort of the establishment. Since the last visit, the dormitories, in connection with Male 15 Ward and the Male Infirmary Ward have been redecorated. Villa 9, which was formerly occupied by ladies, now affords accommodation for 10 gentlemen, and Villa 7 is now devoted to the use of the ladies, and is capable of accommodating the same number of that sex.

Since July 2nd, 1909, 21 patients have been admitted, 13 discharged or removed, 2 having recovered, and 3 have died from natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 353 patients, in the proportion of 99 men to 25 women, and there is 1 male voluntary boarder.

Ten ladies are away at Worthing, and 6 are on leave elsewhere ; while 1 gentleman is out for 48 hours. With these exceptions, everyone was in residence, and was seen by us as we went round the House. We found all the patients quiet in their behaviour and generally free from complaint, while their dress and personal appearance left nothing to be desired. We satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of the detention of all the recently admitted cases.

The general health of the House is very good, no gentleman, and only 4 ladies being confined to bed.

The only serious casualty occurred in the case of a gentleman, who, while on leave, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 2 ladies have had to be secluded on 10 occasions for a total of 15 hours.

Divine service in the hall on Sundays is attended usually by 105 of the patients, while 21 are allowed to go to church outside ; some sort of useful employment is found for 227 patients.

Two walk out alone beyond the grounds, while 32 do so attended ; 85 have carriage exercise twice in each month.

The staff for day duty consists of 21 attendants and 44 nurses, and there are 4 and 6 respectively for night duty ; 8 of the attendants and 15 of the nurses have been in the service of the Institution for over five years. Two nurses have been dismissed, but not for conduct directly affecting the patients.

The various medical records are carefully kept.

In the absence of Dr. Halsted, who will be returning to duty next month, we were accompanied on our visit by Dr. Roberts, who has a good knowledge of his cases, and gave us every assistance.

### THE PRIORY, ROEHAMPTON.

1 October 1909.

WE have to-day visited this House, which we found in very good order. There are, however, parts of the male side which contrast somewhat unfavourably as regards brightness and general comfort with corresponding parts of the female side.

Since our Colleagues' visit on June 29, 4 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted; 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies discharged, 1 gentleman having recovered; and there have been 2 deaths, 1 on each side, from natural causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 44 gentlemen and 45 ladies, all of whom, with the exception of one gentleman who is away on leave, were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. They presented a well cared for appearance; and, apart from detention, were almost entirely free from complaint.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 4 ladies have been secluded on 14 occasions for a total of 68 hours.

The church services, which are held in the hall on Sunday mornings, and are conducted by the rector of Roehampton or one of his curates, are attended usually by 21 of the patients; 33 usually attend the associated entertainments, which are held about once in every three weeks; 6 walk out attended beyond the grounds, and 19 enjoy frequent carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants and nurses is 47 for day and 17 for night duty, and 6 companions; 19 have been in the service for over five years.

The general health of the Establishment is good, only 3 ladies and 1 gentleman being confined to bed, and those only for slight ailments.

We paid special attention to all the recently admitted cases, and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention.

The case books are well kept.

### VINE COTTAGE, NORWOOD GREEN, SOUTHALL.

4 October 1909.

SINCE this House was last visited 1 lady has been admitted and 1 has been transferred to another Institution. We have seen the 6 ladies whose names are on the books, and found them all in good health and well cared for. We paid special attention to the newly admitted patient, who is properly detained.

The House with its grounds is kept in very good order. We noticed, however, a stiff gas bracket in a w.c. which would afford an opportunity for suicide to a patient so disposed, and should, therefore, be removed.

We also think that the smoke doors on the landings should have painted on them "To be kept shut at night." Miss Brackenbury assured us that she herself personally sees that they are shut the last thing every



night, but the precaution recommended should, nevertheless, be taken to prevent neglect in case of her absence.

The staff consists of 3 nurses.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

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### WOODEND HOUSE, HAYES.

27 November 1909.

THERE has been no change amongst the ladies resident here since the last visit in October. We saw the 19 patients (some of whom were walking in the garden) with the exception of one who was at the time of our visit out driving. They all appeared to be quite contented, and all apparently exceedingly well looked after. The House is in very good order. One lady was in bed for rest, and the general health is exceptionally good. Five or 6 of the patients walk daily beyond the grounds under the care of nurses ; 4 of them attend the services on Sunday in the neighbouring church ; and all of them, with 2 exceptions, take frequent drives. There has been no change in the number of the staff, which remains at 8 nurses for day and 2 for night duty.

There has been no restraint or seclusion.

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### WYKE HOUSE, ISLEWORTH.

4 October 1909.

THE changes among the patients in this House since it was last visited have been the admission of 3 patients, the discharge of 1 on recovery, and the death of 1 from natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 17 gentlemen and 15 ladies ; and, in addition, 1 gentleman is here as a voluntary boarder, who may properly remain as such.

All the patients are in residence and have been seen by us. Their health appears to be good, and no one was confined to bed ; their personal condition was satisfactory, and general contentment prevails. The newly admitted patients are proper cases for detention ; we noticed no one showing marked mental improvement. To one lady who has recently returned from absence on trial we gave a private interview, but found her not fit for discharge. Several rooms and corridors have been lately done up with good results in brightening their appearance, and the work is still in progress on the male side. The rooms were in very good order. There has been no record of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit ; 4 patients have been secluded on 45 occasions for an aggregate duration of 154 hours. No religious services are provided in the House on Sundays, but 7 or 8 of the patients go out to church. Carriage drives are provided for nearly all, each of them being taken out about once a week. Most of the patients go out for walks daily, 6 being allowed out on parole and the others attended.

The staff number 6 on the male and 7 on the female side for day duty, and 1 on each side for night duty.

Their record of service is good, and none have been here less than a year.

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ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED HOUSES.

## ABELE GROVE, EPSOM.

1 March 1909.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen the same 3 patients who have been seen at previous visits. They were properly dressed and appeared to be comfortable and well looked after. Their mental condition is unchanged.

The House is maintained in very good order. Mechanical restraint has been used on one occasion for 8 hours.

The staff consists of 3 nurses.

Two of the ladies are taken out for carriage drives frequently, and all have walking exercise in the grounds.

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ASHBROOK HALL, HOLLINGTON.

13 February 1909.

WE have visited this House to-day and seen the 5 ladies who were here when our Colleagues visited last November; no changes having occurred in the interval. All were in good health and appeared to be receiving proper care and attention, and to be contented with their treatment, which we thought was kind and considerate.

The rooms are in fair order, but the first floor sitting-room struck us as rather untidy and needing to be done up.

No use of seclusion or mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit.

The staff consists at the present time of 4 nurses, 1 having just left whose place has not yet been filled up.

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ASHWOOD HOUSE, KINGSWINFORD.

24 April 1909.

WE have visited this House to-day, which is maintained in excellent order.

Since our Colleagues' visit in December last, the bedrooms on the male side of the House have been refurnished, and were looking very clean and comfortable.

We saw the 7 gentlemen and 19 ladies who are now on the books, and found them fairly contented and evidently well cared for.

Since December 8th 2 patients have been admitted, 1 of whom has been discharged recovered. There has been no death.

No use has been made of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

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## BAILBROOK HOUSE, BATH.

27 July 1909.

I HAVE to-day visited this House for the second time this year, and have found it maintained in very good order. The rooms are bright and attractive, and the work of improving the building is being continued, and it is proposed to put tiled paving down in the corridor leading to the north wing.

There are to-day on the books the names of 10 gentlemen and 29 ladies, all of whom are in residence. There are also 3 lady boarders, who may properly remain on that footing, but one of them, who is at present somewhat depressed, should be carefully watched, as it may become necessary to certify her should her mental condition grow worse.

The general health of the establishment is good ; there are 2 ladies in bed at Bailbrook House suffering from debility, and 1 at Lambridge House for mental excitement. No one is showing any marked mental improvement. They appeared to be contented and comfortable, and are evidently treated with much kindness and consideration. Several are going for a change to the seaside shortly.

Since the visit of my colleague and myself in March, 3 patients have been admitted and 2 discharged, one of whom had recovered. There has been no death.

Five patients have been secluded on 10 occasions for a total of  $25\frac{1}{4}$  hours ; and there has been no employment of mechanical restraint.

I am informed that the majority of the patients go out for drives ; about one half of those in residence attend the Sunday services which are conducted in the building, whilst about 10 attend church outside.

The staff consists of 3 male attendants and 16 nurses for day duty ; and one of the former and five of the latter for night duty.

I have signed the licence.

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BISHOPSTONE HOUSE, BEDFORD.

9 December 1909.

THERE has been no change among the patients in this House since it was visited by two Commissioners in June last.

I have to-day seen the 8 ladies whose names are on the books, and have found them comfortable and well cared for in all respects.

Those who are fit for it attend church in the town. They go also to the theatre and other local entertainments.

The House is in excellent order, some of the bedrooms and the upstairs passage having recently been renovated with discretion and good taste. The hot-water pipes have also been extended on the ground floor.

The staff comprises the matron, 3 day nurses, and a night nurse.

I have signed the licence.

In the patients' book I give the name of a lady who has been secluded. There has been no resort to mechanical restraint.

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## BOREATTON PARK, BASCHURCH.

27 April 1909.

THERE are to-day 11 gentlemen and 8 ladies residing here as patients, and 1 lady as a voluntary boarder.

Since the last visit of a Commissioner there have been 2 admissions and no discharge or death.

We found all the inmates neat and clean in dress and personal appearance, and there is no doubt that they are treated with much kindness and consideration.

The House is maintained in very good order, some repapering and redecoration have been carried out since the last visit. We think that it would be well to have a larger supply of books, which should be kept in open bookshelves in each of the day rooms.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 1 gentleman has been secluded on 1 occasion for a total of 5½ hours.

We noticed 1 gentleman as improving, whose name is given in the patients' book.

## THE BRIARS, SANDOWN, I.W.

12 February 1909.

WE visited this House to-day and saw the 4 ladies whose names are on the books. All were in good health, evidently well cared for, and happy.

The House was in its usual excellent order.

## BRISLINGTON HOUSE, BRISTOL.

12 March 1909.

SINCE Dr. Needham's visit on 12th September 1908, 14 patients have been admitted, 10 discharged or removed, of whom 4 had recovered, and 1 lady has died from natural causes.

There are now on the books the names of 87 patients, 32 being of the male and 55 of the female sex; there are also 6 voluntary boarders, all of whom, with the exception of 1 lady, who is being certified, may remain upon that footing.

All the patients and boarders were in residence and were seen by us at our visit to-day. They seemed to be generally contented, and are evidently well and carefully looked after.

The House and its dependencies are maintained in good order. Much is being done to carry out the suggestions made by the Visitors at their visit in October of last year.

An attendants' mess-room has been supplied by the enlargement of what was formerly the Head Attendant's sitting-room, and the pantry on the other side of the passage is being turned into a lavatory and cloak-room for the gentlemen, and electric lighting is about to be installed in the main building and at the Villas.

We are unable to endorse the conclusion of the Visitors that the suggestion made by our Colleagues for safeguarding the upper corridor in the event of fire is unnecessary. We feel that in such a contingency safe exit from the rooms opening on these corridors might under existing conditions be seriously hampered by the passages becoming filled with hot air and smoke.



We noticed 2 patients as showing signs of mental improvement. One gentleman and 3 ladies were in bed ; the names of these patients are given in the patients' book. The general health of the establishment is good. With the exception of 1 lady, who complained to us of her detention, we received no complaints.

With regard to the remarks of the Visitors relating to the general administration and management of the House, we have made full inquiry into all the circumstances and will report specially to our Board on the matter.

There has been no mechanical restraint, but 1 patient has been secluded on 2 occasions for a total of 2 hours.

The staff of attendants and nurses seemed to us to be ample, there being 18 attendants on duty by day to look after 32 gentlemen, and 23 nurses for 55 ladies.

Four attendants and 9 nurses have been over five years in the service of the House.

As the result of our inspection we desire to record our entire satisfaction with the manner in which the whole establishment is carried on, and the kindness and attention bestowed upon the patients.

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CHURCH STREET, EPSOM.

1 March 1909.

THERE has been no change among the patients in this House since it was visited by our Colleague last November. We saw to-day the 5 ladies whose names are on the books and found them neat and tidy in their dress and persons, and apparently receiving proper care and attention. One was in bed, but not on account of serious illness ; the others are in good health, but none exhibits mental improvement.

The House is in good order.

Mechanical restraint has been employed on 1 occasion for 2 hours ; no use of seclusion has been recorded.

Two of the ladies are taken out for drives in the spring and summer, and also take walking exercise beyond the grounds, to which the others are confined. The same 2 ladies paid a visit to the seaside last summer.

The staff consists of 3 nurses.

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COURT HALL, KENTON, EXETER.

9 July 1909.

WE have visited this House to-day, which we found, as usual, in capital order throughout.

There have been no changes among the inmates since our last visit, the numbers being 6 ladies who are residing here as patients, and 2 voluntary boarders. All were at home and seen by us to-day.

It is evident that they are treated with the utmost kindness and consideration.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed.

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## DINSDALE PARK, DARLINGTON.

9 March 1909.

WE have to-day visited this House, which we found in very good order, bright and comfortably furnished. Workmen were engaged in whitewashing operations on the upper floor.

The patients appeared to be receiving proper care and attention, and to be contented with their treatment. Their physical health is good, 2 of the ladies only being in bed, and those not on account of serious illness. None exhibited mental improvement. Since our Colleagues' visit last July, 4 patients have been admitted, 3 have died from natural causes, and 2 have been discharged, 1 of whom had recovered. There are at present on the books the names of 9 gentlemen and 10 ladies, all now in residence. No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit. Five of the patients are in the habit of attending the parish church on Sundays, and the rector provides a service in the Institution on Fridays. One lady goes into Darlington for entertainments. The gentlemen occasionally go over for the day to Saltburn, which is within easy reach by rail. All who are able are taken out for walks and drives. The staff consists of 4 for day and 1 for night duty, on each side. Careful notes are kept of the cases.

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## DOWNSIDE LODGE, CHILCOMPTON, BATH.

12 July 1909.

WE found this House in very good order when we visited it to-day. The 3 patients in residence are those who have been here for so long, and there is no change to report in the mental or bodily condition of any of them.

Last year they went to Bournemouth for a change, and are going there again very shortly for a month. The patients appeared to be happy and contented, and are evidently treated with much kindness and consideration.

We have signed the licence.

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## THE RETREAT, FAIRFORD.

12 May 1909.

Two very considerable alterations have been made since the date of the last visit, in the complete installation on the ladies' side of acetylene gas, and the laying in of a constant supply of water to the whole of the premises from the town waterworks. New carpets have also been lately laid throughout in the ladies' part of the establishment, and a similar course is gradually being adopted on the male side; the wall which at the date of the last visit had given way through the weight of the emergency staircase, and was in process of repair, has now been completed, and the House is on both sides comfortable, and, especially on the ladies' side, is bright and fresh looking.

Since October 23rd, 1908, 6 patients have been admitted and 2 discharged, 2 of whom had recovered, and there are now on the books the names of 42 patients, of whom 16 are males and 26 females, and there is 1 gentleman residing here as a voluntary boarder who may continue in



that position. We have seen all of them, and have given private interviews to two, and have paid special attention to the mental condition of those who have been recently admitted. All are properly detained, and there are none amongst them who promise early recovery, though two of the patients have somewhat improved. The only complaint made to us had reference to discharge, but one lady expressed a very strong desire to see her father, who has not visited her, and we think a letter should be written from our Board with reference to this.

Ten or 12 ladies attend Divine service at church on Sundays, and 4 or 5 of the gentlemen, but though a clergyman does at times visit the establishment and talks with the patients, no religious service is ever held on the premises, and we would suggest that it would be well, if it could be so arranged, that an opportunity should be afforded those who do not or cannot go to church to attend a short and simple service by holding one in some convenient room of the establishment on Sunday afternoon or evening.

Dances or some form of entertainment have been provided for the patients' amusement on Friday in every week during the past winter, which, as a rule, about 30 of them have attended.

The staff of nurses and attendants is sufficient. There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.

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#### FIDDINGTON HOUSE, MARKET LAVINGTON, DEVIZES.

16 March 1909.

THERE are to-day on the books the names of 13 gentlemen and 16 ladies. Of these 1 lady is absent on trial. The rest of the patients are all in residence, and with the exception of 1 gentleman, who was out walking, were seen by us at our visit to-day. Since Dr. Cooke's visit in October last, 2 ladies have been admitted and 1 discharged. There have been no deaths. The voluntary boarder to whom attention was directed in our Colleague's entry has now been removed. The House is in good order, and the patients appeared to us to be comfortable and well looked after. One lady complained to us of rough treatment at the hands of a nurse. We interviewed the nurse, who has had long experience in other institutions and whose manner is somewhat brusque. After fully investigating the circumstances of the complaints we came to the conclusion that the charge was not substantiated. We impressed upon the nurse the great importance of the exercise of tact and patience in dealing with those placed under her charge. There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have signed the licence.

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#### FISHERTON HOUSE, SALISBURY.

23 July 1909.

I HAVE to-day visited this House for the second time this year, and have found it in good order.

The structural alterations in connection with the kitchen and brew-house, mentioned in our last entry, have been completed. The laying out of the paddock, and the formation of a walk to it through the shrubbery round the west wing have been partially carried out. This will doubtless be finished before that part of the building is again taken into occupation.

There are to-day on the books of the House the names of 45 male and 59 female patients, all of them being private patients with the exception of the 3 male pauper cases, who were here when my Colleague and I visited on the 16th of March last. Since that date 4 patients have been admitted ; 5 have been discharged, 2 of them having recovered ; and 1 male patient has died from natural causes.

All the patients are in residence and have been seen by me to-day. With the exception of a few on each side of the House, particularly amongst the males, they were tidy in dress and person. One of the female patients, who is suffering an acute relapse, was in a single room practically unclothed, she having torn the strong dress which had been put on her. I trust that means will be found to clothe her in some material which she cannot treat in that manner. Apart from this case the demeanour of the patients was on the whole orderly and free from noisy excitement.

I gave to each one the opportunity to speak with me, and with one patient I had a private interview. He and also 2 other patients, whose names are given in the patients' book, expressed a strong desire to be removed to another Institution. I had no complaints of ill-treatment, but some with whom I spoke were dissatisfied with the quantity and quality of the food.

The general health is good, only 2 patients being confined to bed.

There have been no serious casualties, and no patient has been attacked by any zymotic disease.

Since the last visit 3 patients have been secluded on 6 occasions for a total of 74 hours.

From the returns furnished to me I find that 41 patients attend Divine service on Sundays in the chapel attached to the House, and 35 usually attend the associated entertainments. No patient walks out alone beyond the grounds, whilst 11 go for such walks in the charge of attendants. Eleven patients are taken out for carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants consists of 14 for day and 2 for night duty, and of the whole number 6 have been in the service more than five years.

Since the last visit 6 attendants have left, of whom 2 were dismissed for breaking rules, but not for any offence connected with the patients.

In the absence of Dr. Baskin I was accompanied at my visit by the assistant medical officer, Dr. Scott Potter, who gave me every information.

I have signed the licence.

#### GLENDOSSILL AND HURST HOUSE, HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

20 April 1909.

At our visit to-day we found both Houses maintained in excellent order. The day rooms were bright and comfortable and the bedrooms and bedding leave nothing to be desired. Dr. Agar is proposing to make considerable addition to the gentlemen's accommodation at Glendossill, consisting of a large lounge with lavatory on the ground floor and a bedroom and bath-room on the first floor, the plans for which have been submitted to and approved by our Board. When completed they will, in our opinion, be a very considerable addition to the comfort of the gentlemen patients. Since our Colleagues' visit in December last 3 ladies have been admitted ; 3 ladies and 1 gentleman have been discharged, 2 on recovery ; and there has been no death. Two ladies and 1 gentleman were absent on leave and 1 lady was out for the day.



With these exceptions we saw all the patients whose names are on the books, consisting of 10 gentlemen and 15 ladies. We found them neat in dress and personal appearance, and have no doubt that they are treated with much kindness and consideration. They seemed to be generally happy and contented, and we received no complaints. There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. We have signed the licence.

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THE GRANGE, ROTHERHAM.

20 March 1909.

THE changes among the patients in this House since the last visit of a Commissioner have been 5 admissions and 4 discharges, these figures including the case of one lady discharged on account of informality in the reception order. We saw all the patients, 17 in number, and found them generally in a satisfactory personal condition. One lady was in bed, but with this and another exception the health of the Institution is good. We noticed one case of marked mental improvement, and two others were somewhat improved. These and others of the more sensible patients spoke favourably of the treatment they had received. The House was in some disorder due to a thorough spring cleaning which is in progress, but the rooms in use by the patients were as comfortable as these operations would allow. We saw several sash cords in a defective state, and think the cords generally should be examined with a view to removal when required. Two patients have been restrained either by gloves or a jacket on altogether 7 occasions, and for a total of 73 hours, to prevent either self-injury or the removal of dressings from an injured wrist caused by an accidental fall. This injury is duly recorded in the case book, but should also have been mentioned in the medical journal. Four patients have been secluded on 6 occasions for a total of 43 hours. Five ladies are in the habit of attending Sunday services in the parish church, and others attend the services given by the vicar on alternate Tuesdays in the House. About half are taken out for drives weekly, or oftener in the summer months, and those who are fit go into Sheffield from time to time for entertainments. The staff consists of a matron, 3 nurses for day duty, and 2 (at the present time, in consequence of a vacancy, only 1) for night duty.

We have signed the licence.

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GRETA BANK, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

17 April 1909.

THERE are only 2 ladies in residence to-day, the other two who were here at the date when the House was last visited by a Commissioner having in the meantime been discharged. One of the ladies we found in bed seriously ill; the other was in good health, but mentally unchanged. The rooms were bright and cheery, some of them in process of spring cleaning. The House generally was in excellent order.

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## THE GROVE, CATTON.

19 May 1909.

WE found this House in excellent order when we paid our visit to-day ; the rooms were bright, well kept, and most comfortably furnished, and had a very home-like appearance. The old chicken run has lately been enclosed with a fence, and it is intended to lay it out as a garden for the use of the most troublesome and acute cases. We hope there will be occasion to use it but seldom, and that so far as possible all the ladies may have the free run of the present nicely laid out garden. Three ladies have been admitted since the last visit by a Commissioner, and 1 has been discharged to another Institution, and there are now on the books the names of 19 ladies as well as 1 voluntary boarder. The latter has lately developed delusions of unseen influence ; she is no longer desirous of remaining, and if still retained it can only be under proper certification. Two of the ladies have improved considerably, and 1 is expected to be shortly discharged. We have seen all the ladies, and consider that all of them, including those recently admitted, are properly detained. Three ladies were in bed, but not suffering from any serious illness. Three ladies usually walk out alone, while many of the others go out under the care of nurses, and carriage drives are taken by some of them daily. Several attend local concerts and other entertainments, and occasionally there are entertainments in the House. A fortnightly service is held by the vicar of the parish in the drawing-room, and some of the ladies go out to church on Sundays. One lady has been secluded on 2 occasions for 7 hours, and 3 have been restrained by jacket on account of violence on 5 occasions for 13 hours. The staff is ample, consisting of 5 day and 1 night nurses, a lady's companion and a matron. The various medical records are properly entered up to date.

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## GROVE HOUSE, ALL STRETTON.

29 April 1909.

THE alterations and additions that were in progress when our Colleague visited in last November have now been completed, and the electric light has been thoroughly installed. When the papering and furnishing has been finished, the accommodation for the patients will be very much improved and will be extremely comfortable, and the administration of the House will be much facilitated. For the present some of the ladies are still housed at Rowley, but in a very short time they will be able to return.

Since last November 3 ladies have been admitted, 5 discharged, of whom 1 had recovered, and there have been no deaths.

There are to-day on the books the names of 32 ladies as patients, all of whom were in residence and seen by us ; there is also the one voluntary boarder who has resided here for so many years.

All the patients were neat in their dress and personal appearance, and we are sure that they are treated with much kindness and consideration.

Three patients have been restrained on 5 occasions for 10 hours, and 1 has been secluded on 2 occasions for 16 hours.

The health of the House is good, and no one was confined to bed.

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## HAYDOCK LODGE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

28 April 1909.

AT our visit to-day we found this Establishment, generally speaking, in very good order, but there are some rooms on the first floor on the ladies' side which require redecoration, and there is one room also in the boarders' gallery which is in a bad state of repair. A considerable amount of decorating has, however, been carried out since the last visit, on the second floor of the ladies' side and in the west wing, and the rooms here now present a bright and fresh appearance. The improvements which have for some time past been in progress on the east side are still progressing. Two rooms have lately been completed and rendered fit for occupation, and another room will very soon be completed and occupied.

All the recommendations of His Majesty's Factory Inspector have been carried out, with the exception of a door for the separation of the stoves for heating the irons, and this is now in hand.

Since the last visit by a Commissioner, in October 1908, 10 gentlemen and 21 ladies, or 31 in all, have been admitted, 12 gentlemen and 19 ladies discharged or removed (5 of the former and 7 of the latter in recovery), and 6 gentlemen and 4 ladies have died.

There are now on the books of this Institution 132 patients, viz., 59 of the male and 73 of the female sex, of whom 1 of the former and 5 of the latter are to-day on trial, leaving 126 patients in actual residence, all of whom we have seen, and with many of whom we have conversed. To 4 of the gentlemen we have given private interviews, to which reference is made in the patients' book. There are also in residence 4 boarders whom we have also seen, and who, with one exception, may remain in that position. The exceptional case must, if continuing to reside here, be certified.

We received no complaints other than some requests for discharge, and such are more clearly connected with the patients' mental condition. There has been no serious illness, and we only found 3 of each sex confined to bed, but one patient has had to undergo an amputation of one hand, consequent upon an attempt at suicide by thrusting his hand into the fire. As many as 54 of the patients attend Divine service in the House on Sunday; and 22 usually attend the village church. Twenty of the gentlemen are as a rule usefully employed, and 41 of the ladies, while a good proportion attend the associated entertainments. Six patients on an average walk beyond the grounds alone, and 42 under the care of attendants or nurses. Three out of the 20 attendants and 4 out of the 28 nurses who form the staff have been in service at the Establishment for more than five years.

Thirteen ladies have been secluded on 272 occasions for a period of 1,934 hours, and one lady has been mechanically restrained on two occasions for a period of 13 hours since the date of the last visit by a Commissioner.

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HEIGHAM HALL, NORWICH.

20 May 1909.

OUR visit to-day was paid under exceptionally favourable conditions, and in the summer weather which prevailed the gardens looked extremely pretty; the bright sunshine also helped to show up the rooms and corridors, many of which have lately been repapered and decorated with

much taste. So much has been done in the way of redecoration, refurnishing, and replacing of old with new carpets on both sides, that it is impossible to enter in detail into the many improvements that have been carried out, but we especially mention as very considerable improvements the work which has lately been finished in the gentlemen's green corridor, the whole of which has been redecorated and two large windows with lead lights and cathedral glass inserted, thereby greatly increasing the lighting of this part of the House. The alteration of the oak room on the same side, by the putting in a new window, whilst on the ladies' side the third sitting-room with the dining-room is now in process of completion, and here, too, a new large window has been built, as well as a new and tiled fireplace.

Out of doors the suggested improvement in the ladies' first airing court has been carried out, a cemented path having been laid from the passage to the steps in place of the gravel which was previously there, and new flower beds have been made here, as well as in the ladies' fourth airing court, which have greatly improved their appearance. Much credit is due to Dr. Gordon-Munn for all he has done, not only of late, but for some time past, towards the improvement of the House and the general comfort of his patients. We drew his attention to the key of the alternative exit door in the south corridor of the ladies' side, which wants some attention, and suggest that this door should be frequently inspected to see that it is in proper working order.

Since the last visit on 10th October 1908, 7 patients have been admitted, 2 discharged on recovery, and 5 have died. The deaths were all due to natural causes—one was from enteric fever and one from ulcerative colitis. No other patients have suffered from either of these diseases, and the health of the Establishment to-day appeared to be very good, no one being confined to bed. There are now the names of 65 patients on the books, viz., 24 gentlemen and 41 ladies, and 1 voluntary boarder. The latter is at present a fit and proper case to remain a resident in that character. With the exception of 1 lady and 1 gentleman who were out driving, and 1 gentleman away on leave, we to-day saw and spoke to all of them, and satisfied ourselves that they all, including the lately admitted patients, were properly detained under certificates, though we noticed as improving 1 lady and 3 gentlemen.

We received no complaints of any kind; they appeared to be receiving due care and supervision, and were to all appearance happy and contented under the circumstances of their detention.

As many as 41 of the inmates usually attend Divine service in the House on Sunday, and 2 of the gentlemen and 18 of the ladies go to the parish church, and 1 of the gentlemen attends service in the Roman Catholic Church. Two of the gentlemen and 12 of the ladies are usefully employed; a large proportion are usually present at the associated entertainments. Two gentlemen walk unattended beyond the grounds, and 46 of the patients walk out under charge of attendants or nurses, whilst all the ladies who are well enough take regular carriage exercise at least twice a month.

The staff is adequate. There has been no instance of seclusion or mechanical restraint during the period under review. The case book notes relating to some of the patients that have been a long time in the House are in arrear, and further particulars of the treatment of sick and acute cases should be given.

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## KINGSDOWN HOUSE, BOX, WILTS.

12 March 1909.

WE have to-day visited this House, which is maintained in good order throughout; a good deal of redecoration of such parts as required attention has been carried out since our Colleagues' visit in September, and the whole Establishment was to-day very clean and comfortable.

Since 4th September 1908, 5 gentlemen and 8 ladies have been admitted, 9 ladies discharged or removed, 3 of whom had recovered, and 1 lady has died from natural causes. There are now on the books the names of 12 gentlemen and 27 ladies, all of whom were in residence and seen by us to-day. There are also 1 gentleman and 2 ladies staying here as voluntary boarders, who may remain on that footing; the gentleman, however, requires to be carefully watched for the reasons we give in the patients' book. We notice that the only means of exit from the middle floor dormitory on the ladies' side is through one of the private sitting rooms, which would render exit difficult in case of fire. We satisfied ourselves of the propriety of the detention of all the recently admitted cases. There has been no use of mechanical restraint, though the use of gloves might be advisable in the case of one lady, who habitually picks her face. Four patients have been secluded on 10 occasions for a total of 63 hours.

The arrangements remain as on our previous visits.

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LAVERSTOCK HOUSE, SALISBURY.

24 July 1909.

SINCE this House was visited by my Colleagues and myself in the spring, 4 patients have been admitted; one has been transferred and two have died from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 19 gentlemen and 21 ladies as patients; and there are, besides, 2 voluntary boarders—1 of each sex—who have resided here for some time.

With the exception of one of the gentlemen, who is out cycling, and one of the ladies, who is away on trial, all the patients are in residence, and have been seen by me. One gentleman and two ladies are in bed, one of the latter being seriously ill with pneumonia. With this exception, the health of the establishment is good; and all its inmates appear to be comfortable and contented. No one is showing any marked mental improvement. I paid special attention to the newly admitted patients, and am satisfied that they are properly detained.

About 20 of the patients attend the chapel services; and 4 or more go out to church on Sundays. Arrangements are made for several of the ladies to be taken out for drives.

Since the last visit, 3 patients have been restrained by camisole, to prevent self-injury or injury to others, on 13 occasions for a total of 143 hours. There has been no seclusion.

The staff consists on the male side of a gentleman companion and 6 attendants for day duty, on the female side of the matron and 7 nurses. There is also on each side an attendant on night duty.

The House is maintained in very good order. Dr. R. C. Monnington, who has been appointed assistant medical officer, accompanied me at my visit. I have signed the licence.

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## MARSDEN HALL, BURNLEY.

17 October 1909.

THIS House is in good order with the exception of the dining-room, to which attention was drawn at the last visit; nothing has as yet been done to it in the way of redecoration, but we were informed that the matter will shortly be taken in hand. Two ladies have been transferred during the interval that has elapsed since this House was last visited in April of this year and one has been discharged relieved. One lady who during the same period came to the House as a voluntary boarder has lately been certified; there have been no other changes, so that there are now on the books the names of 10 ladies and 12 gentlemen, and all were in residence and seen by us to-day. There is also a voluntary boarder amongst the gentlemen, and he may remain in that position. All the certified inmates, including the recently admitted lady, were, in our opinion, of unsound mind and fit subjects for detention.

They appear to have all due attention paid to them and to be well looked after by Mrs. Moor and the staff of 3 attendants and 4 nurses, one of the latter for night duty. The health of the patients is good, with the exception of one lady who is very feeble. Most of the patients walk out when the weather permits, and some of them have carriage exercise, whilst 8 or 9 of the gentlemen attend the neighbouring church on Sundays; but amongst the ladies there is at present no one whose mental condition is such that attendance at church would be at all advisable.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

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MIDDLETON HALL, MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE.

9 March 1909.

SINCE our Colleague's visit in July, 7 patients have been admitted; 5 have been discharged, 3 of them on recovery; and 1 gentleman has died from natural causes. There are on the books to-day the names of 11 gentlemen and 15 ladies, all of whom are in residence and were seen by us.

The House is in fair order, the rooms were comfortably warm and the patients contented.

We satisfied ourselves of the propriety of the detention of each of the newly admitted cases, to whom we paid special attention for that purpose. None of these, or of the other patients, exhibited mental improvement promising very early recovery. Five ladies were in bed, but the health of the patients is generally good.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since our last visit; 3 patients have been secluded on 54 occasions for 256 hours in all.

A fortnightly Sunday afternoon service is provided in the House by the chaplain, the rector of the parish; and 1 lady attends the service in the church, and 2 other patients occasionally those of the Wesleyan chapel. Monthly entertainments are given in the winter, at which those who are able are present. One lady has her parole, and 5 others and 3 gentlemen walk out attended. Carriage drives are provided three times a week in the summer, of which 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies avail themselves.

The staff consists, in addition to the matron and head attendant, of 5 on each side for day and of 1 attendant and 2 nurses for night duty.



The crank of the engine in the dynamo house has been protected as suggested by the Factory Inspector; but we think that the belt of the dynamo should also have a guard of galvanised wire about 3 foot 6 inches in height.

The medical records are properly noted up.

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MOAT HOUSE, TAMWORTH.

26 April 1909.

SINCE our Colleague's visit, in December last, 3 patients have been admitted, and there are now residing here 7 ladies, all of whom we saw to-day.

There have been no deaths.

The House is maintained in its usual excellent order, and it is evident that all the patients are very well cared for.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

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NORTHWOODS HOUSE, WINTERBOURNE, BRISTOL.

11 March 1909.

SINCE this House was last visited by our Colleague, in September of last year, 6 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted; 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been transferred to other care, and 1 lady has died from natural causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 16 gentlemen and 23 ladies as patients, and there is 1 lady voluntary boarder, who may remain on that footing. With the exception of 1 lady, who is away on leave, we saw all the above at our visit to-day. They appeared to us to be properly cared for, and, with the exception of the lady whose name is given in the patients' book, and who has regularly complained to the Commissioners at their visits for some time past on the same ground, we received no complaint.

The House is maintained in good order, but we noticed some parts of the ladies' side that require redecoration; the room in which some of the more troublesome lady patients were, especially, requires attention in this respect, and the mats and the linoleum need renewal.

With reference to the patient referred to by the Visitors in their last entry as having returned to the House on December 27th in a state of intoxication, we entirely agree with their recommendation. We have talked the matter over with Dr. Eager and satisfied ourselves that proper steps will now be taken to prevent a recurrence of the episode.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 5 patients have been secluded on 11 occasions for  $29\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

We have paid special attention to the patients who have been recently admitted, all of whom are properly detained.

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OVERDALE, WHITEFIELD.

13 October 1909.

THE only changes which have taken place amongst the patients since this House was last visited by a Commissioner consist in the transfer of 1 lady and the admission of 2 ladies. The lady who has been transferred is the one who, in the previous report, was referred to as

improving. There are now the names of 13 ladies on the books, of whom 11 were in actual residence to-day, the other 2 being at present absent on leave. Two of the ladies were out walking at the time of our visit, the other 9 were seen and spoken to by us. They are all properly detained. We gave special attention to the one newly admitted patient, who was in when we called. She is of unsound mind and a proper subject for detention. The other lately admitted patient is one of the two above referred to as out walking. We were informed, however, by the head nurse, who, in the absence of the matron, showed us over the Establishment, that this lady was at first very melancholic and refused her food, but that she has now much improved. The House was in good order, and the patients appear to be very well cared for. There are no religious services in the House, but some of them attend the neighbouring church under care, and 3 of them occasionally take carriage exercise. Three patients have been secluded on 54 occasions for 290 hours. There has been no mechanical restraint.

#### PERITEAU HOUSE, WINCHELSEA.

18 February 1909.

No changes have occurred among the patients in this House since it was visited by one of our Colleagues in December last. At our visit to-day we saw 2 only of the 5 ladies whose names are on the books, and found them in good health, well and neatly dressed, and contented with their treatment. The other patients were out for a walk.

The House was in excellent order throughout.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

All the ladies go out to church on Sundays. They are taken from time to time to entertainments at Hastings; and last summer they paid as usual a visit of six weeks to St. Leonards.

The staff consists of a housekeeper and 5 companions.

The arrangements for the exercise and occupation of the patients are satisfactory.

#### THE PLEASAUNCE, HEWORTH MOOR, YORK.

5 March 1909.

SINCE this House was last visited by a Commissioner, 4 patients have been admitted; 6 have been discharged, 4 of them on recovery; and 1 has died from natural causes. There are now on the books the names of 15 patients, and 2 ladies are residing as voluntary boarders, who may properly remain on that footing.

We found the patients in satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness. Their health is good, one only being confined to bed. To one lady we gave, at her request, a private interview, at which she pressed for discharge; but for this she is unfit. One patient, who was noticed at the last visit as showing mental improvement, has been discharged, and remains here as a voluntary boarder; and one of the newly admitted ladies is absent on trial.

The House is in good order, but some of the rooms struck us as very cold. Our visit was paid in the evening, at which time in this severe weather the windows of bedrooms should have been shut.



No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Five patients go out to church on Sundays; 2 go to theatres and concerts in the city; carriage drives are provided twice a week, and some 8 or 9 patients take part in them; the same number are taken out for walks. Eight went for an outing to Scarborough in the summer.

The staff consists of 4 nurses for day and 1 for night duty. More care should be taken to keep the registers correct. We found some errors in them, which we pointed out to Dr. Swanson.

We have signed the licence.

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### PLYMPTON HOUSE, PLYMPTON.

20 March 1909.

WE visited this House to-day, and can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order. Since the last visit of a member of our Board a good deal of painting and redecoration has been carried out, and radiators have been placed in many of the smaller rooms.

The changes that have taken place among the patients since October 19th last are as follows: 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted; 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies discharged, 1 of each sex having recovered; and 1 lady has died from natural causes.

There are to-day in residence 28 patients, in the proportion of 6 gentlemen to 22 ladies; 1 gentleman is away on trial; and there are also 2 gentlemen living here as voluntary boarders, with regard to whom we have made some comments in the patients' book.

We paid particular attention to the recently admitted cases, and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention.

It was clear to us that the patients are treated with the utmost kindness and consideration.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

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### REDLANDS, TONBRIDGE.

22 February 1909.

THE changes among the patients in this House since the visit paid to it by our Colleague last November have been, the admission of 3, the discharge of 1 not improved, and the death of 1 from natural causes; there are now on the books the names of 12 gentlemen and 9 ladies, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by us to-day.

We found all the patients well and neatly dressed, and contented with their treatment. Their health is good, only one lady being in bed, and that not on account of serious illness. We paid special attention to the newly admitted patients, and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their reception under certificates. One of them has greatly improved since admission, and is now practically recovered.

The houses were in very good order throughout, and clean and well kept. We pointed out to Mr. Harmer some looped pipes in the w.c.'s at the male building, which he promised to have cased in. One of the bedrooms in the same building, that on the mezzanine, is unprovided with any second exit for escape in case of fire. It should either be so provided or its use for patients should be discontinued.

One lady has been restrained on 3 occasions for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all.

Entertainments have been given once a month in the Institution during the winter.

We regret to learn that though efforts have been made to procure the attendance of a clergyman for services on Sundays, they have so far proved unsuccessful. Five of the gentlemen go out for walks beyond the grounds.

The staff consists of 7 attendants on each side for day and 1 for night duty.

### RIVERHEAD HOUSE, SEVENOAKS.

2 March 1909.

ONE lady has been discharged recovered and 1 has been admitted on transfer from another Institution since the last visit by a Commissioner. The House has its full complement of 8 patients, all of whom are to-day in residence.

We found it everywhere in excellent order, the rooms bright, cheerful, and pleasantly decorated and comfortably warmed on this cold day. We are glad to notice that Dr. and Mrs. Macartney are in constant close personal touch with their patients, who are evidently receiving kind and careful treatment.

One lady was in bed, but not on account of bodily sickness, the health of the patients being good; one lady shows mental improvement.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Five of the ladies go out to church on Sundays and attend entertainments of various kinds in Sevenoaks; and the same number are taken out for walks. One lady keeps her own carriage, and another also takes driving exercise.

The staff consists of 8 nurses for day and 3 for night duty.

### ST. GEORGE'S RETREAT, BURGESS HILL.

17 February 1909.

WE have to-day visited this Institution and have found it throughout in excellent order, the rooms bright, comfortable, and well ventilated, and all clean and properly kept.

The recommendations of the Factory Inspector referred to in the last entry have been considered, and the engineer has agreed with the Inspector upon what is to be done, which will be carried out in connection with the building of the new laundry sanctioned by our Board.

Since the last visit 5 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged not recovered, and 1 has died from natural causes. The number whose names are now on the books is 73, and there is besides 1 lady residing as a voluntary boarder, who may properly remain on that footing.

We have seen all the patients except 4, who are absent on leave at St. Augustine's, and found them neatly and suitably dressed, and generally contented with their treatment, such complaints as were made to us being evidently the outcome of delusions. To 2 of the ladies we gave at their request private interviews, and we paid special attention to the newly admitted cases, whom we can report to be properly detained. The health of the patients is good, and we found only 4 in bed.



Three patients have, since the last visit, been secluded, each on 1 occasion, for a total of 15 hours, and mechanical restraint has been employed on 1 occasion for  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour.

Entertainments are provided for the patients about once a fortnight, and are well attended. All the ladies are taken out for drives, and about three-fourths of them out for walks daily or oftener.

The staff consists of 37, inclusive of lay sisters, 2 being employed in night duty.

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ST. AUGUSTINE'S, BRIGHTON.

7 June 1909.

I HAVE visited this House to-day, and seen all parts of it, which I have found in the best possible order. Many of the rooms in the old building have been redecorated entirely; one of the ladies resides there, the others being accommodated in the new house, which since the last visit has been painted and decorated in excellent taste, and affords very suitable accommodation. I think, however, that the question of protecting the wall staircase, and of securing adequate means of escape, in the event of fire below filling it with hot air and smoke, should be carefully considered. All the rooms were bright, cheerful, and comfortable, and well supplied with means of occupation and objects of interest.

Nine ladies are residing here to-day, and I have seen and spoken to all except one who is out for the day at St. George's Retreat. They were neatly and suitably dressed, looking in good health, and appeared to be contented and pleased with the change. The Reverend Mother and Sisters evidently use every effort to promote this object.

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ST. MARY'S HOUSE, WHITCHURCH.

27 April 1909.

WE have visited this House to-day and seen the lady who remains the only patient. She was neatly dressed and looked contented and comfortable. Although she did not speak, she responded to our questions by nodding her head, and evidently understood what was said to her. She reads the newspaper, does some needlework, goes out in the garden, and walks and drives most days.

Her sitting-room and bedroom were in very good order.

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SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, FORMBY.

26th April 1909.

FOR the present Dr. Gill has decided not to proceed with the improvements which were in contemplation at the date of the last visit.

A new radiator has been fixed in the first floor corridor on the male side, which is properly protected, and the drainage system of this establishment is being entirely renovated by the removal of the old cesspools and connecting the drains with the main sewer of the Formby Urban Council. We found the house and premises generally in very good order, the patients sufficiently well dressed and tidy, and with the exception of some few requests for discharge there were no complaints of any kind.

Seventy-five per cent. of the patients attend the services which are held in the private chapel, and the majority of them are present at the entertainments which are frequently held in the recreation hall or theatre.

Since the last visit by a Commissioner, 19 patients have been admitted, viz., 7 males and 12 females; 15 (7 males and 8 females) have been discharged, 2 of them on recovery, and 4 of each sex have died from natural causes. There are to-day on the books 15 males and 19 women. One lady shows distinct evidence of mental improvement, and 1 gentleman also has improved since admission. We have seen all the patients and spoken to many of them, and, in our opinion, not one of them is at present fit for discharge.

One patient has been restrained to prevent self-injury on 10 occasions, for a total of 217 hours, and 6 patients have been secluded on 44 occasions for 354 hours. The licence was duly produced to us.

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### SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, BEDFORD.

9 December 1909.

SINCE June 12th, the date of the last visit of members of our Board, 7 patients (6 gentlemen and a lady) have been admitted, 8 (3 gentlemen and 5 ladies) have been discharged, 3 of them on recovery, and an aged gentleman and an aged lady have died from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 43 patients (18 gentlemen and 25 ladies), and there is 1 gentleman residing here as a voluntary boarder who may properly continue, at least for the present, on that footing.

With the exception of 1 lady who is away on trial I have seen them all, and have been generally satisfied with their condition. I had no complaint which requires to be mentioned. One lady has practically recovered, and will be leaving shortly, and a gentleman exhibits marked mental improvement.

Two very feeble, aged ladies, were in bed, but the rest of the patients appeared to be in good, or very fair, health. In the patients' book I give the name of a lady with regard to whose properly I think some inquiry should be made by our Board.

I had a private interview with one patient.

There has been no employment of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The House is in good order; and the rooms this cold morning were quite a comfortable temperature.

Long hat-pins should not be left by the nurses where they are accessible to the patients.

Thirty patients are usually present at Divine service, which is held every Sunday afternoon in the House by the vicar of the parish. Two patients attend church outside. Twenty-six generally attend the associated entertainments, which are held frequently during the winter months, and about the same number are able to engage in some form of occupation.

Four patients have parole, 16 walk out attended beyond the grounds, and 10 enjoy the privilege of carriage exercise about 4 times in the month.

Exclusive of the matron, the staff comprises 7 male attendants, a lady companion, and 10 nurses for day duty, and there are 2 male attendants and 3 nurses on night duty.

The duration of service of both the attendants and nurses is satisfactory.

The case books are properly kept.

I have signed the licence.

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## STRETTON HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON.

29 April 1909.

WE have visited this House to-day and found it comfortable and in good order. A good deal of repainting and papering is in progress in some of the bedrooms, and the dining-room and billiard-room have been thoroughly redecorated and present a very cheerful appearance. We pointed out to Dr. Barnett some places where in our opinion fresh carpets and oilcloth are required.

Although in our Colleagues' recommendation made some years back it was not intended that flexible gas brackets should be installed universally in the place of stiff brackets, we think that this might now properly be done, and Dr. Barnett has promised to order the work to be put in hand at once.

Since our Colleagues' visit in November last 1 patient has been admitted, and 1 discharged not recovered. There has been no death.

There are to-day in residence 25 gentlemen as patients, and 2 voluntary boarders, both of whom are fit cases to remain upon that footing.

We saw all the patients, with the exception of 2 who were out walking and 1 who is away on leave.

They appeared to be well cared for and free from complaints.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

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TICEHURST HOUSE, TICEHURST.

15 February 1909.

SINCE this House was last visited by a Commissioner, 1 patient of each sex has been admitted, and 1 of each sex has died; 1 gentleman has been discharged recovered.

There are now on the books the names of 41 gentlemen and 36 ladies as patients, and there is 1 male voluntary boarder, who may properly remain on that footing. Nine gentlemen and 3 ladies are to-day at West Cliffe, and 2 gentlemen on leave elsewhere.

We have seen the 63 patients who are at present in residence, and found them all properly cared for in every way, and contented with their treatment. We paid special attention to the newly admitted cases, and satisfied ourselves of the propriety of their detention. To 4 of the gentlemen we gave private interviews; none of them was fit for discharge. The health of the Institution is good, and the 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies whom we found in bed were not seriously ill.

The House and its dependencies continue to be maintained in excellent order. We noticed, however, that the arrangements for escape in case of fire at the Villa are defective, and have requested that a plan of the building may be sent to our office in order that the matter may be considered.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Seven gentlemen and 4 ladies usually go out to church on Sundays, and 27 patients attend the service at the chapel of the Institution. Thirty-eight are usually present at the associated entertainments; 68 go out for walks beyond the grounds, 2 of them unattended; carriage exercise is provided for 37.

The staff consists of 41 male attendants and 45 nurses ; 23 of the men and 18 of the nurses have been here over five years, and of the men only 3 and of the nurses 11 have served less than a year. One man has been dismissed since the last visit for breach of discipline.

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TUE BROOK VILLA, LIVERPOOL.

7 September 1909.

SINCE the visit paid to this House by my Colleague and myself, 14 patients have been admitted, 6 discharged (of whom 3 had recovered), and 3 have died from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 24 gentlemen and 25 ladies, all of whom (with the exception of 1 lady who is absent on leave) I have seen to-day.

I have found them all in good health, but 1 lady has recently sustained a fracture of the clavicle by falling accidentally from her chair. The patients at the time of my visit were quiet and orderly, and no one of them made any complaint. They were neat and tidy in dress and person. I especially noted those who have been recently admitted, and satisfied myself as to the propriety of their detention. One of the patients is showing mental improvement.

Nearly four-fifths of the total number in residence attend the Church of England services which are held in the House on Sundays.

Since the last visit 1 patient has been secluded on 21 occasions for a total of 62 hours. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint.

The staff consists of 6 attendants and 8 nurses, 1 of the former and 2 of the latter being employed on night duty. The House is maintained in very good order. The work of redecoration is being continued with excellent effect.

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WESTBROOKE HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS.

8 February 1909.

SINCE the last visit of members of our Board to this House, 1 lady has been discharged relieved, and 1 lady and 1 gentleman have died. Both deaths were the result of natural causes, which were verified by post-mortem examination. The 2 voluntary boarders who were seen by our Colleague are still in residence, and continue to be proper cases to be treated on that footing.

We saw the 8 patients whose names are on the books, and found them properly dressed and appearing to be well looked after. Their health is good and no one was in bed.

The House is maintained in very good order, and the rooms were comfortable.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The staff consists of 3 male attendants and 3 nurses, and in addition a man who is employed as night patrol. Frequent driving exercise is provided for the patients. The vicar conducts a service in the House on Sundays.

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## WEST MALLING PLACE, KENT.

22 February 1909.

THREE patients have been admitted to this House since it was visited by our Colleague in November, and 1 has been discharged not recovered. There are now on the books the names of 7 gentlemen and 25 ladies detained as patients, and there is 1 male voluntary boarder who is temporarily absent.

We saw all the patients, and were satisfied with their dress and personal condition. Their health is good and no one was confined to bed. We paid special attention to the newly admitted cases, and can report that they are properly detained. We give in the patients' book the name of one lady who shows mental improvement.

The House is generally in good order and the rooms well kept, but we thought the sitting-rooms were uncomfortably cold, being unprovided with fires and inadequately warmed by the heating apparatus. We consider that fires ought to be provided in all rooms where the patients sit, which should be supplied with thermometers. The coldness of the rooms formed the subject of complaint by a patient.

The door to the new outside staircase, which at present is opened only from the outside, should be made to open by a key from the inside, and a nurse should be able to obtain access to it.

In the top airing ground for ladies the walks need gravelling, and far too many patients are confined to it. More of them should be taken out into the open grounds.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

A service is conducted by Mrs. Adam in the House on Sunday evenings at which all who are fit to do so attend.

Entertainments are provided fortnightly.

Four of the gentlemen are allowed their parole, and 6 or 7 of the ladies go out for walks attended. Most of the ladies and some of the gentlemen are also taken out for drives.

The staff consists of a head attendant and 3 others on the male side, and on the female side, of a matron, 6 nurses for day duty and 1 night nurse.

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WITHAM ASYLUM, WITHAM, ESSEX.

24 May 1909.

WE saw the 10 patients, viz., 4 gentlemen and 6 ladies, who are now in residence in this House, and found them neatly dressed amidst plain but very comfortable surroundings, the rooms being clean and tidy. Since the last visit by a Commissioner 1 lady has been admitted but subsequently died. There have been 2 other deaths, and 2 patients have been discharged relieved. Two of the gentlemen and 2 of the ladies, the only ones among the patients who are in a fit condition for exercise beyond the grounds, walk out daily under the charge of attendants and nurses, and the same 2 gentlemen occasionally take drives, but none of the ladies have had any carriage exercise during the past three months; if it be possible, more should share in this way for the patients' amusement. One gentleman goes to the parish church; but there is no religious service held in the House, and we suggest that prayers might be read, or some simple service held on Sundays.

There has been no seclusion, but 1 lady has had to wear gloves on 1 occasion for 4 hours in consequence of violence to herself. Miss Anderson, who has had special mental training, and is now the matron, has under her 2 attendants and 2 nurses.

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WYE HOUSE, BUXTON.

22 March 1909.

SINCE the last visit of a Commissioner, 7 patients have been admitted to this House, 2 have been discharged on recovery, and 1 has died from general paralysis. The present numbers are 16 on the male and 15 on the female side.

The House continues to be maintained in good order, and the rooms were well kept and comfortable.

We saw all the patients, and were satisfied with the condition in which we found them as regards their dress and persons. They appeared to be generally contented, and no complaints were made to us, except such as were the outcome of delusion.

One of the newly admitted gentlemen was in bed sleeping after two days of great excitement, and we thought it undesirable to disturb his rest. To the other new cases we paid special attention, and found them, with the exception of one lady who has recovered, proper cases for detention. To 2 of the gentlemen we gave, at their request, private interviews.

We have suggested to Dr. Dickson that the key boxes should be removed from some of the single rooms where troublesome patients are placed, in view of the fact that the keys open not only the doors by which they are fixed, but all the doors on the same side of the House, while they are the less necessary, because the attendants and nurses have similar keys.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

From 2 to 5 of the patients go out to church on Sundays, and 2 of the gentlemen who are Roman Catholics go to Mass.

A service is provided on Sunday afternoons in the House, which is usually attended by all but 3 or 4 of the patients. Entertainments are given about every three weeks in the winter, and some of the patients go to theatres in the town. More than half are taken out for motor drives in the summer, and about 5 on each side go out walking.

The staff consists on the male side of a head attendant, 3 others for day and 2 for night duty; and on the female side, in addition to the matron, of 4 day and 2 night nurses.

Dr. Bagnall has succeeded Dr. Harris as assistant medical officer. The medical records are up to date, and full notes are made in the case books.

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## Appendix K.

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### REPORTS OF VISITS BY COMMISSIONERS TO METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

#### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

11 June 1909.

I VISITED this Asylum to-day, and can report that it continues to be maintained in very good order.

The wards were uniformly bright and attractive, and afford comfortable accommodation for the patients. I thought that the supply of books and papers, both daily and illustrated, was deficient, especially on the male side, where there are many patients who are capable of reading and of interesting themselves in what is taking place in the world.

The dormitories were fresh and well ventilated and the beds and bedding were in satisfactory condition.

Although patients known to have suicidal tendencies are as far as possible excluded from this Asylum, it is impossible to be certain that no one of unsound mind will ever develop a sudden tendency to self-destruction; and it is therefore a matter of much importance that the numerous looped pipes in the water-closets and lobbies, to which we have so frequently directed attention, should be adequately protected. The ventilation and freshness of many of the waterclosets also left much to be desired.

Since my Colleagues' visit in April 1908, 299 patients have been admitted, 53 discharged or removed, of whom 2 had recovered, and 134 have died.

There are now 904 men and 1,070 women on the books, making a total of 1,974; all the patients were in residence and seen by me at my visit to-day. There are at the present time vacancies for 68 men and 67 women.

The number of admissions is above the average; this is due to the closing of the Belmont Asylum, from which 100 male patients have been transferred here. There has also been an increase in the number of feeble patients with faulty habits. In order to provide for the better supervision of the very large number of patients of this description now in the Asylum, plans are being prepared for the conversion of several of the blocks into infirmary wards, and an increase of the staff has become an absolute necessity. Additional washing machines are to be provided in the laundry for dealing with the increased amount of foul washing which has now to be dealt with.

The new quarters for the male staff are now completed, providing 12 separate cubicles, good lavatory and bathroom accommodation, and a large and cheerful recreation room. The mess-room accommodation has been re-organised so as to enable the charge attendants, on both sides, to have their meals separate from the ordinary attendants.

Other improvements that may be mentioned, are the fixing of further hand-rails to the staircases, the connecting of the present water supply with the East Surrey Waterworks, and the provision of new cooking apparatus in the kitchen.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 4d.

A good dinner of bacon, bread, and two vegetables was served in several of the wards during my visit, and seemed to be generally appreciated.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 4 patients have been secluded on 7 occasions for a total of 10 hours.

Proper arrangements are made for the attendance of the patients at the religious services and associated entertainments; and as many of them as are physically and mentally suitable are allowed to walk out, properly attended, beyond the Asylum estate, a matter to which we attach the greatest importance in promoting the well being and contentment of the patients.

The patients were for the most part neat in their dress and personal appearance, most quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and, except on the subject of their detention or their preference for some other Institution, free from complaint. They are evidently treated with kindness and consideration, and must also be well nursed, as, although as many as 45 men and 53 women were confined to bed at the time of my visit, only 1 patient was the subject of a bed-sore—a very creditable fact in view of the great debility and degenerate habits of many of them.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, post-mortem examinations being held in 65·6 per cent. of them.

The general health of the Asylum is good on the whole; the only zymotic disease that has occurred in the year under review being one case of scarlatina; there have been no serious casualties.

The staff of attendants and nurses has been slightly augmented and now shows rather more than 1 to every 15 patients: no one has been discharged for misconduct.

Dr. Campbell is assisted by 3 Medical Colleagues.

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#### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

5 February 1909.

ON February 1st, 1909, I made a complete inspection of the Darenth Asylum for Imbeciles, and am able to give a very favourable report of its condition and management. They reflect much credit upon Dr. Rotherham, the Medical Superintendent, and those who are associated with him in his work.

I found all the rooms very clean, bright, and comfortable, warm, and well ventilated.

The beds and bedding were in excellent order.

A profusion of plants, artificial flowers, and other objects of interest gave a cheerful appearance to the day rooms, many of which had been painted throughout since the last visit.

Two of the dormitories had been refloored. The laundry floor was being relaid; but I noticed machinery there in further need of protection, such as will no doubt be pointed out by the Factory Inspector on his visit.

The patients were suitably and neatly dressed; were generally in good health, and looked, in all respects, well cared for.

Expressions of discontent with their detention and treatment were extremely rare, and there was the air of general contentment which is so conspicuous in imbeciles who, in well-managed institutions, are able to be usefully employed under conditions of kind and modified discipline.



This was, of course, especially manifest in the workshops, which are now so prominent and successful a feature in the training of the patients here. Their concentration has much simplified their administration, but it is unfortunate that their capacity is so limited as to lead already to such a considerable degree of overcrowding as could not fail to be obvious.

In these shops, which include those for brushmaking, painting, tailoring, shoemaking, bookbinding, basket and mat making, joinering, and upholstering, a large amount of really efficient work is being done, and with great pleasure to those engaged in it. It was valued last year at upwards of 7,000*l.*, and left a profit of 2,000*l.*, a careful profit and loss account being kept in the case of each trade. These results are of striking interest as an object lesson, with reference to the future care and training of imbeciles on a wider scale than has hitherto been attempted in this country.

This industrial training is not, however, practised to the exclusion of ordinary simple scholastic education, or of the physical development and discipline which results from regular systematized drill.

Although this Asylum is now devoted principally to improvable cases, there are still here many helpless patients needing constant care and attention, and I noticed with pleasure many indications of the kindly manner in which these are given them.

It is highly creditable to the nursing of the sick that, although I saw many quite helpless children of faulty habits who either lay in bed or in canvas chairs continuously, not one was suffering from a bed-sore, and I was assured that no bed-sore existed on the body of any patient who died since the last visit.

Thirty-eight patients altogether were confined to bed. There were, in addition, a few suffering from scabies and ringworm, and one from chicken pox, all of them carefully isolated.

A good, substantial, and well-cooked dinner of meat-pie, potatoes, and bread, was neatly served during my visit, and was evidently enjoyed.

Since the last visit by a Commissioner on June the 22nd, 1908, 196 patients have been admitted, 192 discharged, and 26 have died, leaving on the books and in residence 1,916, of whom 1,050 were males, and 866 females.

As the total sleeping accommodation in the whole Asylum is for 1,994 patients, there are at present vacancies for 78, but of these 44 are for children under 5 years of age.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9*s.* 9*d.*

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The 26 deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes, ascertained, however, by post-mortem examination in only 50 per cent. In 11 per cent. the cause of death was phthisis, and in 27 per cent. pneumonia and bronchitis.

There has been no inquest.

A few cases of zymotic disease have appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, namely, 14 of scarlet fever, 29 of erysipelas, and the one of chicken pox already referred to.

Only 3 serious accidents have occurred, 2 of them resulting in fractures of bones, and the third in loss of sight from the slipping of a knife while the patient was cutting leather in the shoemaking shop.

An adequate and suitable staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and averages 1 to every 14 patients.

Since the last visit 4 have been discharged, and 1 allowed to resign. In one instance the dismissal was consequent upon roughness to a patient.

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## METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

6 November 1909.

I HAVE to-day concluded my visit begun yesterday to this Asylum, and in the course of it have seen all the patients and inspected the wards throughout.

The admissions since my Colleague's visit on the 10th of November 1908, have numbered 253; the discharges, 40; and the deaths, 188. When I commenced my visit yesterday there were 2,037 patients whose names were on the books, namely, 914 males, and 1,123 females; all were in residence.

According to the estimate of accommodation supplied to our office there should at the present time be vacancies for 32 males and 61 females; but this estimate is subject to the qualification that certain wards are appropriated to patients suffering from diseases of the eye and from tuberculosis respectively, and are not available for the reception of other cases.

The change noted last year in the class of inmates, by which this Asylum is becoming an infirmary for the reception of youthful, crippled, and helpless cases from the other Asylums of the Board, is still in progress; and the proportion of working patients, for whose accommodation one block on the male side, and one block and an extra ward on the female side suffice, is declining.

Several useful improvements of minor importance have been completed since the last visit. The erection of a new scullery and w.c. accommodation for Ward 13, and of additional w.c.s for Block 15 is now in hand. The Factory Inspector has not as yet made a visit of inspection; but meanwhile the Engineer has reported on steps required to be taken for the protection of machinery, and his recommendations, which include the suggestions made on this subject by the Commissioners, have been adopted and are to be carried out. The Committee, while recognizing the objections to the present arrangements in connection with the kitchen, under which the male patients working there have access to the females' corridor and yards, have not been able to decide how the defect may be remedied. I would again urge upon them the importance of dealing with the matter, in view of the serious consequences which may otherwise ensue.

In accordance with the recommendation made by my Colleague last year, plans for connecting the blocks in couples by bridges on the level of the first and second floors were prepared, and were adopted by the Committee and the Asylums' Board, but were disallowed by the Local Government Board on the score of expense. An amended scheme is now under consideration for linking the blocks together by bridges near the corridor end, where the distance to be traversed, and, consequently, the cost of construction would be less. This scheme has the advantage that it would facilitate improvement of the ventilation of the sanitary accommodation in the blocks, which is at present somewhat defective. Until some arrangements of the kind contemplated are carried out the lives of the infirm patients in the wards above the ground floor would be exposed to very serious risks in the event of fire breaking out below, and those responsible for their safety must feel grave anxiety on their account. The saving which such bridges would afford in the labour of supervision, and the use which could be made of them for patients to sit or lie out in suitable weather were pointed out in my Colleague's report.

I found the wards and dormitories in very good order, clean, and well kept; and the condition of the beds and bedding was satisfactory. The



ventilation of the rooms, which is effected by means of open fires and windows, was excellent, the air being always fresh and pleasant. The appearance of the airing courts has been improved since I was last here.

I was satisfied with the dress and personal condition of the patients; their conduct was quiet and orderly, and those capable of expressing themselves generally spoke well of their treatment. One male patient, a Jew, who had formerly been at Colney Hatch Asylum, appealed to be allowed to return to that Institution, in order that he might get the benefit of the special arrangements made there for those of his religion. He was a man of intelligence, superior to that of the generality of his fellow patients, and suitable for treatment in a County Asylum; and I thought his application reasonable and proper to be granted, if practicable. Another patient, a female, expressed a desire to be moved to Tooting Bec Asylum, where she would be nearer to her friends, and Dr. Elkins thought this might be managed.

I was glad to learn that the Committee have now made arrangements for visiting all the wards at regular intervals.

Dinner of varied diet was served both days in the wards, and appeared adequate in quantity and quality. A larger allowance of bread is given than that fixed by the dietary ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  oz. for men and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz. for women at breakfast and supper, and 5 oz. and 4 oz. respectively at dinner), which was found to be insufficient.

The maintenance charge is now 10s. 6d., per head per week, a slight reduction on that of last year.

During the period under review no use of mechanical restraint or of seclusion has been recorded.

The epileptics in the Asylum at the end of 1908 were 22·7 per cent. of the total number of patients. The attendance during the year at the Church of England and Roman Catholic services was satisfactory; the proportion of those taken for walks beyond the estate and of those usefully employed showed, as compared with the previous year, a diminution which may be attributed to the change above adverted to in the class of inmates.

The causes of over 97 per cent. of the deaths which have occurred since the last visit were verified by post-mortem examination. Inquests were held in four cases. In three of these the patients, who died from senile decay, had fractures of bones, the result of accidents; in the fourth death was caused by choking. Two patients, on whom inquests were not held, died from perforation of the intestines, in the one case by a hairpin, in the other by a bone. The particulars of the above deaths, and of seven other casualties involving fractures of bones, but not fatal, were fully reported at the time to our Board. With the above exceptions all the deaths were the result of natural causes, far the most important of these being pulmonary tuberculosis, to which 27 per cent. of the deaths were due.

Last winter 74 patients and 58 attendants were attacked by influenza, which, however, proved fatal to only 3 of the patients; there have been no cases since among the patients, but 5 have recently occurred among the staff. The only other cases of zymotic disease have been one each of Asylum dysentery, erysipelas, and enteric fever (the last fatal), among the female patients, and one of enteric fever in the male staff.

Eye diseases and tuberculosis continue to be very prevalent. There are now 117 patients suffering from the former, and one ward on the male and two on the female side are set apart for their accommodation. The question of providing for them regular visitation by an oculist is under consideration. The tubercular cases are accommodated in two wards of each side, those in whom the disease is active (72 in number) being

placed on the top floor in wards exclusively devoted to them where a larger floor space per head is allowed than elsewhere, and those in whom it is doubtful whether the disease is present, or in whom it has become quiescent, in the wards immediately below. Although the upper floors have the advantage of fuller exposure to air and sun, yet the increased difficulty which their use involves in taking the patients out of doors is a serious drawback. A proposal has been made that the upholsterers' shop, which for want of workers has been out of use for two years, should be converted into a ward for the isolation of the worst and most contagious tubercular cases on the male side. The shop is well placed on an open and sunny site at a distance from the main building ; and the estimated cost of converting it into a ward for 18 cases is very moderate. The proposal seems to be well worthy of consideration, and, should it be tried and found successful, some similar arrangement might be made for the isolation of female cases.

The staff of attendants employed for day duty was at the end of 1908 in the proportion of 1 to every 11 patients on the male, and 1 to every 12 patients on the female side, the number of nurses being hardly adequate for the due performance of their duties. The record of service of the staff generally was remarkably good, regard being had to the large additions to their number made within the preceding five years and one year respectively. If these additions be left out of account, it would appear that of the remaining attendants only 6 per cent. on the male and 18 per cent. on the female side had served less than a year, while as many as 75 per cent. of the men and 34 per cent. of the nurses could reckon upwards of five years' service. The arrangement by which a large proportion of the staff are allowed to live out in the village is evidently popular, and in Dr. Elkins's opinion has not only led to no ill results, but has tended to improve the class of nurses offering themselves for employment.

There has been a complete change of the Assistant Medical Officers since the last visit ; Dr. Ellerton left to take up the post of Inspector of the Insane in Queensland ; Dr. O'Brien went with him in a subordinate capacity ; and Dr. Slattery has been transferred to the Fever Department under the Asylum Board's management. The new Senior Assistant Medical Officer is Dr. Sherlock, late Superintendent of Belmont Asylum, who has been appointed without restriction as to marriage.

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#### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, TOOTING BEC.

26 November 1909.

I HAVE to-day visited this Asylum, and in company of Dr. Beresford, have made a complete inspection of the building, with the result that I have been very favourably impressed by the excellent state of efficiency with which it is maintained. The commodious, well-lighted, and well-ventilated wards were properly heated and afford comfortable accommodation for the inmates ; whilst the beds and bedding were in very good order. The recent additions to the accommodation provided by the erection of new blocks on each side, are now both fully occupied. Their wards, whilst designed on the same general plan as those in the original blocks, exhibit certain differences in detail. Thus, the two single rooms on each floor are placed next to the ward, instead of being beyond the bathroom and ward-kitchen—a decided improvement. Then the new wards have no central stoves, the main heating being effected by the introduction of radiators at intervals along the walls. But the chief



departure from the original plan has been the lining of the walls by white glazed bricks; and the removal of the partitions between the portion of the ward set apart as a day-room, from the major portion allotted as the dormitory. The former change, although contributing to cleanliness, detracts from the general sense of comfort, and also prevents the bareness of the walls from being relieved by prints or pictures; whilst the abandonment of the partitions seems to me to be an obvious drawback.

Amongst other structural alterations lately completed may be mentioned the improvement of the hot-water service in the Children's Home, and the underpinning of the steam boilers in the engine-house, with consequent economy in the consumption of coal. An additional washing machine has been fixed in the laundry, and the ventilation of the padded rooms has been improved, in accordance with the suggestion of my Colleague, who visited the Asylum last year.

The work of laying out the grounds is nearly completed, and it will include the asphaltting of paths; whilst several discarded tramcars have been erected in the grounds to serve as shelters.

Since October 31st, 1908, 845 patients have been admitted, 526 discharged or removed (of whom 6 had recovered), and 294 have died. The large number of removals is accounted for by the fact that the "probationary" wards in this Asylum receive cases from the metropolitan workhouses in general, and thence patients are drafted to other of the Asylums of the Board, as well as removed to the chronic wards in this Asylum. The above changes leave on the books the names of 1,001 patients (males 463, females 538), a number which includes 20 male and 11 female children, who are lodged in the Children's Home. All of these patients were in residence to-day, and were seen by me. They were neat and tidy in appearance, and, for the most part, contented and happy. The general health, considering the advanced age of the majority, was good; and of the 48 men and 80 women who were in bed, few were suffering from diseases other than those incidental to senility. The proportion of epileptics—including the children—was 8·9 per cent.

There are, at present, vacancies in beds for 51 males and 62 females, so that the additional accommodation provided by the new wards (207 beds in all) has so far been utilised to rather more than half its extent.

The average charge for maintenance is estimated at 15s. 5½d. per week.

The deaths—the causes of which were verified by post-mortem examination in the creditable proportion of 94 per cent.—were due to senile decay in as many as 49 per cent. of the total. General paralysis accounted for 4·7 and phthisis for 4·1 per cent. respectively. Bed-sores—a term which as explained to me includes the merest cutaneous abrasions—were present at death in 7 per cent.

There have been two inquests, both on patients dying from the effects of fractures of the thigh accidentally sustained. In addition to these two cases there have been in the same period 4 serious non-fatal casualties in which bones were fractured, all from accidental causes.

In the months of June and July last, 5 of the male children and 1 nurse were attacked by scarlet fever. Two nurses also contracted this affection in other months. There are to-day under treatment in the Children's Home 4 cases of ringworm and 2 of ophthalmia.

During my visit I saw served in the wards an excellent meal of hot boiled bacon with two vegetables, which seemed to be enjoyed by the patients. I was particularly struck with the very cleanly appearance of the table linen, and the general arrangements for serving the dinner.

As at my previous visit, so on this occasion, I could not help noticing how small a proportion of the inmates were occupied in any way whatever.

Very few women were engaged in needlework, and it was only here and there that a man was reading a newspaper. With every allowance for the mental inertia of the majority of those who enter this Asylum, it would at least be worth an effort to attempt to arouse their dormant faculties by a fairly liberal supply of simple table games, such as draughts or dominoes, as well as of illustrated journals and magazines.

Since the last visit 3 patients have been secluded on 16 occasions for a total of 22 hours. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 1 patient was pointed out to me to-day in whose interest it may probably be necessary to employ gloves to restrain him from the habit he has contracted of tearing up and chewing portions of his shirt.

The staff of attendants includes 23 per cent. of the male and 14 per cent. of the female sex who have been in the service of the Asylum more than 5 years. According to the returns for last year there were 114 employed on day duty and 36 on night duty, the average proportion to patients being nearly 1 to 9. Since the last visit 4 attendants have been allowed to resign to escape dismissal; in one case this was owing to ill-treatment of a patient. There have also been 7 attendants discharged for misconduct.

The Sub-committee have provided a recreation court for the male nursing staff, female nursing staff, and domestic staff respectively. These three grades have, together with the officers, combined to establish a recreation club, which is managed by a committee of the staff and is very popular. In addition to provision for outdoor and indoor games, the club organises musical and other entertainments, which are given in the Recreation Hall and are attended by the patients.

Dr. Beresford is assisted by three assistant medical officers, by whom the medical records and case books are satisfactorily kept.

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Appendix L.

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LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and  
*Wales*, &c.

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## Appendix L.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1910.)

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	Near Hitchin - - - - -	S. E. de Lisle, L.R.C.P. - - - - -	F. N. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - - - - -	Moulsford, Wallingford - - - - -	J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B. - - - - -	J. T. Morland, Bath Street, Abingdon.
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	Talgarth, R.S.O., Brecon - - - - -	R. Pugh, M.D. - - - - -	A. J. Astbury, The Asylum.
Bucks - - - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - - - -	Hugh Kerr, M.D. - - - - -	W. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - - - - -	Fulbourn, Cambridge - - - - -	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S. - - - - -	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Cardigan and Carmarthen - - - - -	Carmarthen - - - - -	John Richards, M.B. - - - - -	W. J. Wallis-Jones, 34, Quay Street, Carmarthen.
Cheshire C., Birkenhead C.B., and Chester C. - - - - -	Upton, Chester - - - - -	G. H. Grills, M.D. - - - - -	A. Hornby, The Asylum.
Stockport (part) C.B. - - - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - - - - -	T. S. Sheldon, M.B. - - - - -	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cornwall - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - -	H. A. Layton, L.R.C.P. Ed. - - - - -	M. F. Edyvean, Bodmin.
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	Carlisle - - - - -	W. F. Farquharson, M.D. - - - - -	C. W. A. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. - - - - -	Denbigh - - - - -	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S. - - - - -	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby C. - - - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - - - -	R. J. Legge, M.D. - - - - -	N. J. Hughes Hallett, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
Devon - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed. - - - - -	H. Michelmores, The Castle, Exeter.
Dorset - - - - -	Dorchester - - - - -	P. W. MacDonald, M.D. - - - - -	H. Till, 5, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham C. - - - - -	Winterton, Ferry Hill - - - - -	W. St. J. Skeen, M.B. - - - - -	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex and Colchester B. - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	G. Amsden, M.B. - - - - -	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B. - - - - -	Bridgend - - - - -	D. Finlay, M.D. - - - - -	W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Council Offices, Cardiff.



Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	-	Gloucester	-	R. B. Smyth, M.B.	-	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants	-	Knowle, Fareham	-	H. K. Abbott, M.D.	-	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	-	Burghill, Hereford	-	C. S. Morrison, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	F. Goldingay, The Asylum.
Herts	-	Hill End, St. Albans	-	A. N. Boycott, M.D.	-	C. E. Longmore, Clerk of the Peace, Hertford.
Kent and Gravesend B.	-	Barming Heath, Maidstone	-	H. Wolseley-Lewis, F.R.C.S., M.D. Brussels.	-	F. R. Howlett, 9A, King Street, Maidstone.
"	-	Chartham, Canterbury	-	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	-	Henry Fielding, 15, Burgate Street, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	Lancaster Moor	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	-	Allan Sewart, 49, North-road, Lancaster.
"	"	Rainhill, Liverpool	-	J. Wigglesworth, M.D.	-	T. Garner, 49, Corporation-street, St. Helens.
"	"	Prestwich, Manchester	-	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	-	John Crofton, 36, Brazennose-street, Manchester.
"	"	Whittingham, Preston	-	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	-	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.
"	"	Winwick, Warrington	-	A. Simpson, M.D.	-	J. S. Francomb, Sun Chambers, Kennedy Street, Manchester.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	Narborough, Leicester	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsay, Holland, Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln City).	-	Bracebridge, Lincoln	-	Thos. L. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. T. Page, jun., Lincoln.
" (Kesteven)	-	Rauceby, Sleaford	-	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	-	T. H. Holdich, Sleaford.
London C.	-	Banstead Downs, Sutton	-	D. J. Jones, M.D.	-	H. F. Keene, London County Asylums Committee Office, 6, Waterloo-place, S.W.
"	-	Bexley, Kent	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Cane Hill, Purley, Surrey	-	Sir James M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Claybury, Woodford, Essex	-	R. Jones, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Colney Hatch, N.	-	W. J. Seward, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Hanwell, W.	-	Percy J. Baily, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Horton Asylum, Epsom	-	John R. Lord, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Manor Asylum, Epsom	-	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Epileptic Colony, Ewell	-	Percy C. Spark, L.R.C.P.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Long Grove Asylum, Epsom	-	C. Hubert Bond, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
Middlesex	-	Wandsworth, S.W.	-	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	-	H. S. Freeman, Staines.
"	-	Napsbury, St. Albans	-	L. W. Rolleston, M.B.	-	H. G. Armour, The Asylum.
Monmouth	-	Abergavenny	-	James Glendinning, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton C.	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	W. Harding, M.D.	-	C. A. Markham, 1, Guildhall Rd., Northampton.
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	Henry D. Irwin, 13, Argyle Street, Tynemouth.
Notts C.	-	Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham	-	S. Lloyd Jones, L.R.C.P.	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	T. Saxty Good, M.R.C.S.	-	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.





## BOROUGHs.

Birmingham	-	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	-	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	-	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
Brighton	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, near Birmingham	-	A. C. Suffern, M.D.	-	Ditto
Bristol	-	-	-	-	Haywards Heath, Sussex	-	Charles Planck, M.A., M.R.C.S.	-	Hugo Talbot, Town Hall, Brighton.
Canterbury	-	-	-	-	Fishponds, Bristol	-	J. V. Blachford, M.D.	-	Edmund J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Cardiff	-	-	-	-	St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury	-	E. F. Sall, L.R.C.P.	-	H. Fielding, Town Hall, Canterbury.
Croydon	-	-	-	-	Whitchurch, Glamorgan	-	E. Goodall, M.D.	-	J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk's Office, Cardiff.
Derby	-	-	-	-	Warlingham, Whyteleafe, S.O., Surrey.	-	E. S. Pasmore, M.D.	-	F. C. Lloyd, Town Hall, Croydon.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	Rowditch, Derby	-	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	G. T. Lee, Town Clerk's Office, 15, Tenant Street, Derby.
Hull	-	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	-	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	-	H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	-	John Merson, M.D.	-	E. Laverack, Town Hall, Hull.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	Ipswich	-	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. Bantoft, Town Hall, Ipswich.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	-	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	-	H. A. Pritchard, Town Hall, Leicester.
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	-	R. H. Steen, M.D.	-	C. Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	-	Cleveland, Middlesbrough	-	J. W. Geddes, M.B.	-	Alfred Sockett, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough.
Newport	-	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	J. T. Callcott, M.D.	-	A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	Caerleon, Mon.	-	W. F. Nelis, M.D.	-	A. A. Newman, Town Clerk's Office, Newport, Monmouth.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich	-	David Rice, L.R.C.P.	-	A. H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	-	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	E. T. Ronald, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	Blackadon, Ivybridge	-	W. H. Bowes, M.D.	-	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	-	B. H. Mumby, M.D.	-	G. H. Etherton, Town Hall, Portsmouth.
West Ham	-	-	-	-	Ryhope, Sunderland	-	James Middlemass, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.	-	F. M. Bowey, Town Hall, Sunderland.
York	-	-	-	-	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex	-	D. Hunter, M.B.	-	F. E. Hilleary, LL.D., Town Hall, West Ham, E.
	-	-	-	-	Fulford, York	-	C. L. Hopkins, M.B.	-	H. Craven, Guildhall, York.

\* For private patients.

## H O S P I T A L S

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	W. Scowcroft, M.R.C.S.
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	W. B. Morton, M.D., Lond.
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.	W. Rawes, M.D.
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	S. J. Fielding, M.B.
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	James Neil, M.D.
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	T. B. Hyslop, M.D.
„ - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ „ (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.

## IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS : Registered under “The Idiots Act, 1886.”

Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	E. W. Locke, Superintendent.
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Colchester.	J. J. C. Turner, Superintendent ; F. Douglas Turner, M.B., Resident Medical Chief Officer.
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.	A. R. Douglas, L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent and Chief Officer.
Somerset - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Coombe Down, Bath.	Miss Jane Quinton, Superintendent.
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.	C. Caldecott, M.B.
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	H. Williams, Secretary and Superintendent.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :

Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	A. G. Kay, M.B., Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M. Corps.
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	G. T. Broatch, M.B., Fleet Surgeon, R.N.

## CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :

Berks - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	R. Brayn, L.R.C.P.
Isle of Wight -	State Criminal Asylum, Parkhurst, Newport.	O. F. N. Treadwell, M.R.C.S.



# METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.			Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
			M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :						
Of both Sexes :			Not more than			R. Burra and J. K. Will, M.D.
Bethnal Green, N.E.	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge Road	140	200	300	
II. Receiving Private Patients only :						
(a) Of both Sexes :			Not more than			Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Captain L. P. Irby, and F. H. Edwards, M.D.
Camberwell, S.E.	-	Camberwell House, Peckham Road	140	300	420	
Chiswick	-	Chiswick House	18	17	35	T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	-	Brooke House	38	42	80	H. T. Monro, J. O. Adams, M.D., and G. H. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Finsbury Park, N.	-	Northumberland House	37	58	95	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
			Not more than			J. W. Higginson, M.R.C.S., and R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	Hayes Park	2	19	19	
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge)	Not more than		48	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., J. F. Stilwell, and R. H. Cole, M.D.
			48	8	48	
Isleworth	-	Wyke House	25	20	45	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
			Not more than			A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and H. C. Halsted, M.D.
Peckham, S.E.	-	Peckham House	115	265	360	
Roehampton, S.W.	-	The Priory	45	45	90	S. G. Turner, L. Karslake, Major D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Sunbury	-	Halliford House	15	15	30	H. O. S. Ellis, H. Dickenson, and W. J. H. Haslett, M.R.C.S.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
(b) Males only :					
South End, Catford, S.E.	-	32	-	32	Cecil Bullmore, L.R.C.P. Ed. A. H. Sutherland, Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, and H. J. Hind, M.R.C.S.
Tooting Common, S.W.	-	28	-	28	
(c) Females only :					
Clapham Park, S.W.	q.	-	12	12	Mrs. F. E. M. Thwaites and G. P. Thwaites. F. Watson, M.B., and Mrs. J. E. Watson.
Finchley, East	-	-	8	8	
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	-	19	19	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., and Miss M. G. Thomson. Mrs. M. Hicks, F. W. Edridge-Green, M.D., Knethell W. Green, and Mrs. A. E. Green.
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	14	14	
Kensington, West, W.	-	-	35	35	A. H. Sutherland, Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, and Mrs. E. Chapman.
Southall	-	-	10	10	W. H. Bailey, M.D.
"	-	-	14	14	J. W. Higginson, M.R.C.S., and Miss E. Brackenbury.
Streatham Hill, S.W.	-	-	30	30	E. W. White, M.B., and T. D. Greenlees, M.D.
III. Receiving Idiots, &c.:					
Of both Sexes:		Not more than			
Hampton Wick	-	120	120	160	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.
	-	*Normansfield			

\* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*f.* Females only ; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Mrs. Beatrice Peele and Miss Alice Kirby.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford -	Rowland Hill Coombs, M.D.
Beds -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., Mrs. M. L. Bower, W. S. Bower, and Miss Mary Bellars.	24	34	48	W. W. Marks, ditto -	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby -	Wye House, Buxton -	T. Graeme Dickson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed., and Mrs. I. C. Dickson.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	A. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules, M.D., and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	W. H. Tarbet, Exeter -	L. P. Black, M.B.
" -	Plympton House, Plympton	Alfred Turner, M.D., and Mrs. F. M. Turner.	18	26	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth -	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Amelia Kershaw.	22	22	44	G. H. Watson, Darlington	{ Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D.
" -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt and L. Harris-Liston, M.D.	35	30	65	Ditto ditto -	
Essex -	Witham - - -	H. E. Haynes, M.R.C.S., and Miss J. B. Craig	Not more than 15	Not more than 12	Not more than 25	W. B. Blood, Witham -	E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	R. Eager, M.D., J. D. Thomas, M.B., and Mrs. R. M. P. Thomas.	25	25	50	C. A. H. Montague, Stokescroft, Bristol.	{ J. Beddoe, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
" -	The Retreat, Fairford	A. C. King Turner, M.B. -	20	30	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester	W. R. Cossham, M.D.
Hants -	Westbrooke House, Alton	Mrs. E. E. Warrilow, and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued*.[*p.* House receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Hants - <i>f.</i>	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	-	5	5	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	A. Hollis, M.D.
Kent -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	J. Brennan, West Malling	T. Joyce, M.D.
" - <i>f.</i>	Riverhead House, Seven-oaks.	W. H. C. Macartney, L.R.C.P. I., and Mrs. M. L. Macartney.	-	8	8	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
" -	West Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	Mrs. Adam and G. H. Adam, L.R.C.P.	18	21	39	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Lancaster -	Marsden Hall, Nelson	P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P., R. C. Haworth, and Mrs. F. E. Moor.	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham	D. T. Smith, M.B.
" - <i>f.</i>	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P., R. C. Haworth, Miss K. Powne.	-	14	14	John Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.
" -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	C. T. Street, L.R.C.P., Mrs. Mabel E. Street, A. E. Chambers, L.R.C.P., and P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P.	70	80	150	H. Hatton, Warrington -	H. Langdale, M.D.
" [Liverpool City].	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., F. E. Ingall, F.R.C.S., and J. J. Tisdall, L.R.C.P. Ed.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, Heymans Green, West Derby, Liverpool.	Sir J. Barr, M.D.
Lancaster -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., Mrs. F. W. Gill, Miss V. F. D. Gill, and E. S. H. Gill, M.B.	Not more than 20	25	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Norfolk [Norwich City].	Heigham Hall, Norwich	J. G. Gordon-Munn, M.D.	40	55	95	{ W. R. Cooper, Norwich	D. D. Day, M.B.
" - <i>f.</i>	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich.	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. Ed., Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21		



Shropshire m.	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	C. W. C. Hyslop, Mrs. E. C. Hyslop, Horatio Barnett, M.B., Mrs. M. E. Barnett, and A. A. Watson, L.R.C.P. Ed.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Shrewsbury.	W. H. Packer, M.D.
"	Grove House, All Stretton	J. McClintock, L.R.C.P., Mrs. F. E. G. McLintock, Miss M. H. McLintock, and Miss F. R. McLintock.	-	40	40	Ditto	Ditto.
"	St. Mary's House, Whit-church.	C. H. Gwynn, M.D., and Mrs. C. M. Gwynn.	-	6	6	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	E. H. O. Sankey, M.B., Mrs. C. Sankey, and Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey.	12	18	30	Ditto	Ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol-	Mrs. A. Fox, and J. M. Rutherford, M.B.	44	62	106	{ F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham, Bristol.	{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., and F. St. J. Bullen, M.R.C.S.
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	N. Lavers, M.D., Mrs. B. G. LeM. Lavers, and E. M. Wright.	11	36	44		
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswin-ford, Dudley.	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Lond.	11	20	31	Eustace Joy, County Buildings, Stafford.	C. Reid, M.B.
"	Moat House, Tamworth	Edward Hollins	-	16	16	Ditto	Ditto.
Surrey	Church-street, Epsom	Miss M. O. Daniel and E. G. C. Daniel, M.B.	-	14	14	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-T.	J. E. Barton, M.R.C.S.
"	Abele Grove, Epsom	Mrs. C. F. Atkins	-	3	3	Ditto	Ditto.
Sussex	Ticehurst House	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawcett, M.B.
"	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss Eccles, Miss McNern, Miss M. Foley, and Miss Ward.	-	75	75	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Periteau House, Winchel-sea, Rye, S.O.	Mrs. Skinner	-	5	5	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	Miss E. G. Adams	-	6	6	F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	E. R. Mansell, M.R.C.S.
" [Hastings Borough]	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Miss M. R. H. Agar.	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.	T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Warwick	Fisherton House, Salisbury	Mrs. Chubb, Cecil H. E. Chubb, LL.B., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672	A. C. Jonas, Salisbury	{ H. P. Blackmore, M.D. and E. T. Fison, M.D.
Wilts [New Sarum City] p.	Laverstock House, Salisbury	S. L. Haynes, M.D., and R. C. Monnington, M.D.	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[f. Females only ; q. limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Wilts - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	Major J. M. T. Reilly, Mrs. Reilly, and J. S. Lush, M.R.C.S.	14 to 16	16 to 14	30	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
" - -	Kingsdown House, Box	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed.	Not more than 13	37	43	Ditto	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. q.f.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Mrs. Mary A. Taylor, Robert C. Haworth and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	10 or 10	10	10	W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P., and W. H. Stott, L.R.C.P.
" [Rotherham Borough] f.	The Grange, Kimbworth, Rotherham.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	W. J. Board, Rotherham	A. Robinson, M.D.
York, City - f.	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	G. I. Swanson, M.D., and Miss E. T. Swanson.	-	22	22	F. J. Munby, York	R. Turner, M.B.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:							
Somerset - f.	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	Miss C. I. Page	-	7	7	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham, Bristol.	{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., and F. St. J. Bullen, M.R.C.S.

\* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."



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